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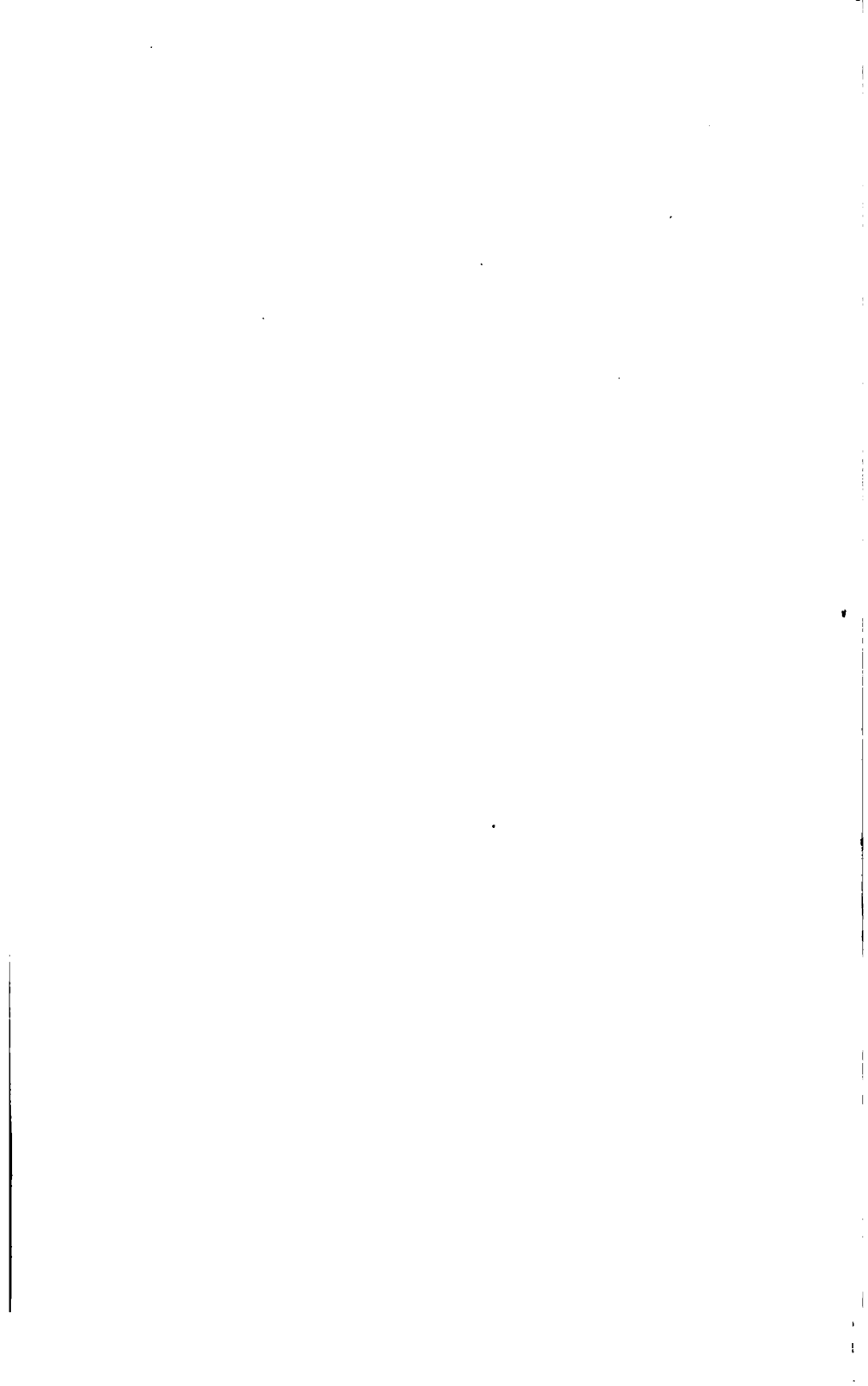


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*PROCEEDINGS during the year 1907.*



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DURING THE YEAR 1907.

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VOL. LIII.

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THE MARKET CROSS, SHEPTON MALLET:  
WITH PART OF THE SHAMBLES.

*From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.*

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OF THE  
**Somersetshire**  
Archæological & Natural History  
**Society**  
FOR THE YEAR 1907.  
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VOL. LIII.



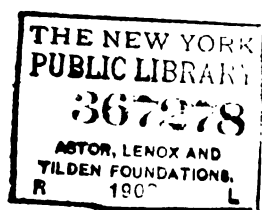
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## PREFACE.

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THE thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., for the block of Col. W. Strode; to Dr. F. J. Allen for that of the frontispiece, the Shepton Mallet Cross; to Mr. F. Bligh Bond for defraying part of the cost of the plates illustrating his paper on the Screens of North-West Somerset; to Mr. C. E. Burnell and the Shepton Mallet Natural History Society for their contributions towards the cost of illustrations for Dr. Allen's paper on Shepton Mallet Church; to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society for their donation towards the cost of the Lake Village illustrations; to Mr. C. Tite for the portrait of Mr. Elworthy; to Mr. G. H. Hemmel for the loan of two blocks to illustrate Mr. Ross's paper on Langport; to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the loan of four blocks of the Shambles, Shepton Mallet; to Messrs. Bligh Bond, A. Bulleid, and H. St. G. Gray, the Rev. R. L. Jones and Dr. Allen for various photographs and drawings used for the volume.

My personal thanks are due to Mr. Gray for his valuable help in correcting the proof-sheets.

F. W. W.

*January, 1908.*



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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY  
DURING THE YEAR  
1907.

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THE fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Shepton Mallet, on Tuesday, July 9th.

The Rt. Hon. H. HOBHOUSE, V.P., took the chair at the opening of the proceedings, and said that it was a very pleasing duty to introduce the new President, Mr. A. F. Somerville. He was a very old friend of his and no stranger to anybody present: he was certainly no stranger in that neighbourhood, and there was no one better fitted by his position and public work than Mr. Somerville to succeed his uncle, Mr. G. F. Luttrell, whom the Society welcomed as President last year. Mr. Somerville, he felt sure, was well qualified to describe all the attractions of that neighbourhood. It was more than twenty years ago since the Society met at Shepton Mallet. Then the Society had the advantage of the presence of Prof. E. A. Freeman and of many others who have since passed away. Mr. Hobhouse then proposed Mr. A. F. Somerville as President for 1907-8, and asked the Dean of Wells to be kind enough to second that proposition.

The DEAN OF WELLS, D.D., F.S.A., most heartily seconded the proposal, and remarked that no one could be more active in every good work than Mr. Somerville; the last thing

he had been most active in had been to help the Bishop to secure Glastonbury Abbey, through Mr. Jardine, and prevent its possession passing to anybody who might not have been a perfect guardian thereof.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE then took the chair, and, having returned thanks for his election as President, called upon the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, to read

### **The Annual Report,**

which was as follows :—

“Your Committee present their fifty-ninth annual report. Since their last report sixty-two new names have been added to the list of members. The loss by deaths and resignations has been thirty-nine. Altogether the net gain has been twenty-three. The total membership of your Society at date is 693.

“The balance of your Society’s general account at the end of 1905 (your accounts being made up in each year to Dec. 31st) was £163 10s. 8d. against the Society. At the close of 1906 there was a deficit of £52 4s. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions taken into account. The total cost of Vol. LII (for 1906), including printing, illustrations and delivery, has been £113 16s. 10d. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., and the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, for their help in defraying the cost of some of the illustrations; to the Editors of Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, to the Royal Institute of British Architects and to the Anthropological Institute, for the loan of blocks; and to Messrs. Bligh Bond, A. Bulleid, H. St. Geo. Gray, J. R. H. Weaver and Dr. F. J. Allen, for their photographs and drawings for the last volume.

In February, 1904, an appeal was issued for the purpose of raising a special fund of £600 to clear off outstanding liabilities

and to carry out urgent repairs. Up to the present time £460 8s. 6d. has been received, leaving a balance of £139 11s. 6d. before the £600 is realized. Next year your Society celebrates its Diamond Jubilee and an effort should be made to clear off the balance.

“In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Society, your Committee are considering a scheme for annexing the apartments at present occupied by the Curator for the purpose of the extension of the Museum and Library; the necessity for more exhibition space for your Society’s valuable collections has been felt for the last few years and the matter, although repeatedly brought to the notice of your Committee, has been deferred from time to time owing to the lack of funds. Apart from this, your Curator has recently represented to your Committee that his present apartments are very inconvenient, cramped and insanitary for habitation, and he has appealed for more suitable accommodation. Your Committee have therefore decided to give the tenant of Castle House notice to quit on or before Lady Day next, in order that this house, adjoining the Castle proper, shall form a residence for the Curator. A sub-Committee has been appointed to consider the details of these matters.

“Turning to gifts to the Museum during the past year, the largest and one of great local interest is the series of forty-four pieces of ‘Elton Metallic and Lustre Ware’ presented by Sir Edmund Elton, Bart. It would be impossible in this report to mention all the objects by which the Museum has been enriched, but the following are some of the local items :— Miniature of Elizabeth Broadmead, of Wilton, Taunton, painted when she was 115 years of age; she appears to have been born in 1666 and died in 1784, thus attaining the great age of 118; she is known, when a girl of nineteen, to have walked in procession before the Duke of Monmouth on his entry into Taunton on June 18, 1685; this important gift was made by Miss M. Woodforde. A gold finger-ring of the late

XIV Century found at Somerton, presented by the late Mrs. Strong of that town; various Somerton items presented by Mr. E. W. Valentine; several antiquities found during the alterations at Stavordale Priory, given by Mr. F. G. Sage; Romano-British relics found in 1904 in Killings Knap Quarry, presented by the Rev. E. Horne and Mr. A. Bulleid; a two pound piece of George II, given by Mr. W. B. Winckworth; two interesting pairs of red-deer antlers from Exmoor, one pair particularly well developed, given by Mr. R. A. Sanders; two fine cases of natural history specimens presented by Mr. J. Vere Foster. Other interesting objects have been presented by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, Mr. H. Franklin, Mrs. Kettlewell, Mr. C. Tite, Mr. C. J. Lomax, and the Rev. S. E. V. Filleul.

“One of the largest donations to your Museum during the year was made this month by Mr. Hensleigh Walter, M.B., of Stoke-under-Ham. The objects consist of Late-Celtic relics found during the spring at ‘Ham Turn,’ Ham Hill; and Roman pottery, tiles, glass and frescoed plaster from a ‘villa’ near Bedmore Barn, Ham Hill, excavated by Mr. Walter recently.

“To the Library the following have been the chief presentations:—Further instalments of Somerset books from Mr. Charles Tite; Vol. II of the Wedmore Chronicle and several volumes of parish registers from the Rev. S. H. A. Hervey; MS. Register of the Archdeacon of Taunton’s Visitation for 1623, from Mr. W. A. Upham; Local Acts of Parliament, from Mr. E. W. Valentine; The Records of Romsey Abbey, from the Rev. Preb. J. Coleman. Amongst other donors to the Library the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Mr. T. W. Balch, the Rev. D. P. Alford, Mr. Hamilton Rogers, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. A. S. Macmillan, and H.M. Public Record Office, are perhaps the chief.

“Amongst the books acquired by purchase are Calthrop’s

'English Costume' (4 vols.), and Vol. I of the Victoria History of Somerset, of Devon, and of Cornwall. For the contents of the Somersetshire volume your Committee beg to refer to an able review by the Rev. J. Hamlet in the last volume of the *Proceedings*; and they gladly take this opportunity of congratulating the County on the commencement of a work which your Society has done so much to render possible, and with which the name of one of your Hon. Secretaries—the Rev. E. H. Bates—has been so closely associated.

"Your Society's sets of 'Archæologia' and 'Notes and Queries' are now approaching completion, and of the latter only a few volumes of the ninth and tenth series are now required. The cataloguing of the 'Charles Tite Collection of Somerset Books' has nearly been completed, and since the last annual meeting two large cases have been provided to take these books, at a cost of £46. The Rev. E. H. Bates has spent much time in book cataloguing.

"The presentation by Mr. W. B. Broadmead of about thirty-five varieties of Somerset 'club-brasses' last autumn formed the nucleus for a very large collection of these ceremonial staff-heads which has recently been acquired through the generosity of some of the members of your Society. Dr. T. Hopkins, of Burnham, having offered your Committee his large collection of these club pole-heads at a very moderate price, subscription lists were sent round and the appeal was so enthusiastically responded to that the collection was soon procured. Since then several new examples have been added, some by presentation.

"Considerably over three-quarters of the sets of collotypes of the Somerset Church Towers which were given to your Society last year in memory of Mr. R. P. Brereton have been sold. As soon as the stock is reduced to fifty sets only, your Committee has decided to raise the price to ten shillings. Thanks are due to the Rev. J. Hamlet for preparing the leaflets which accompany these prints. The proceeds resulting



from these sales, amounting to about £90, have been spent upon four handsome ebonized plate-glass cases for the Museum; one contains the 'Metallic Elton Ware;' another the series of Somersetshire Pottery of the XVII and XVIII Centuries; and two are to contain the collection of Somerset club-brasses. Colonel Bramble, in memory of his Presidency of the Society during 1905-6 (Weston-super-Mare meeting), has presented to your Museum a similar case to contain the coloured 'Elton Ware.' Inscribed tablets on these cases record the sources from which they were derived.

"One of the most interesting recent exhibits in your Museum is the collection of Pewter consisting of nearly two hundred pieces dating from the late XIV to the middle of the XIX Century, and collected for the most part between Bristol and Barnstaple. This collection has been lent by Mr. T. Charbonnier for a minimum period of five years, and it is probable that a catalogue of the series will be published.

"Closely following the acquisition (on loan) of the Church-stanton silver chalice and paten referred to in the last report, your Society has now obtained the custody of a silver chalice and paten, of the XVI and XVII Centuries respectively, belonging to Wheathill Church, near Somerton.

"Mr. Hensleigh Walter has presented to your Museum a memorial brass to his father, Walter Winter Walter, donor of the 'Walter Collection.'

"Cordial thanks are due to the Rev. D. P. Alford, a member of your Committee, for having written 'A Short History of Taunton Castle' which has been published as an illustrated guide-book (price 4d.)

"Your Committee note with great satisfaction that through the instrumentality of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Mr. Ernest Jardine, Glastonbury Abbey has recently been secured, and they hope that all who are interested in its preservation will do their part to relieve the Bishop of all liability regarding the purchase money. They understand that about £18,000 has already been promised.

"Through the instrumentality of the Rev. J. Hamlet a complete set of your Society's *Proceedings* has been obtained by presentation for the British School at Rome ; and your Society now exchanges publications with them.

"One of the chief archæological discoveries in Somerset during the past year is the existence of a stone circle on Withypool Hill, Exmoor, not marked on the ordnance sheets. It has been surveyed by Mr. H. St. George Gray. Previously in your county stone circles were represented only by the famous Stanton Drew group.

"It having been brought to the notice of the owner, Sir C. T. D. Acland, Bart., that the inscribed 'Caractacus stone,' on Winsford Hill, Exmoor, is rapidly becoming defaced owing to weathering, he has promised to build a shelter for it on the spot.

"During May and a part of June your Curator, jointly with Mr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A., completed the long series of excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village. Structurally the excavations this year were of great interest, but the number of objects found hardly came up to the average. A large quarto work on the whole subject, copiously illustrated, is in preparation, but its appearance must be somewhat delayed owing to the illustrating and the enormous amount of detail such a record entails. Intending subscribers should communicate with Mr. Gray ; the price will probably exceed a guinea but it will be regulated according to the comprehensiveness of the book and the number of subscribers. A second grant of duplicate specimens from the Lake Village was made in 1906 by the Excavation Committee, both to your Museum and to the British Museum.

"A very fair response was made to the appeal issued on behalf of your Society and the Viking Club for funds for carrying out a careful exploration of Wick Barrow (better known locally as 'Pixies' Patch,') near Stogursey. The excavations were carried out under the direction of Mr. H. St.

George Gray who was ably assisted by the Rev. C. W. Whistler (your Society's Local Secretary for Cannington), and Mr. Albany Major (Editor to the Viking Club). The work has not been completed, but an interim report has been issued to subscribers. The secondary interments so far uncovered date back to the early Bronze Age, and your Museum has already been enriched by an extremely fine flint knife-dagger and two well ornamented drinking-vessels found with the skeletons. The work will be resumed early in the autumn and further subscriptions towards the work are solicited.

"The excavations at Lansdown near Bath were continued early in May, and would be resumed in September.

"Quite recently a letter was received from Mr. Harvey Pridham offering to sell his collection of drawings of the Ancient Baptismal Fonts of Churches in Somerset to your Society for one hundred guineas. The collection consists of over 400 drawings, to scale, in eight large albums, all of which are fully described in the type-written book presented to your Society by the author, Mr. Pridham, in 1899. Your Committee were unanimous in their decision that these important drawings should be acquired at once, especially as negotiations were going on at the same time for their sale to a well known London society. Consequently these unique drawings have been retained by your Committee, and it is hoped that special donations will be forthcoming for this object, and so prevent your Society's finances from being further burdened.

"Your Museum was visited by 6889 persons during 1906, including 1248 visits from members, which showed a slight falling off in numbers as compared with the previous year. But the number of visitors during the first six months of 1907 is 21 per cent. in excess of the same months in the previous year.

"Your Society has to record with regret the loss by death of the following members :—

"Mr. Isaac Badcock, K.C.; Mr. J. Ronald Clive, elected

1890 ; Mr. William Colfox, elected 1872, who at one time used frequently to attend the excursions ; Mr. G. A. Daniel, who was Local Secretary for Frome since 1893 ; Mr. Antony Gibbs, a life member, elected 1887 ; Mr. Herbert Heard, the compiler of a useful little book on the Charities of Shepton Mallet published in 1903 ; the Earl of Liverpool, F.S.A., a life member, elected 1885 ; Mr. Henry Pethick, of Weston-super-Mare ; Mr. G. Saunders, of Taunton, elected 1889 ; Mr. Arthur Steevens, of Taunton, a member since 1877 ; Mr. G. B. Sully, elected 1897 ; Mr. Clement Waldron, a member since 1876 ; and the Rev. T. W. Whale, a member since 1896, who attended several meetings including that at Minehead, and who wrote papers on the Exon Domesday, printed in Vols. xxxv and xxxvi of the *Devon Association*.

“ Mr. C. Noel Welman, who died at Minehead on June 7th, at the age of 92, although not a member at the time of his death was an original member of your Society ; and his name appears in the first list of vice-presidents in Vol. I of the *Proceedings*. Only last year he took an active part in the proceedings of the local committee formed to welcome your Society at Minehead.”

The Rt. Hon. H. HOBHOUSE, P.C., moved the adoption of the Report, and observed that it was most interesting and satisfactory. He remarked that during the past year the County Council had thought fit to adopt as their cognizance the golden dragon of Wessex ; that had been done acting upon the best advice of some members of that Society.

Mr. C. BURNELL, the Society's Local Secretary for Shepton Mallet, seconded the proposition that the Report be adopted. He heartily congratulated the Committee and Officers upon the large amount of work they were doing annually in conducting the multifarious affairs of the Society. On behalf of the local Natural History Society he much appreciated the compliment the parent Society had paid the town of Shepton Mallet in coming to hold its annual meeting there for the third time.

The adoption of the Report was then put to the meeting and carried.

## Finances.

Mr. C. TITE, Hon. Secretary, in the absence of the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. J. Badcock), presented the annual statement of accounts, which was as follows:—

### Treasurer's Account.

*The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1906.*

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1906.			To Balance of former Account	163	10 8
By Members' Subscriptions, 1906			„ Secretarial and Printing Expenses, Minehead Meeting	8	5 7
(649) ... ..	340	14 6	„ Grants for Excavations, etc.	2	0 0
„ Members' Entrance Fees,			„ Repairs, Cases, etc.	60	15 6
1906 (54) ... ..	28	7 0	„ Case, etc. (Brereton Fund) ...	25	9 6
„ Members' Subscriptions in			„ Stationery, Printing, etc.	7	18 10
arrear (5) ... ..	2	12 6	„ Bookbinding ... ..	4	14 9
„ Members' Subscriptions in			„ Fuel and Gas ... ..	24	10 1
advance (22) ... ..	11	11 0	„ Purchase of Books ... ..	9	0 3
„ Donation from Mr. H. H. P.			„ Purchase of Museum Specimens	3	7 0
Bouverie ... ..	2	9 6	„ Printing and Binding, Vol. 51	91	17 2
„ Somerset Church Towers			„ Postage, Vol. 51 ... ..	7	17 3
(Brereton Fund) ... ..	75	0 0	„ Illustrations, etc., Vol. 52 ...	12	14 4
Balance of Assist.-Secretary's			„ Norris Collection Guide Book	3	7 6
Account (Minehead Meeting)			„ Curator's Salary ... ..	130	0 0
„ Museum Admission Fees ...	5	10 8	„ Boy ... ..	16	10 9
„ Library Fees ... ..	36	11 2	„ Temporary Assistance ...	4	19 3
„ Sale of Publications ... ..	0	5 0	„ Night Watchman ... ..	3	16 6
„ Sale of Photographs ... ..	17	11 0	„ Petty Cash ... ..	7	13 0
„ Old Table sold ... ..	1	1 0	„ Postal Expenses ... ..	9	5 4
„ Transferred from the Castle			„ Outdoor Work ... ..	0	9 0
Account to the General			„ Subscriptions to Societies ...	7	1 6
Fund to meet part of the			„ Fire Insurance ... ..	7	11 0
cost of New Cases and			„ Rates and Taxes ... ..	29	6 3
repairs ... ..	70	0 0	„ Interest on Overdrawn Account	2	11 4
Balance ... ..	52	4 0			
	<u>£344</u>	<u>12 4</u>	„ Balance brought down ...	£52	4 0

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

Jan. 14th, 1907. Examined and compared with the Vouchers and Pass Book, and found correct.

ALEX. HAMMETT, }  
HOWARD MAYNARD, } Hon. Auditors

## Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

### Balance Sheet of Income and Expenditure for the year 1906.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1906.							
By Rent of Premises ... ..		56	9 8	To Balance of former Account...		19	6 7
„ Easement of Lights (Harrison's Hotels) ... ..		0	1 6	„ Repairs to Castle & Property		19	10 3
„ the Donations to "Taunton Castle Restoration and Deficit Fund," recorded in the <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. 52, pt. I, p. 94 ... ..		13	12 0	„ Rates and Taxes ... ..		13	11 3
Balance ... ..		56	1 9	„ Fire Insurance ... ..		3	6 0
				„ Wayleave for Fire-main ... ..		0	1 0
				„ Transferred from the <i>Castle Account</i> to the <i>General Fund</i> to meet part of the cost of New Cases and repairs ... ..		70	0 0
				„ Interest on Overdrawn Account ... ..		0	2 10
		<u>£125</u>	<u>17 11</u>			<u>£125</u>	<u>17 11</u>
				„ Balance brought down		£56	1 9

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

Jan. 14th, 1907. Audited and found correct.

ALEX. HAMMETT, }  
HOWARD MAYNARD, } Hon. Auditors.

The REV. C. H. HEALE proposed the adoption of the accounts. He said that the work of the Society had been very ably carried forward at a comparatively small cost and for this we were indebted to the energetic work of the officers and to Mr. Gray. But the work of the Museum was very much hindered for want of adequate funds. It was hoped that during the next year better accommodation would be provided for the Curator and more space for Museum purposes.

Mr. H. C. WARRY seconded the adoption of the accounts, and stated that the Annual Report was one upon which the Society was to be congratulated.

The accounts were adopted.

## Election of Officers and Members.

The REV. J. WORTHINGTON proposed the re-election of the Officers of the Society, with the addition of Mr. A. J. Hook as a member of the Committee, and the following as Local Secretaries of the Society:—Mr. E. A. Fry for London, Mr. C. E. Burnell for Shepton Mallet, Mr. H. W. Paget

Hoskyns for Crewkerne, Mr. E. Swanwick for Milverton, the Rev. C. W. Whistler for Cannington, the Rev. F. S. P. Seale for Burnham, the Rev. D. M. Ross for Langport, Mr. W. S. Clark for Street, the Rev. J. A. Dodd for Axbridge, and Mr. John Coles junr. for Frome. He tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the Officers for their services during the past year.

COLONEL H. KIRKWOOD, in seconding the resolution, said he thought it most desirable that they should have energetic men to carry on the work of the Society as local secretaries at various centres in the county.

The resolution was cordially agreed to.

The REV. E. H. BATES, Hon. Secretary, proposed the confirmation of the election by the Committee of 62 new members, remarking that before the end of the year the Society would probably number 700 supporters.

MR. W. S. CLARK seconded the proposition, and said that he thought the energy thrown into the general work of the Society by their Curator accounted a great deal for the progress made.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

### **Somerset Record Society.**

The REV. E. H. BATES, Secretary, reported that the next volume would contain the civil business transacted at Quarter Sessions in the reign of James I. Besides the introduction there would be 357 pages of letterpress. It should be remembered that at this period the Court transacted the business now dealt with by the County Council and the District Councils, besides being the Court of Appeal from many lesser jurisdictions. They also took cognizance of offences which were left outside the ordinary law, as when a wife appealed to the Bench to make her husband return, or ordered Wyatt of Preston to be locked up in the House of Correction because "he is a very lewd and dangerous person not fitting to live at liberty for fear doing hurt and injury to the King's subjects."

The items relating to Shepton Mallet were interesting. A complaint was made to the Court that certain inhabitants of the town would not take their turn in watching the beacon on Mendip. In 1624 owing to the increase of crime in the county, and the distance of the House of Correction at Taunton and Ilchester, the Court ordered another House to be built at Shepton, which was done at the cost of £160 with £60 more "for the fitting and finishing of the same." The present gaol seems to be the representative of this House.

### **The Presidential Address.**

MR. A. F. SOMERVILLE then delivered his address. He said :

In the first place allow me to thank you for the high honour you have done me, by your request that I should preside over our Annual Meeting to-day, an honour which I highly appreciate, though at the same time I am fully cognisant of the absence of those qualifications which are necessary for the holder of the office of President of a Society, which for now nearly 60 years has done so much towards building up the history of our County, the preservation of its ancient landmarks, the extension of our knowledge of its geological features, and the widening of our research into its botanical treasures.

On the roll of your Presidents appear the names of many, who were, or still are, competent to speak with authority ; there may be, too, a few others who, like myself, have come to sit at the feet of the Gamaliels who, in their turn, are to be found for a few short minutes sitting below the President's chair. But, whether they be the teachers or the students, you may rest assured that your Presidents are one and all alike animated with an equal desire to promote to the best of their ability the interests and well-being of the Society.

Before touching upon any of the subjects immediately con-



nected with our visit to Shepton, I may be allowed to refer to a matter which I feel sure must be of the greatest interest to all present here to-day. June 6th, 1907, will be hereafter a red-letter day in our calendar, denoting the date on which the Bishop of this Diocese, through the generous terms offered him by a newly elected member of this Society, acquired, on behalf of the Church of England, the stately ruins of Glastonbury Abbey. For some 370 years this spot, hallowed by sacred memories, revered not only by the men of Somerset, nor only by Englishmen, but by Christians throughout the wide world, has been alienated from the ancient church of which we may say it was the Guardian Angel when hordes of pagans swept from off British soil all, or nearly all, traces of Christian worship. Now it is restored once more to a place of honour amongst the memorials of our Ancient Church and will be hereafter treated with a reverent care, such as no lay owner could be expected to extend to it.

The early legends and poetic traditions, which hover around those grey old ruins, are like the November mists and fogs which sweep silently over the moorlands up to the Isle of Avalon, blotting out the landscape, save here and there, leaving us in a world of ghostly mystery. We know that below is the firm soil, and that the white winged spectres, which our fancy creates out of the curling mist, will fade away when the sun bursts forth again, and that the hidden landscape will reappear. The stern historian analyses and discards the tradition and legendary lore; he cannot see below them; for him there is no sun except the light of documentary evidence. But most of us have an innate, it may be childlike, faith in that hidden landscape, and we shall continue to believe, in spite of our stern historian's warnings and rebukes, that in Glastonbury we have a link with the earliest history of the British Church, an unbroken link connecting the Church of to-day with the Church of the first century.

To whom the charge of the Abbey will be entrusted and

what will be done to secure the ruins from further decay will be a matter for anxious consideration ; but we can rest assured that this matter is in safe hands, and we can congratulate ourselves, as well as the Bishop of the Diocese, on the success of his appeal for contributions to the purchase fund, and we ought I think to express our deep sense of gratitude to his Lordship for both seizing the opportunity offered him to acquire this property, and for the immense amount of time and energy devoted by him to the obtaining of the necessary promises of support which enabled him to accept the generous terms then offered.

And now let me welcome you to this Ancient Town of Shepton Malet. How long it has been a town, and when it ceased to be a hamlet of Pilton, I have failed to discover. In its earliest days it had not reached a position of sufficient importance to give its name to the stream which flows through the valley, on the banks of which the town was built. The modern name of that stream, "The Sheppey," was a product of the Vandals at the Survey Office some twenty years ago. And here I must protest against such a wanton alteration of an ancient landmark. The late Bishop Hobhouse entered a strong protest at the time this stream was re-named, and at his request I made a special visit to Bristol to interview the Royal Engineer Officer in charge of this district. He told me that he had been informed by three residents at Shepton that the stream was called "The Sheppey." I might add that neither of these gentlemen, whose names were given me, could by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as a reliable authority. I begged him to refer the matter to our Society but this he declined to do. In King Ine's Charter 702 A.D. "The Dulting River" is the name given to this stream. Leland called it the "Coscumb Broke" and the "Coscombe Water"—at that time Croscombe was an important manufacturing town with Markets and Fairs. I always heard it called "The Croscombe Stream," and in some legal proceedings connected with this

stream in 1894, when the good people of Shepton had the misfortune to differ with me on a question of the impurity of the water, while their solicitor dubbed it "The Sheppey," I invariably called it "The Croscombe Stream," and I might add "The Croscombe Stream" then won the day.

"Shepton Malet" owes no doubt its first name to the sheep whose wool built up its future prosperity : the second name is connected with the great family of Malet, who owned such large estates in Somerset and Devon in the Norman period. William Malet held the Manor of Shepton of the Abbot of Glastonbury in 1166 A.D., though it is not quite certain at which exact date or how the Malet family came into possession of this Manor. His son, another William Malet, succeeded in 1196 A.D., and on his death the Malet possessions were divided between his two daughters, co-heiresses, the elder of whom Mabel married Hugh de Vivonne and succeeded to, inter alia, the Shepton Manor. Though for a short time after this the Manor bore the name of Shepton Vivonne, the earlier name prevailed and has since remained. The further history of this Manor, and how it ultimately became part of the Duchy of Cornwall, is set out in a Memorandum on the history of this Manor prepared by Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, and will, with a similar Memorandum on the Manor of Croscombe by the same author, be printed with this year's *Proceedings* of our Society.

Passing now to a consideration of the district we are about to visit, there are features connected with it which seem to make it one of the most interesting in this County. The Geologist, Botanist, Archæologist and Historian can each find subjects worthy of his attention. In his "Reverie on the Mendips" Professor Lloyd Morgan takes us back to an age when the Mendip Hills, once mighty mountains, were being built up by those tiny denizens of the clear blue sea which overlay the older red sandstone. Now that new terror, which threatens to destroy the charm and peace of rural life, has

compelled us to investigate a far older formation, than even the old red sandstone, in search of a harder stone for our roads, and, by calling to our aid the ghosts of extinct volcanoes, we hope to lay that dust fiend which the XX Century motor car has raised.

In connection with the geological features of the Mendips I desire to call the attention of the members of this Society to the very excellent work done by Mr. H. E. Balch of Wells, the recognised authority on the Caves of Mendip, whose able paper, "Ancient Denizens of Mendip," which was read before the "Shepton Mallet Natural History Society" in April, 1904, should be read by everyone who takes an interest in and seeks further information on this subject.

Passing now to later geological formations, we have close by the splendid beds of oolite at Doultong, and there is another valuable building stone, a Liassic conglomerate, locally known as Bastard Free Stone, to be also found in this neighbourhood. This stone is far harder than the Doultong stone, weathers better, and with age obtains a beautiful soft grey tint. It was used for some of the older work of Wells Cathedral. Dinder and Croscombe churches were entirely built of this stone, and so too was the greater part of Shepton church. When used for the Cathedral it was quarried from the Chilcote Manor and in consequence was known as the Chilcote Stone. In a XV Century will it is called "Croscombe Stone," the Croscombe Church having been lately re-built of this stone. There are fine beds of a hard white lias, a blue lias, and dolomitic conglomerate, and, near Croscombe, an old sea beach forms a fine cliff facing the main road. The coal measures, so well known on the north side of the Mendips, extend, so geologists tell us, on the southern side for a considerable distance, and some day our peaceful rural villages may become centres of an important mining industry.

On Dulcote Hill there is a remarkable "fault" which Professor Boyd Dawkins once pointed out to me, and on the

shoulder near Dinder are to be found traces of Millstone Grit.

The Botanist is much indebted to the local Natural History Society which for the past seven or eight years has investigated the flora of the neighbourhood. Rare plants are to be found here, but their habitat we keep secret lest there be too many inquirers after them, and their existence be here, as has been the case elsewhere, but a memory of the past.

The Archæologist may, under the guidance of our Assistant-Secretary, Mr. St. George Gray, explore the camps of races whose history has to be built up out of earthworks, pieces of pottery and a few other mementoes of a bygone age. In Dinder Wood there is a cave shelter, pronounced by Professor Boyd Dawkins to be the resting-place of a "longhead chieftain," and not far off I picked up a small stone axe of a later period. In the local Museum, thanks to the generosity of the late Mr. Phillis, can be seen many mementoes of Roman occupation at Shepton, but we regret the disappearance of the "Potter's Kiln" which was shown to the Society at their visit to Shepton in 1865, and the site of the Roman Villa near the Charlton Railway Station. The Fosse Road is, however, still with us, an interesting paper on which, written by Mr. J. McMurtrie, was read to the Society at their second visit to Shepton in 1884.

Some of the churches and places on our programme were the objects of excursions by the Society in 1878, and 1884. Others, such as Dinder, Croscombe, Pilton and Maesbury, have not been visited since 1865. You have an attractive programme, and if in addition your indefatigable secretaries have provided fine weather, the members will, I think, agree with me that they have left nothing more to be desired.

I now pass to a subject which should appeal to the historian, a subject which perhaps has not received the attention it deserves; there will be probably nothing new to many present in the following remarks on this subject, but it may induce

some far more capable than myself to make a further study of it.

Wool and the trade in Woollen goods were for many centuries the chief source of the National Wealth and had an important bearing on our domestic, political and economic history.

At the beginning of the XVII Century exports of wool and woollen goods represented two-thirds of the exports from English ports.

To the munificence of wealthy traders in this commodity do we owe the building of so many stately Church Towers and the rebuilding of Churches between the end of the XIV and the beginning of the XVI Centuries.

The subject may be considered under three heads: Wool; the craftsman who manufactured woollen goods; and the trader who sold them.

These Mendip Hills must have carried many thousands of sheep whose wool not only supplied the local demand but also the foreign market. What the breed of sheep was I have failed to discover but it was a well known and distinct breed at the commencement of the XIX Century. How the flocks were owned, by individuals or as a sort of common flock by the parish I cannot find out. There are some interesting entries in the Croscombe Churchwardens' accounts of the letting of sheep by the Wardens, the rents being applied for Church expenses.

In the Churchwardens' accounts, dated 16 January 1525, we find the following:

"John Felyppes and Jone his wife gave 6 ewes and 3 rings of Silver. The which ewe sheep hath (been) delivered unto Hugh Morgan for the space of 7 years: the said Hugh for to pay by the year the sum of 2 shillings to pay it at the Court day—[when the Churchwardens' accounts were made up]—If so be any of these sheep doth die on 'mynsh' the s<sup>d</sup> Hugh pay for them 16 pence apiece, the sheep be of the age of 4

years all of one age the said Hugh for to deliver at the 7 year end the sheep or else 8 shillings."

This is interesting in showing the value of sheep and that the wool gave a net profit of more than 25 per cent on the value of the sheep.

In Saxon times, and for some time after, there appears to have been no separate craft of weavers, no mention of them appearing in Domesday. Probably at that time each family made its own woollen cloth and garments in the long winter evenings. The earliest mention of a Guild of Weavers is to be found in a Pipe Roll of Henry I, 31st year, 1130 A.D., which records payments to the King by the Guilds of Weavers of London, Lincoln and Oxford. Later Pipe Rolls show the existence of Guilds of Weavers in Winchester, Huntingdon, Nottingham and York and a Guild of Fullers at Winchester.

These Guilds were not called into existence by the Crown, but were originally voluntary combinations of workmen, and subsequently compelled to obtain royal authorisation for their existence and to pay an annual tax.

Henry II granted charters to the Weavers of London and York, but the only definite provision made by these charters was that which obliged all the men of the craft in each particular district to belong to the Guild: whatever other rights the Guild possessed had grown up by custom and were confirmed by their recognition by the Crown.

Contemporaneously with the rise of the Craftsmen's Guilds we find the formation of Merchants' Guilds, which, like the former were at first mere voluntary combinations, and subsequently received recognition by and authority from the Crown, which granted them charters confirming their rights and liberties.

While the object of the Craftsman Guild was to control the craft to which they belonged, that of the Merchants was to secure a monopoly of the trade of the district.

At an early date the functions of the Court Leet must have

been transferred to and amalgamated with these Merchants' Guilds, which thus became the foundations of Municipal Government. The Merchant Guild, therefore, represented the aristocracy of the town, and kept a jealous eye on the combinations of the democratic craftsmen. The latter could not become freemen unless they gave up their trade, and they were harassed in their trade by vexatious restrictions put upon them by the Merchants' Guilds.

At Marlborough, *temp.* Edward I, 1278, A.D., we find that no one was allowed to weave or work save for the goodmen, *i.e.* the burgesses of the town. At Leicester, not only were the weavers allowed to work for none other than the men of Leicester, but a rate per pound was fixed for the cloth made. Dyers were restricted from dyeing, except with woad, and no Fuller was allowed to sell cloth except that dyed with woad, while at the same time we find the burgesses of various towns making payments to the Crown for permission to sell cloth dyed in other hues, which meant cloth of Flemish manufacture.

But it was not only by the Merchants' Guilds that the craftsman was restricted in his liberty, the size of cloth was regulated by the Crown. In 1197 the "Assize of Measures" laid down that all woollen cloths, whenever they were made, should be of the same width, two ells within the lists, and of the same goodness in the middle and sides. This Assize was recognized as a protection to the public by its being re-enacted in Magna Charta.

Amongst the entries in Vol. XI of the Somerset Record Society, "Somerset Pleas," we find that persons were fined by the Justices, in 1242-3, A.D., for selling cloth against the Assize, at Taunton, Redcliffe, Bridgwater, Crewkerne and Ilchester. This shows how the trade was at that date spread over this county, and it is also worthy of notice that amongst those fined were "Tailors and Dyers," which fact rather seems to indicate that at this period the craftsmen of this county were not restricted in their right to sell cloth, as was the case



elsewhere. In this same volume we find mention made of Weavers, Fullers, Dyers, Tailors and Drapers, showing that the craft had been organized under several branches; and, though I have failed to find any evidence of the existence of Guilds in this county at that time, I think we may assume that each branch had here, as elsewhere, its separate Guild.

In the reign of Edward I an officer was appointed to have custody of "Aulnage" and of the Assize of Cloth,—an office which actually lasted till the reign of William III: cloth not of due size was subject to forfeiture. In 1353, owing to the importation of foreign weavers, their freedom from many of the restrictions put upon the home craftsmen, and the large increase in the manufacture of cloth, the King's "Aulnager" was directed to merely mark the cloth so that the buyer might know what the actual measurements were, and the former restrictions as to uniform size were removed.

The cloth made in England in the XII, XIII, and early part of the XIV Centuries was of a rough character—a frieze, and either white or dyed with woad. In Flanders, to which English wool was largely exported, finer cloths of varied hues and textures were made; and, just as now ladies send to Paris for their hats and gowns, so the "smart" people of the XIII Century either sent to Flanders for their clothes or bought Flemish material with which to make them. This led to protests by the Guilds of Craftsmen,—the Tariff reformers of that day—and partly owing to this, and partly too for political reasons, measures were from time to time taken to prevent the importation of foreign cloths and the exportation of our wool upon which Flanders depended for its woollen manufactures.

Edward III saw, however, that the only way to deal with such a dangerous competitor as Flanders was to instruct our own people in the making of similar goods, not only for home consumption but also for export. Accordingly in 1331 he issued a letter of protection to one John Kempe of Flanders, weaver of woollen cloths, who had been induced to come and settle

in England; in 1336 similar letters were issued to two weavers of Brabant settled at York, and in 1337 fifteen other Flemish weavers received similar letters of protection. These foreigners were exempted from the restrictions imposed upon English makers and were not compelled to enter a Guild. They were dispersed over various parts of England and by this means there gradually grew up in several counties special makes of different classes of woollen goods; for instance, at Norwich, Fustians; at Sudbury (Suffolk), Baize; Colchester, Says and Serges; Devon, Kerseys; Kent, Broad Cloth; Worcester, Gloucester, Kendal, Halifax, Hants, Berks and Sussex, various kinds of Cloths; while at Taunton, to which some of the earliest arrivals of Flemings came, sprang up a trade in Serge known throughout Europe in the XVI and XVII Centuries as "Taunton Serges," and, though this Serge is no longer made at Taunton, its manufacture and reputation is still kept up at the well known factories at Wellington close by. "West Country plain Cloths" were first mentioned in 13 Rich. II (1390), and their dimensions settled.

In Somerset Wills of the next century we find mention made of a great variety of cloths showing how the trade had expanded. Frieze was still being made for the working classes.

This century was a time of great prosperity, and much money was spent on the rebuilding of churches which had fallen into disrepair during the stagnation in trade and depression caused by the long wars and the "Black Death." Croscombe Church was rebuilt at this time. On two of the bosses in the nave roof of this Church may be seen figures of a man and a woman kneeling with rolls of cloth like scrolls round the edges: no doubt denoting the benefactions of some wealthy clothiers, the Mayows, Denshylls or Bisses who were then living at Croscombe.

Shepton Mallet Church, whose magnificent roof is perhaps the finest example of its kind, was a rather later restoration than Croscombe, but if we had the records of its rebuilding

we should find on them the names of wealthy clothiers. The Croscombe churchwardens' accounts of this period throw some light on this subject of the woollen trade, for we find that there were at that time several Guilds in the town, including one of "Webbers" and another of "Tuckers." These Guilds used to take part in the Church processions and make annual gifts to the Church through the churchwardens and no doubt also assisted the Church's revenue by a copious consumption of the "Church ale," which latter self-imposed task is kept alive by their successors the village clubmen of to-day, with this difference that it is not the Church which derives any benefit from the amount of ale consumed on those occasions.

In Vol. xxvi of the *Proceedings* of our Society there is an interesting paper by Mr. Green on the Settlement of some Flemish Weavers at Glastonbury in 1551. They were given lodgings in a part of the dismantled Abbey buildings but they only remained a short time in this country. The cloth they made was called "Saye" of which there were two kinds; one of wool, a species of light serge, the other of silk. If this 'Saye' was of silk it is the first mention of the introduction into the West of an industry which in later times became an important one.

Foreign wars much affected the woollen trade, which had by this time acquired a large connection on the continent, and we find that there was great depression during the war with Spain, one of our best customers in Henry VIII's reign.

We are told that at that time there was no sale for cloth at Blackwell (or Bakewell) Hall. This place had been fixed in the XV Century for the sale of woollen goods brought to London by country traders. It is interesting to note that on its site is the present great Wool Mart in Basinghall Street where all our Colonial and sea borne wool is sold by auction.

Trade revived again in Edward VI reign and we then find Taunton holding a very important position as a manufacturing centre, its trade in woollen goods being almost equal to that of

Bristol. Trade became again depressed in 1564, through the Government of the Netherlands prohibiting the importation of English cloths. And about this time we see a second immigration of Flemish weavers into England, some 30,000 or so coming to these shores to escape the inhuman cruelties of the Duke of Alva.

Trade went on increasing rapidly during the XVII Century, checked for a time by the war with Spain, in 1655. In Stow's "Survey of London" there is a very interesting table of fees charged for "hallage," that is the "pitching" of woollen goods at Blackwell Hall for sale, and the rates for porters, giving a long list of different makes of cloth and woollen articles, and showing how these goods came from Yorkshire, Lancashire and other parts of England and Wales in horse packs. This table was drawn up by an order of Common Council, London, in 1665, and Stow remarks: "Cloth is the great Staple Merchandize of England." At the commencement of the XVIII Century we find that in Taunton alone over 8,500 persons were employed in making the Taunton Serges.

A little over a century later there were only some ten or twelve looms at work there, and only six or eight persons employed as wool-combers.

Gradually the great clothing trade in the West has passed away, one cause being that here the manufacturers did not keep pace with the times as did the men in the North by the introduction of spinning and other machinery.

A few old people still remain in this neighbourhood who can remember cloth and silk mills at Shepton and Croscombe, and a hat factory at the latter which had a local reputation. I can myself remember the last silk mill at work at Croscombe and a few weavers' looms in the cottages.

There is, however, a thriving velvet factory at Bowlish, a hamlet of Shepton, and there are some indications that at some future time Shepton may regain its position as a manufacturing centre.

Still, our old churches, some interesting old houses and charities, remain to tell us of a prosperity which has now passed away.

I fear that I may have somewhat wearied you with a subject which may perhaps be considered as only indirectly connected with the work of our Society, but it is a subject which in abler hands might throw more light on the life of our West Country folk in the Middle Ages.

The DEAN OF WELLS proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his address. He had given them a most interesting account of the woollen trade of the county, and had treated the subject in a luminous and exhaustive manner.

The REV. C. W. WHISTLER seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation, the President responding.

Mr. Bates announced that in the forthcoming volume of the Record Society there would be found a great deal about the old woollen trade of Somerset.

This concluded the business meeting ; and the company then adjourned to the George Hotel, where luncheon was partaken of, the President presiding.

### **Shepton Mallet Church.**

After luncheon the members proceeded to the Church, which was described by Dr. F. J. ALLEN, of whose remarks the following is a summary :—This Church has suffered severely from vandalism, both at the Reformation and during the Victorian period ; but the parts of the old fabric that remain are of more than ordinary interest. These include the Transition-Norman nave arcade, the Early-English chancel arch and piscina, the Early-Perpendicular tower, and the Late-Perpendicular oak ceiling and stone pulpit. The Transition-Norman arcade was inserted into earlier walls, whose form and dimensions suggest an Anglo-Saxon origin. The tower is of interest as being the earliest extant of the great towers of Somerset. The carved

2



**MEDIEVAL SHAMBLES AT SHEPTON MALLET :  
GENERAL VIEW.**



**THE SHAMBLES AT SHEPTON MALLET :  
INTERNAL STRUCTURE.**

*From Photographs by Dr F. J. Allen.*

oak ceiling is by far the finest specimen of the wagon-head form in existence, having 350 carved panels, all of different designs, and more than 350 elaborate bosses or rosettes, no two alike ; also 36 angels as supporters, and other accessory details.

A full account of the Church, with several illustrations, will be found in Part II.

### **The Shambles and Market Cross.**

On leaving the Church the members visited the Market Place, where the Shambles and the Cross were described by Dr. ALLEN as follows :—The Shambles are the rarest curiosity that Shepton possesses, as they are apparently the last mediæval shambles remaining in England. Judging by the curved oaken timbers used in their roof, the date of building was the middle of the XV Century. The same curved timbers are used in other roofs of that period in the neighbourhood, *e.g.*, the Doultong tithe-barn.

It is to be regretted that these shambles are now so decayed that they cannot be expected to last much longer. They were used until a few years ago for the sale of meat ; and the oldest inhabitants can remember that there was formerly another row of shambles on the opposite side of the market place, and that many cartloads of meat were sold here weekly.

The Market Cross (*see* Frontispiece), as recorded on the original brass plate attached to it, was built in A.D. 1500. The lower portion or shelter remains as then built, except for slight repairs ; but the upper portion was reconstructed in 1841 under the direction of G. B. Manners of Bath, architect. Only the upper third of the spire seems to have been altered. It is said to have been originally capped with a very large stone, carved with figures under canopies. This being top-heavy, fell in the XVIII Century,\* damaging the adjacent work, hence

\* Though it is not recorded, it seems possible that the fall of this "idolatrous" ornament may have been partly due to injury inflicted by the reformers.  
—F. J. A.



the reconstruction of 1841. The present slender finial designed by Manners is probably more pleasing in form than the heavy one which it replaced.

Pooley in his book *The Old Stone Crosses of Somerset* is mistaken in saying that the whole cross was rebuilt in 1841. My grandfather was one of the Trustees of the Cross at that time, and my relatives could distinctly remember that only the spire above the roof was rebuilt. The old print of the cross, which Pooley reproduced, is evidently from an unskilled and incorrect drawing such as was common a century or so ago.

Pooley, Farbrother, and all guide books and directories, give incorrect copies of the Founders' inscription. The true wording is as follows :—

(*Photographic copy*).

Of þo charyte pray for the soules of Walter bukland & Agnes hys wyff w<sup>t</sup> whos goods thys Crosse was made in the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lord god ch<sup>is</sup> whos obbyt shalbe kepte for Eber in thys parische Churche of Shepton Mallett þ<sup>e</sup> xxviij day of Nouember whos soules Ihu pardon

(*Transliteration*).

Of þo charyte pray for the soules of Walter bukland & Agnes hys wyff w<sup>t</sup> whos goods thys Crosse was made in the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lord god m<sup>ch</sup> whos obbyt shalbe kepte for Eber in thys parische Churche of Shepton Mallett þ<sup>e</sup> xxviij day of Nouember whos soules Ihu pardon.

(Notice the method of writing the date 1500,— $\overset{*}{M}V^c$ , with a tiny “&” over the M.)

There are certain lands, apparently a part of the Bucklands' bequest, the revenues of which are devoted to keeping the cross in repair, any surplus being distributed among the poor. This “Cross Charity” was formerly administered by trustees, but has recently been transferred to the Urban Council. The



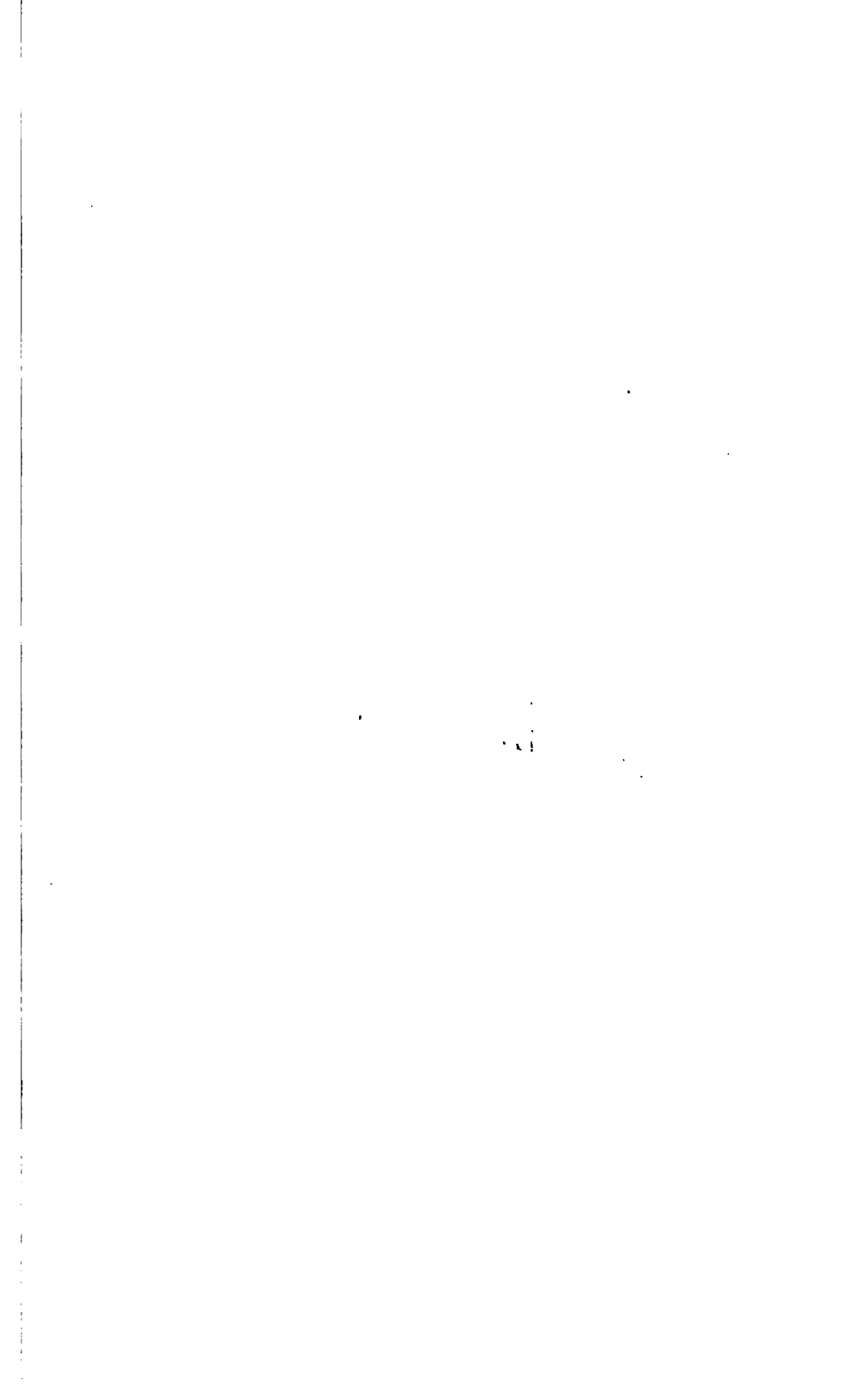
**MARKET PLACE, SHEPTON MALLET, IN 1882.**

*From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.*



**MODERN SHAMBLES AND PART OF ANCIENT ONES,  
SHEPTON MALLET. (ABOUT 1885.)**

*From a Photograph by F. C. D. Hurd, Shepton Mallet*



title deeds have long been lost ; and some years ago the Charity Commissioners were inclined to divorce the property from the Cross. Happily their intention was relinquished, otherwise the Cross might have been left to decay like the Shambles. It speaks well for the honesty of the Cross Trustees that in the absence of title deeds they still used the property for the right purpose, and from 1841 onwards (if not before) kept the Cross in thorough repair.\*

The Rev. D. M. Ross stated that it was only lately that the old shambles at Langport had been removed.

### **Dulcote Hill and Quarries.**

The members then drove to Dulcote Hill for the sake of the fine views and geological features. Some rain having fallen, most of the party remained in the carriages when the hill was reached ; but those who walked along the ridge of the hill had fine weather, though without sunshine. The air was very clear, the landscape being visible even as far as the Countisbury Foreland, fifty miles distant.

Standing on the hill above the quarry, Dr. F. J. ALLEN pointed out that the Mendip Hills consisted of an upward fold or anticlinal of Carboniferous limestone resting on Old Red sandstone ; that Dulcote Hill, on which the party was standing, was part of a smaller anticlinal parallel to the main one. The folding at Dulcote had been very sharp, and the crushing very complete, so that the limestone (as was evident in the quarry) had been broken up into fragments of all sizes, and these had been subsequently cemented together with crystalline carbonate of lime, or calcspar, deposited by percolating water.

Dr. Allen also pointed out the position of the Dolomitic Conglomerate at the foot of the limestone hills.

\* For further information on the Cross Charity see the late Mr. H. Heard's *Shepton Mallet Charities*, published by Byrt and Son, Shepton Mallet, 1903.

MR. A. F. SOMERVILLE said that at the west end of Dulcote Hill was a remarkable fault ; also a cavern, on the floor of which was found a large quantity of bones, some of which could be seen in the Wells Museum. There had been found the jaws, several teeth, the thigh bone, and other parts of the cave bear ; some traces of the hyæna, the horse, the bison, several reindeer, and foxes. Not a single tooth-mark had been found on the bones, showing that the animals could not have been devoured by beasts of prey.

### **Dinder Church.**

Descending the hill, the party were soon at Dinder House, the residence of the President, where those who remained in the carriages had arrived some time before.

At Dinder Church the PRESIDENT read the following paper :

On the occasion of the last visit of our Society to Shepton Mallet a very interesting and able paper on "The Prebend of Dinder" was contributed by Canon Church, F.S.A. In that he tells us that Dinder signifies the "Valley of the Stream," its old form of spelling being "Denren"—"Den," valley, and "Ren" (or "Rhyne"), a watercourse. Whether or not there was a church here in Saxon days we cannot say.\* Some authorities put the age of the grand old churchyard yew, which measures rather over thirty-one feet in circumference three feet from the ground, at close on 1,200 years, which would take us back to Aldhelm ; and possibly Dinder may have been visited by the Douling brethren. The present Church we may say belongs to five different periods.

\* When the old chancel was removed in 1871 and the chancel arch rebuilt of the old stones, some portions of a still earlier arch were discovered built into the chancel arch. Unfortunately no reliable record has been kept, but it was thought at the time that the work was Saxon, and that the chancel occupied the site of a small Saxon chapel.

The south and portions of the east and west walls of the nave belong to the earliest and are late Norman, probably at the end of the XII Century.

We know that in 1223 William Flander de "Dynre" gave the advowson of the Church to Bishop Jocelin, and he or one of his family may have been the builder. You will observe on the outside that there is neither plinth nor stringcourse to these walls, and I should like to point out to you the four consecration crosses, two to the east and two to the west of the porch in the south wall, and a fifth cross in the north corner of the south wall, close to the tower steps where nave and aisle meet. On the west corner of the south wall there is an ancient sundial. To the same period belong the two dragon heads and portions of dog's tooth and ball-pattern moulding of an arch which are now placed over the small chancel window near the chancel steps, but which must at some period have formed part of a Norman entrance doorway.

The south chancel windows, which were taken out of the old chancel when the present one was rebuilt in 1871, the piscina in the chancel, possibly the base of the font, and the churchyard cross (except the modern shaft) belong to the next period, early XIV Century.

Some seventy or eighty years later a great alteration was made; the north wall of the nave was replaced by an arcade and the aisle and porch were added. It is interesting to note that the old stones of this north wall were utilized in building the walls of the aisle, for over the north doorway can be seen traces of an ancient doorway and a stone with a consecration cross. The latter has been placed in a horizontal position, though it must originally have had a vertical position in the wall from which it was removed. This seems to denote that consecration crosses had at this time gone out of fashion. There are remains of an old "stoop" which may also have been in the old Norman wall. Inside the porch, before the 1871 restoration, there was a niche over the entrance door to

the Church and a "stoop" in the north-east angle; both were much mutilated and unfortunately they were not considered of sufficient value to be retained. To the same period belong, I would suggest, the windows of the nave and aisle (except the west window of the aisle which appears to be later and is similar to the west window in the tower) and the east window of the chancel.

In 1370 John de Rodeney bought the Manor of Dinder from John and Margaret Fitz Payn for 100 marcs, and, ever since the earlier part of that century, the Rodeney family had been buying land at Dinder and elsewhere. I think we may assume that this same John de Rodeney was the benefactor by whom these alterations were made.

And now we come to an important period, the fourth in the history of the Church at Dinder, which saw the building of the tower, the addition and consecration of its churchyard and its parochial independence. I mentioned that in 1223 William de Flandre granted the advowson of the Church to Bishop Jocelin. In 1268 Bishop William de Bytton made Dinder a prebend and gave up the advowson and fee. In the instrument creating the Prebend we are told that the parishioners of Dinder were lawfully subject to the Mother Church of St. Cuthbert and were buried there. The Prebendary was to be exempt from the Cure of Souls at Dinder, but he was to present to the vicar and his successors a fit chaplain, who was to be supported at the expense entirely of the Prebendary. This position remained till 1493, when we find the office of Prebendary and Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, who had control over the Cure of Souls of Dinder, united in the same person, John Moneyman; and hereafter the Prebend and Cure of Souls at Dinder have continued united down to the present day.

The Rodeneys were still Lords of the Manor of Dinder, and, I think it may not be assuming too much if we say that it was through the benefactions of the Lord of the Manor and his building of the tower, that an arrangement was come to

with the Dean of Wells, under whose jurisdiction Dinder was, and the Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, that Dinder should be raised to an independent position as a Rectory endowed with tithes and glebe and the right of the parishioners to be buried in the churchyard attached to the Church.

In a will of Joan Maiewe of Croscombe, dated 1496, we find a bequest of 6s. 8d. to the fabric of Dinder; possibly the building was still going on, and we may put the tower as having been built about the end of the XV Century. The stone pulpit, which bears the date 1621, a very early example of stone pulpits, points to another alteration which must have taken place at the time of the Reformation, when the ancient "Rood Screen" was swept away and the "Rood" window bricked up. Behind the stone pulpit, when it was removed during the 1871 restoration, were discovered some rough fresco painting and the mutilated remains of a double piscina, but unfortunately no attempt was made to preserve either.

In 1839 the Church was reseated and no record has been kept of the old seats then removed. In 1871 the Church was re-roofed throughout and reseated, the chancel arch rebuilt and slightly raised and widened, the present chancel and chancel aisle built, and the walls faced with ashlar in place of plaster, with which they had been previously covered.

There are five bells, bearing inscriptions :

1. "Sancta—ora nobis."
2. "Sancta Maria Ora + ts 9."
3. "Love God. 1636. I. D."
4. "Repent I Say By not too late, Thyself At Al times  
Redy Make. R. A., 1646."

W. Michell, Rector.

A. F. Somerville.

T. L. James.

} Churchwardens.

"Re-cast by Llewellyns and James, Bristol, 1902."

5. "Re-cast at Bristol, 1840, W. C. 'Fear God in Life.'"  
(The Somerville Motto).



It is hoped that a sixth bell will be added between this and November next.\*

The glass in the rood-loft window was collected in 1871 from various windows in the Church. In the right light there is a representation of the First Person of the Holy Trinity—holding Our Lord on the Cross, on His knees. In the left light we see St. Michael weighing the souls.

The Church is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels.

The modern glass in the chancel is by Clayton and Bell; the east window a memorial to the late Mrs. Somerville; the first and third windows in the south wall memorials to sons of the late Prebendary the Rev. Wm. Michell; and the centre window was filled in memory of the late Miss Somerville. The glass in the west window of the aisle is by Hardman and is a memorial to the Lovell family. Of the west window in the tower I will only say that a former rector was left a legacy by a friend and unfortunately spent it on this token of regard for his memory.

The font has an old base, probably XIV Century, and a later shaft and bowl, XVI Century.

The church plate consists of a Chalice and Paten, both 1731; another Paten, 1725; a Paten or Salver, 1830; and a silver box for bread, 1907.

The Churchwardens' Accounts date back to 1702.

After the President's address, a question was asked as to the position of the rood-loft and some debate followed as to the small window over the pulpit. Mr. Bates did not think this could be the entrance to the rood-loft. Mr. Weaver said there was one like it at Minehead. Mr. Somerville called attention to the old door of the pulpit which was in the vestry.

The President and Mrs. Somerville entertained the com-

\* A sixth bell bearing the following inscription, "Amor vincit omnia—H.F.S.—V.G.B., October, 1907," and round the rim, "Whom God hath joined let no man put asunder," was given by Mr. A. F. Somerville to commemorate the marriage of his elder son with Miss V. G. Broadmead on October 9th, 1907.

pany to tea at Dinder House, after which Mr. H. Cary G. Batten, on behalf of the Society, thanked them for their kind hospitality.

The PRESIDENT remarked that it had given Mrs. Somerville and himself great pleasure to receive the members of the Society there, and he hoped they would not allow forty-two years to elapse before they paid them another visit ; their last visit to Dinder was in 1865.

### **Old Houses, Shepton Mallet.**

On the return to Shepton Mallet a party was taken by Dr. F. J. ALLEN to see some of the old buildings, lanes and courts in the older part of the town. It was pointed out that the main street was carried across the bottom of the valley by means of a viaduct and a long embankment, constructed soon after 1815, and therefore fifty years before the same device was adopted at Park Street, Bristol, and at Holborn.

Longbridge House was pointed out as the place where the Duke of Monmouth stayed, when his army was quartered in the town on the way to the invasion of Bristol. It was a Tudor house with XVII Century windows in front, and had formerly contained some good Dutch tiles.

The fine XVII Century house in Lower Lane was noticed. An illustration of this house may be found in an article on "The Old Houses of Shepton Mallet," in the *Architectural Journal* about three years ago.

### **Evening Meeting.**

The Annual Dinner having taken place at the George Hotel, —the President in the chair,—an Evening Meeting was held in the Council Hall for the reading of papers.

The first paper was on "The Papers of the former Corporation of Langport, 1596-1886," by the Rev. D. M. Ross. This is printed *in extenso* in Part II, with two illustrations.

Mr. H. St. GEORGE GRAY gave an account, illustrated by lantern slides, of the excavations conducted at Small Down Camp, near Evercreech, in 1903. Full particulars of this work, with illustrations, are given in the *Proceedings*, Vol. I, pt. ii, pp. 32-49.

The third paper was by Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., on "Screen-work in the Churches of North-East Somerset," which was illustrated by an excellent series of lantern slides. This paper is printed in full in Part II, with several illustrations.

The evening's programme was concluded with a lantern exhibition of photographic studies of Shepton Mallet Church by Dr. F. J. ALLEN and the Rev. R. L. JONES. Some of these very fine illustrations are reproduced in Dr. Allen's paper on "Shepton Mallet Church" in Part II.

Thanks were returned for these communications, and to the Rector of Shepton Mallet for kindly lending and manipulating the lantern.

### **Second Day's Proceedings.**

Heavy and frequent showers considerably detracted from the pleasure of the day's excursions. A party of over 80 members left the George Hotel, at 9.30 a.m., half-an-hour's drive bringing them to

### **Doultong Church, etc.**

The Church was first visited, and after a preliminary inspection the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., gave an interesting paper on its history. He pointed out that they were now in the Glastonbury country, Doultong Church, with others, having been formerly attached to the Abbey of Glastonbury. Such churches were usually very fine, and there was no doubt that prior to its restoration Doultong Church was a magnificent edifice. There was hardly any part of it that had not been taken down stone by stone and built up again. One of the few

things allowed to remain in its original state was a beautiful Norman door. The Church was practically rebuilt in the year 1869, and it was extremely pleasing to think that that Society visited it four years before it was touched ; and they had on record a very valuable article, written by Professor Freeman, who told them exactly what the building was like before it was touched. Professor Freeman, speaking of the original Church, said its history was pretty plainly written in its stones. Sir Richard Paget had also contributed some interesting details concerning the restoration, which sought to reproduce the Church in exactly its original form. All the old material, however, was not re-used, and the party would be able to see in the vicarage garden several fine portions of the s. doorway, etc., which were discarded, he thought, unwisely. In the churchyard there were a number of interesting tombs, one recording the death of an old lady, aged 102. The chief point of interest in regard to Doulting, however, was the fact that it was the deathplace of St. Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, in 709. St. Aldhelm, who was trained in the Abbey of Malmesbury, was the great apostle of the neighbourhood in a time when heathenism was rampant. He was in the habit of planting his cross in different parts, and around the cross was built a little wooden church, which was eventually replaced by a nobler structure. St. Aldhelm was buried at Malmesbury, and Saxon crosses marked each seven miles of the distance his body was taken. In the vicarage garden was St. Aldhelm's Well.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, in the course of some observations upon the architecture of the Church, remarked that, considering the very extensive rebuilding the work had undergone, the result might be deemed satisfactory. The nave was practically all modern, and the fine south porch was all new work, copied from the old—the old stones now being built into the vicarage garden wall. The inner door-head on the N. side was a Norman one reversed and altered in shape. The wall-

footings and angle-buttresses at the w. end were ancient and early. The massive arches under the tower dating from about 1240, had been rebuilt in a conservative manner. The very fine transept roofs were restoration work, carried out by Halliday of Wells, about 50 or 60 years ago, but so well done that they appeared original. They were of the best local type of XV Century work.

The Rev. E. H. BATES commented upon the unusual sight of an octagonal tower in that county, and said such towers appeared to be confined to about a dozen churches in Somerset in a well defined belt through the county.

The Rev. J. DARBYSHIRE, the Vicar, also gave some interesting details concerning two brasses in the Church, several tombs in the churchyard, the bells, and the churchwardens' accounts.

In spite of the rain a large proportion of the party visited St. Aldhelm's Well, which was approached by the vicarage gardens.

The Tithe Barn, now in the occupation of Mr. Hodges, was then examined under the guidance of Dr. Allen and others. It was remarked that it was larger than those at Pilton and Glastonbury; but unlike them, it was very plain: the form and proportions were nevertheless very pleasing. With the four large porches the ground plan was that of a double cross. The style was that of the latter part of the XIV Century. Dr. Allen pointed out that a good part of the roof was original and characterized by the free use of curved timbers, such as occurred also in the Shambles at Shepton Mallet.

### **Doultong Quarries.**

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S., said that it was almost unnecessary to tell the members of the Society that they were now standing on the well-known building stone of the district, once largely used in the masonry of our Glastonbury Abbey

and Wells Cathedral. It may not however be known to all that these beds occurred much lower in the geological formation than the celebrated Bath Freestone ; the latter belonged to the Great Oolite series, the former to the Inferior Oolite. The workable beds were some 30 or 40 feet in thickness, of a brownish colour, with calcite veins running through them, and slightly oolitic. More durable than the Bath stone owing to its siliceous character, it was considered almost unfossiliferous and until quite recently its exact position in the series remained undefined. The Secretary of the Cotteswold N. H. F. Club, (Mr. Richardson), who had been investigating the Oolitic beds of the district, considered that these Doulting beds were equivalent to the *clypeus grit*, so called from a helmet-shaped echinoderm characteristic of certain Inferior Oolite beds in the Cotteswold area.

Mr. Winwood concluded with an allusion to their well known citizen, Mr. John Phillis, who had done much for the geology of the neighbourhood and enriched the Shepton Mallet Museum with the result of his researches. During a visit that morning to the latter, he had in vain looked for the rare brachiopod, *Rhynconella Morieri*, found by that geologist in the Inferior Oolite close at hand and deposited in one of the cases. Much as the absence of such a rare fossil was to be regretted he was relieved somewhat to find from the statement of one of the members present that it was thought worthy of a place in the cases of the Nat. Hist. Museum, South Kensington. He would venture to suggest that there was a wide scope for the energies of the local youth of the neighbourhood to still further add to their local specimens. The authorities of a local museum should be careful that the specimens be representative of the locality and not of every other part of the world.

Mr. J. H. STAPLE, manager of the quarries, gave some details of the working of the stone, and invited the members to inspect the tools used for cutting the stone and the machinery employed to economize labour.

### **West Cranmore Church.**

Before the Church was entered, Dr. F. J. ALLEN described the tower. He said :

This is in many respects an imitation of the Shepton tower, but built much later, and on a much smaller scale ; it is in fact the smallest of the first-class towers, except that of Ruishton, near Taunton. The resemblance to the Shepton tower is most evident in the triple windows of the top stage, and the boldly projecting buttresses which have the same complex structure. The buttresses at Shepton were made to bear the stress of a spire, but here at Cranmore there is no evidence of a spire being intended,—no squinches under the roof as in some early towers, *e.g.*, Banwell. The signs of late date at Cranmore are the panelled tower-arch inside, the four-centred west doorway, and the flattened window arches and compressed tracery in the top windows. We may regard it as contemporary with Bruton tower, which it resembles in these particulars.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, referring to a figure on the tower, stated that it was almost certainly that of the patron saint, St. Bartholomew, who was flayed alive. There were indications on the legs of the skin being stript off.

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD pointed out an inscribed sundial, with place for the gnomon, on the lower part of the tower, the divisions being continued all round—a very unusual completeness.

The Rev. E. H. BATES drew attention to the monuments of the Strode family, and particularly to a small brass on the south wall of the nave. This bore the arms of Strode impaling Court, and an inscription : “ James Strode son of John Strode of Stoycke lane was borne the 18 of July in the yeare 1613. Amy Strode, daughter of Edward Courte, and now wife of James Strode was borne the 29 of September, 1617.” James Strode died in 1698, and his will is given in Brown, III, 108. He desired to be buried under the Communion Table of

West Cranmore Church; and a monument to be erected, "I being the first Strode that lived and inhabited there, and that will be buried there." He also referred to an agreement made by him and his son on the purchase of the manor. Cranmore was given by Elphege in 956 to Glastonbury Abbey, who held West Cranmore until 1219, when it was surrendered to the Bishop of the Diocese as part of the price of freedom from episcopal control. At the dissolution of the monastery in 1539 it came to the Duke of Somerset, who lost all in 1552. In 1627 the Strode family became possessed of the manor, though James Strode was the first to be settled at South-hill. His descendants remained there until 1896 when it became the property of Mr. Spencer. Thus the history of the parish can be traced for nearly one thousand years, and three owners had held it for 850 years.

The ancient bier, with its quaintly-lettered inscription, was put out for the inspection of the party. Mr. Weaver stated that it bore a curious inscription to a Mr. Richard Dole, all the D's being reversed.

### **Leigh-on-Mendip Church.**

Leaving West Cranmore, the carriages proceeded to Leigh-on-Mendip, passing *en route* through East Cranmore and Downhead, both chapelries of Doultling. Luncheon was excellently served in a marquee near the village inn; its success was largely due to the careful arrangements made by the Vicar, the Rev. J. E. W. Honnywill. Afterwards, the members proceeded to the Church, where

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND was the first speaker. He pointed out the variety of date evinced by the different character in the masonry of the Church—which was largely XV Century. The chancel walls had an external facing of ashlar—the architectural detail being of the "Wellow" type—an early variety of Perpendicular work antedating the full development



of the style. The s. window had the flattened curve (unlike the true Tudor arch), characterising the late Decorated or earliest Perpendicular. It was like an acutely pointed triangle with curving shoulders, and would date from about 1380. In the aisles was a variety of rubble work—raised about four feet in later times, co-eval with the building of the clerestory. The aisle roofs sloped at a considerable angle, traces of this being visible internally. The clerestory parapet shewed a double series of quatrefoils, like the tower, and was possibly of like date. The nave floor was sloped, and that of the chancel also. The rood-loft doorway had been opened up since 1886. The position of the old loft was clear, and it crossed the Church at a considerable height. The existence of a second opening in the n. wall of the nave, over the arcade, was suspected. The “angel” corbels built into the n. and s. walls of the chancel just over the line of the altar rail indicated the position of a sanctuary screen, or beam for the lenten veil. The chancel roof was fine; that of the nave a plainer and later copy. The eastern bay shewed some enrichment. This was often done to form a “canopy of honour” over the great rood. There was a piscina and aumbry in the s. chantry, co-eval with the chancel.

The Rev. J. E. W. HONNYWILL, the Vicar, followed with a general description of the Church, of which the following is a summary :

“In 1898 during the restoration of the n. wall of the nave the ancient rood-loft doorway and steps were brought to light. The steps were found to have been dislodged from their original position and placed perpendicularly without mortar as a block to the entrance. In the same year the old n. doorway of the nave was revealed. It was originally used by the occupants of a large house owned by the Horner family, and situated about 30 yards w. of the tower. Not a vestige of this mansion remains at the present time. It is supposed to have been the abode of Margery Horner buried at Leigh 1576, of Mary Horner buried in 1598, and Leonard Horner interred

1607. In 1899 the s. wall of the nave was pointed and restored, when all the windows on this side were found to have been insertions of the early Perpendicular period in a wall of much earlier date, as evidenced by the red marl in the original wall which, mixed with some other ingredient, did duty as mortar. The font, a fair specimen of early Norman work, has a cover supposed to be of Jacobean date. The oak pews with their strong kneeling boards and Perpendicular designs on the bench-ends are much admired. An offer was made some years ago by an American to purchase them for £5,000."

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD observed that there were indications of an altar veil or candle beam similar to those in the church at Orchardleigh not far distant. Attention was called to an old tie-beam with nothing to correspond, and this the Vicar stated was a comparatively recent addition put in during the Church restoration.

With regard to the inscription on the great bell, it was stated that the same inscription was found at Shepton Mallet and at many other places.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER observed that with regard to the parochial and ecclesiastical history of Leigh-on-Mendip there was not much to be said. The parish was included in the large manor of Mells and belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury (see Bishop Hobhouse's map in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxv), while the Church was a "capella" depending on the mother Church of Mells.

Before leaving the Church attention was called to the beautiful glass in the west window which was of about the middle of the XV Century and apparently in its original position.

The members having assembled in the churchyard Dr. F. J. ALLEN made the following remarks :—

"Mr. Honnywill tells us that this is supposed to be one of the 'dree' towers built by the architect of 'Dun-dree.' This legend is attached to most of the more florid towers of

Somerset, but I can assure him that there is no foundation for the story in the present instance. Dundry tower is of the Bristol or N. Somerset type, and entirely unrelated to this of Leigh, which is of the Mendip type, probably built under the auspices of the schools of masons attached to Wells and Glastonbury. This tower is a development from the Bruton design, which again was developed from Shepton Mallet. The distinctive feature of Leigh, and of the very similar tower of Mells, is that the triple windows of the top stage are repeated, blind or slightly pierced, in the next stage. The windows are shallow with poor mouldings; but the general composition of the tower is good, and the ornate treatment of the buttresses, the twenty pinnacles, and the parapet, is remarkably beautiful. Mr. Bates tells me that a certain John Sammell, senr., by his will dated 1446 (*Som. Rec. Soc.*, XIX, 345) left £3 to 'building of the tower of Mells church.' Now Mells tower, like this of Leigh, is of distinctly late character, belonging to about the end of the XV Century, or later at all events than Bruton, which from documentary evidence seems to have been built about 1460: we must therefore suppose either that this bequest referred to a former tower at Mells, or more probably that a tower was wanted and that money was being collected for it."

On the Society's former visit to Leigh in 1884, scores of women were observed at the doors of their houses with large aprons having front pockets containing their ball of wool or worsted, while their fingers busily plied the knitting-needles. Scarcely a trace of the hand-knit stocking industry now remains, knitting-machines having superseded the knitting-needles.

### **Moon's Hill Quarry.**

On leaving Leigh the party drove *viâ* Stoke Lane to Moon's Hill Quarry, where the geological features were described by the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S. He said:—

The fine Andesitic quarry in which they were standing and

supplied such a great quantity of road-metal, had not any existence some forty years ago. The discovery of the presence of igneous rocks in the Mendips was due to the geological acuteness of his late friend Chas. Moore, whose cousin he was glad to see amongst them that day. Whilst exploring the hills for materials for his classical paper "On the Secondary Rocks of the Mendip Hills," he was informed that there were certain peculiar minerals in existence there, and one day about the year 1866, on removing the turf from a green boss, he came across what he called a "green coloured basalt;" this, probably a dyke, he thought extended throughout the axis of the hills E. and W. of Stoke Lane, which he considered to be the centre. How accurate his forecast was, subsequent excavations and the researches of Prof. Reynolds had verified. Notwithstanding his advocacy of having an excavation made, and his advice to the Bath Town Council to utilize the material for their roads, it was only in comparatively recent times that you saw this material used by them for that purpose.

Mr. Winwood having thus alluded to the first beginning of the quarry, explained that in the Palæozoic period there was a great disturbance in the crust of the earth, causing mighty upheavals, crushings and fissures, through which the molten lava escaped, and that they saw before them in its cooled state.

There were many secrets yet to be revealed in these old hills, and the recent discoveries of Prof. Reynolds at Sunnyside quarry and elsewhere had shown that Silurian fossils existed in the tuff intercalated between the more solid trap-beds, thus indicating that the Old Red which formed the axis and through which the lava had burst was after all not the oldest beds of that range.

That discovery was one of the most important of the geological discoveries of the time ever made in the district. Silurian remains had since been found *in situ*, so there could be no doubt about it. The discovery had carried back the age of the Mendips enormously, for from the time of the orig-

inal intrusion of volcanic matter into the Silurian deposits, sufficient time must have elapsed for it to become consolidated before the second intrusion through the Old Red. They could scarcely understand the lapse of time that had taken place between one outburst and another—the first outflow of the lava, its consolidation and subsequent breaking up, and the fragments being rolled into pebbles ; then another outburst of ash and lava, which caught up these pebbles. Such was a short description of the Andesitic rocks before them.

In thanking Mr. Winwood, Mr. SOMERVILLE said that every one, including the men at work in the quarry (of whom large numbers gathered round to listen to the discourse), would feel great interest in it. Mr. Winwood made everything so clear, unlike some who delighted to talk in geological terms.

### **Maesbury Camp.**

Soon after leaving Moon's Hill Quarry, and when the party were driving westwards along the ridge of Mendip, a heavy storm of rain had to be encountered. Barrows of the Bronze Age were passed on Beacon Hill, but they were observed by very few on account of the downpour. The rain abated somewhat on approaching the gateway leading to Maesbury Camp, and about one-half of the party ventured across a couple of fields to gain the eastern entrance to the camp.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY proceeded to make some remarks on the Camp, but the weather, always threatening, cut his description very short, and the rain increasing in quantity, the inspection of the Camp was abandoned.

Mr. Gray has since amplified his notes, which now take the form of a paper in Part II.

At Croscombe the sun shone. Here tea was partaken of at the Inn, formerly the old Guest House, after which the Church was visited, the party being met there by the Rev. J. Allott, the Rector.

## **Croscombe Church.**

The PRESIDENT gave an interesting address, of which the following is a summary :—

Croscombe, as part of the great Lordship of Pilton, was given by Ina, King of the West Saxons, to Glastonbury Abbey in the year 705 A.D., but in Domesday both Croscombe and Shepton Mallet appear as separate parishes.

The present Church is an extensive XV Century restoration of a more ancient church built probably towards the end of the XIII Century, which however, early in the XIV Century, had fallen into disrepair, for we find that in 1318 one Thomas de Chelway declined to accept the Rectory because, amongst other grounds of objection, "the chancel glebe and buildings were in ruinous disorder." The long period of war, the Black Death and the consequent depression in trade during a great part of the XIV Century brought poverty and distress to the town and probably the Church remained in ruinous disorder. With the XV Century came a great revival of trade and the townfolk and their Lord of the Manor, Sir Wm. Palton, combined to restore the Parish Church and to leave to succeeding generations one of the most beautiful and interesting specimens of Perpendicular architecture in the county. Viewed from outside, with the exception of the porch, the whole Church might be thought to belong to that period. This is due to the fact that the ancient walls were "ashlared" with the local stone, a liassic conglomerate, now known as "Bastard Free Stone," but when the same stone was used for Wells Cathedral in the XII Century it was called "Chilcote stone" from the quarry at "Chilcote" near Wells, and after its use in the restoration of Croscombe Church we find it referred to in a Wells will as the "Croscombe stone." It is a stone of great durability, retaining the sharp edge in the carving for centuries, being impervious to weather, and it can, unlike the ordinary "Free stone," be laid against the bed.

The restoration was carried on probably between 1400 and 1440, so far as the main work is concerned, and to that period should be assigned the tower, clerestory, roof, nave, part of the chancel and most of the windows. At a later period, 1506-13, were added the chapel, now used as a vestry and organ chamber, the E. end of the chancel and the two-storeyed building at the s.w. corner of the s. aisle, which with its strongly barred windows was used as a treasure house and where the Church Guilds used to meet.

To this period too must be ascribed the handsome panelled parapet so closely resembling that of St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, and to a still later period the roofs of the chancel and aisles. Inside the Church and in the porch are seen traces of the older Church of which a considerable portion was left.

The most noticeable features of the interior however are the carved roof and benches of the XV Century and the later Jacobean work in the pulpit, screen, and pews. On two of the bosses in the nave roof there are figures of a man and woman kneeling, and round these figures rolls of cloth, no doubt intended to denote the part the clothiers took in the restoration, amongst whom were the Bisses, Mayows, and Denshylls, all family names in the history of Croscombe.

On other bosses are the arms of the Paltons and Botieaux, a family with whom the Paltons married and who were no doubt benefactors. On the beautiful Laudian screen and pulpit are the date 1616 and the arms of Hugh Fortescue, the then Lord of the Manor, and Bishop Lake the Bishop of the Diocese. The chancel roof bears the date 1664 and three escutcheons. 1, Fortescue. 2, Fortescue and Granville. 3, Fortescue and Northcote.

The poppy-head carving of the XV Century benches with their massive arm-rests for kneeling are a noticeable figure, and on one bench-end are two figures of a priest; this must formerly have been in the chancel.

The two ancient monuments fixed to the E. wall of the

chancel are a relic of the more ancient church, but nothing is known of their history.

There are two interesting brasses dated 1606 and 1625 to the memory of the Bisse family which show the style of dress worn at that period and how it changed in the course of 20 years.

The only old glass is in the E. window of the S. aisle, which was a chapel dedicated to the memory of the Palton family.

There is a peal of six bells of a very fine tone.

Curfew is still rung.

The history of the seven Church Guilds is to be found in Vol. v of the *Somerset Record Society*.

They were : The Young Men, The Maidens, The Webbers, The Tuckers (or fullers), The Hoggglers (field labourers and miners), The Archers, and The Wives.

Besides this there was the Guild of St. Anne founded in memory of Sir Wm. Palton who left to the Guild lands in East Horrington, Wells, Durcot (near Camerton), and Lake in Wilts, to maintain four chaplains, two of whom were to minister at the free chapel of East Horrington and two in the Palton chapel in Croscombe Church, to pray for the souls of Sir William Palton, Richard and Ann Denshyll and for the brethren and sisters of the said chapel.

The Guild had the appointment of the chaplain, and the rector and wardens of Croscombe the nomination of the trustees of the Guild's property. The Guild also maintained some alms-houses and paid for the ringing of the curfew bell.

The Church having got into a bad state of repair, its external restoration was taken in hand in 1889-90. A new roof covering the old roof was placed over the nave ; all lead work was renewed. The top 14 feet of the spire was taken down and rebuilt and other important repairs effected. The whole work was carried out in a thoroughly conservative spirit at a cost of about £1,200.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., said that this was a church replete with architectural glories. The S. doorway, with the



substance of the aisle wall adjoining might fairly be ascribed to the beginning of the XIV Century. One of the corbels possessed a curious character and seemed of Early English date. This wall had been cased externally in the XV Century and late windows inserted. The chancel arch was a remarkable structure, peculiar in the total absence of any abutment, and in the fact of its springing from the haunch of the nave arches. The screen had been moved eastward of its original position, and a good deal pulled about. It had been raised in height. It furnished one of the noblest examples of early XVII Century screenwork, and was a tribute to the revival of zeal in churchmanship after the close of Elizabeth's reign. The Arms of Bishop Lake and of the donors (the Fortescues) were pointed out by Mr. Weaver, upon the carved panels of the screen.

### **Conversazione and Local Exhibition.**

In the evening the local Natural History Society entertained the parent Society to a *Conversazione*, which was well attended by both institutions. Amongst the members of the local society present were Mr. C. R. Wainwright, the president; Mr. John Higgins, and the Rev. R. L. Jones, vice-presidents; Mr. C. E. Burnell, hon. secretary; Mr. W. F. Barnes, hon. curator; the Rev. G. F. Saxby, Mr. H. B. Mole, Mr. W. Aldridge, and a representative gathering of ladies.

Mr. C. R. WAINWRIGHT cordially welcomed the guests of the evening. He felt very much regret that the weather that day had been so unpropitious for their excursion into their beautiful Mendip country which presented so many features of interest to the archæologist and geologist. He reminded the Society that the present was their third visit to Shepton Mallet, the previous years having been 1865 and 1884. He was quite aware that every town in the county wished to have a visit from the Society, but he hoped that their visits to Shepton Mallet would not be at such great intervals as heretofore.

The company then proceeded to examine the exhibits in the permanent museum and the loan collection arranged in the council chamber. Refreshments having been served in the ante-room by the ladies of the local committee, the members of both societies reassembled in the large room to listen to Mr. WALTER RAYMOND, the Somerset novelist, whose capital recitations from Barnes's Dorset poems gave the greatest delight.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, on behalf of the County Society, thanked Mr. Wainwright and the Members of the Local Natural History Society for their reception that evening, and also Mr. Raymond for his great kindness in coming from London to interest and amuse them by his truly delightful recitations. He also wished to cordially thank Mr. Burnell and Mr. Barnes for all the trouble they had been to, and especially in connection with the very attractive loan exhibition of local objects of art and antiquity; and the ladies for the manner in which they had served them with refreshments.

Among the loan exhibits connected with Somerset were:—

A series of photographs of Shepton Mallet Church, and of church towers in Somerset, by Dr. F. J. Allen and the Rev. R. L. Jones.

Silver bodkin found at Charlton; silver spoon made at Wells, and another found at Darshill; Roman fibulæ and coins found at Charlton. Lent by Miss F. A. Berryman.

Roman remains found at Charlton. Lent by Mr. C. E. Burnell.

Roman remains found at Charlton; and local fossils. Lent by Mr. A. W. Halsted.

Cope used since the Reformation as an altar cover, silver chalices 1686 and 1776, and prayer-books 1604 and 1662; all belonging to Pilton Church. Lent by the Rev. Preb. C. W. Bennett.

Bronze crucifix of the XIII Century found at Shepton Mallet in 1882. Lent by the Somersetshire Archæological Society.

Two drinking-vessels, and a flint knife-dagger of the Early Bronze Age, found at Wick Barrow, near Stogursey. Exhibited by Messrs. H. St. G. Gray, C. W. Whistler, and A. F. Major.

Collection of Somerset club-brasses, and pewter. Lent by Mr. R. N. Tanner.

Collection of Somerset club-brasses. Lent by Mr. E. H. Caley.

Part of a polished flint celt (figured in Part II, p. 78), and two flint flakes found near Maesbury Camp. Lent by Mr. A. F. Somerville.

Perforated stone adze-hammer found near Maesbury Camp (figured in Part II, p. 79). Lent by Mr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A.

Paper relating to the market tolls, and photographs of houses in the old market-place, Shepton. Lent by Mr. T. Allen (Charlton).

Collection of wild flowers. Lent by Mrs. W. Barnes.

Pencil drawing of the s. aisle of the choir of Wells Cathedral. Lent by Mr. J. Higgins.

Plan of Shepton Mallet, 1811. Lent by the Rev. R. L. Jones.

Finely preserved bronze sword found near Midsomer Norton (figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxii, pt. i, p. 70). Lent by the Rev. Ethelbert Horne.

Lock from Shepton Mallet prison. Lent by Mr. G. Butler.

Roman remains from Chesterblade. Lent by Mr. Joseph Allen (Evercreech).

Water-colour drawings by Mr. C. T. Parrott. Lent by Mr. C. T. Parrott, Mr. G. H. Mitchell, and Mr. H. V. Rogers.

"View from Paradise Quarry, Old Wells Road"; "Old Houses at Longbridge, Shepton Mallet"; "Old Inn at Croscombe"; oil-painting, "Backsword play in the Market Place." Lent by Mrs. James Allen.

Drawing of the Market Cross, 1841. Lent by Mr. W. Barnes.

### Third Day's Proceedings.

In fine weather the Members left Shepton Mallet at 9.30 a.m., and drove, *vid* Doultong and West Cranmore, to

### Chesterblade.

At Chesterblade Church the party were met by the Rev. W. T. DYNE, who said he did not think the Society had ever visited the place officially before. They had had the advantage of the opinion of Bishop Hobhouse on several points, who thought that the shell of the chapel was Norman. The chancel had been curtailed; it was of most disproportionate size. The s. porch was also out of proportion, too large for the chapel, giving an idea of being the first stage of a s. bell tower, such as existed in Bruton, Wanstrow, Abbas Combe, and several other churches of East Somerset, being both the chief entrance to the church and the belfry. The font was rude enough for pre-Norman times, but it had till about fifty years ago a rope-pattern of Norman design. The windows of the Church were Perpendicular insertions. He called attention to the bell-turret, and the Norman carving on the summer-stones and copings at the w. angles of the nave; on the s. side, the Agnus Dei, representing the Atonement; and on the N., a beast and two heads, which had been supposed to be Daniel, but there was an obvious difficulty about this suggestion, there being two faces to one lion.\* The carvings were said to resemble those of the chancel arch of Frindsbury, Strood, Kent, dated about A.D. 1120. Others suggested Jonah. Chesterblade was a chapelry connected with Evercreech from earliest times, it being mentioned in the Taxatio of Pope Nic. A.D. 1291. The churchwardens' accounts showed that the old chancel was pulled down in 1767. The inner s. entrance door-arch was of rather similar pattern to

\* One of the members expressed the opinion that this carving represented Adam and Eve and the Evil One (as Lion?).

that at Doultong. The late Mr. R. P. Brereton thought the top of the doorway later.\* The figure of the Virgin above was scraped and restored when the Church was re-seated. The stone reading-desk was also scraped at the same time. An old Murray's guide book mentioned its existence. The pulpit was the gift of Mr. Allen at the late restoration. There was an interesting Elizabethan chalice. The registers had always been kept with those of Evercreech. The cross in the churchyard had no steps. There was no mention of it in Pooley, but the base was similar to that at Dinder. Roman coins were found by Mr. Allen on the farm adjoining, ranging over nearly the whole of the Roman occupation. The origin of the name Chesterblade was obscure. Professor Skeat suggested "Chester," camp; "blade," flat surface. In reply to an enquiry as to the second form, Chesterblake, which was literally camp-hill, Mr. Dyne was of opinion that it was an error of a copyist.

Dr. F. J. ALLEN, said that in this Church they saw a plan of a conventional small Norman chapel. They might contrast it if they would with the plan they saw at Shepton Mallet. This nave was comparatively broad and low; while the nave at Shepton Mallet in its original form was considerably narrower and fully twice as high, so that there was a very curious difference in the outline. Shepton Mallet seemed to be originally a Saxon Church; this was undoubtedly Norman. There was not much left in the Church of the Norman work, except the walls. The door was an interesting specimen of Norman work. The depressed arch was exceedingly common in the Norman and Early English doorways in this county. The chancel arch had been taken down and remodelled in the time of the alterations in the XVIII Century. Some of the windows were of the XIV Century, being of the square-headed Decorated type. The w. window was of the Somerset Per-

\* In this statement Dr. Allen does not agree. He maintains that the head of the doorway is quite characteristic of the district.

pendicular type, the head being divided into primary compartments, and these divided into secondary ones.

### Small Down Camp.

From Chesterblade the party had to make a steep ascent to Small Down Camp, the highest part of which is 728 feet above mean sea level.

Standing on the inner vallum at the eastern entrance of the Camp, Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY gave an interesting account of the excavations which he had conducted there in 1904. After an examination of the eastern end, Mr. Gray conducted the party to the western half of the entrenchment, where he pointed out the remains of eleven barrows or tumuli, in one of which he had found a cremated interment of the Bronze Age. A full description of the excavations (with a plan and several illustrations) is given in the *Proceedings*, Vol. L, pt. ii, pp. 32-49.

A good view of the surrounding country was obtained from the western end, a steep escarpment occurring here and on the n. and s. sides of the Camp. Returning to the carriages at the foot of the hill the members proceeded to

### Batcombe Church,

where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. W. C. Baker.

In the churchyard, Dr. F. J. ALLEN dealt with the tower. He said :

Mr. Brereton called this a tower of the Wrington type, a description from which I dissent very decidedly. The Wrington tower is of the North Somerset school, and this of the Mendip school. The only characteristic common to the two towers is the prolongation of the top windows as *long panels* in the stage below ; and this feature was borrowed in both instances from the central tower of Wells Cathedral. Batcombe owes nothing to Wrington ; it is a derivative of the Bruton

and Shepton designs, with the long panels from Wells. The level parapet is in great contrast to the florid crown at Leigh, but it is no less pleasing to the eye. It is completely finished off without pinnacles, but the outline of the tower seems to be designed for finishing with a spire.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., reminded the party how on the previous day they had disposed of the idea of Henry VII building church towers, and said this was one of those supposed to have been built by him, and the figure on the tower to represent that king. Mr. Bates had pointed out that the figure represented Our Lord either rising from the dead or ascending into heaven or clothed in a purple robe. In the present condition of the figure it was difficult to say what was exactly represented. The tower was built about the time of Henry VI, and it was difficult to tell how this idea of Henry VII got into the heads of Somerset people. About the central figure on the tower there were three sets or pairs of angels. The top pair were clothed in garments like cassocks and the two top angels were holding censers censuring Our Lord. The two underneath were holding emblems of the Passion, one a ladder and the other in one hand three nails and in the other a crown of thorns. The lowest pair were holding scrolls and had feathered legs. He reminded them that Parker in speaking of the nine orders of angels as represented in sculpture described the seraphims as having their limbs feathered and sprinkled over with eyes.

In reply to the Rev. W. C. Baker, Mr. Weaver said that probably our Lord's feet were resting on an orb.

Passing to the interior the Rev. F. W. Weaver gave a description of the building, founded on the excellent paper of the Rev. E. H. Bates in the September number of *Notes and Queries*, 1896. Mr. Bates had made a most careful study of Batcombe Church. He called special attention to the beautiful staircase which led to the rood-loft at the head of which appeared a doorway which led not only to the rood-loft but

also to the roof. The tower was specially noticed for its beautiful fan tracery. The contrast of the E. window, a most severely plain one, with most of those with which they were familiar struck one at once. The font was a good specimen of the Perpendicular period, though it had been scraped a good deal: this appeared to have been done about 1844. On the font there were the arms of the Palton family: there was also a Glastonbury and St. Andrew's cross, and the Tudor rose. There were in the Church interesting monuments to the Bisse family, which was also associated with Croscombe. Dr. Phillip Bisse was Rector of this parish and Archdeacon of Taunton and also sub-Dean of Wells Cathedral. The brass in the chancel recorded that he was rector of that parish from 1564 to 1613. It appeared that he left two thousand books to Wadham College, Oxford, and the foundress Dorothy Wadham was so pleased with the gift that she had his portrait painted and placed over the door of the library of that college. There was a monument in the floor (which had unfortunately become partly obliterated through being walked over a good deal) to John Moore only son of Thomas Moore of Spargrove. According to an early record the Sanzavers held Spargrove of Glastonbury Abbey; then it came to the Bisses, the Moores, and the Cowards. He called attention to the arms of the Moores on several of the tombstones "argent two bars between nine martlets, 3, 3, and 3." This Church contained several stones belonging to Spargrove, collected by Bishop Hobhouse, consisting of remains of the ancient church there. Spargrove was united to Batcombe about 1564 as recorded in the register of Bishop Berkeley.

The Rev. W. C. BAKER expressed the pleasure of the people of Batcombe at seeing the Society there. There was one thing he would like an opinion about and that was the trace of what was apparently an escutcheon in the arch of the tower containing the Sanzaver arms, and which had been partially obliterated. He made a brief statement of what they



proposed to do in improving the Church by the substitution of other windows for those severely plain ones they saw there. They were going to try to raise £2000 to complete the restoration.

The party then left for Evercreech, driving *viâ* Westcombe and Stoney Stratton.

## **Luncheon at Evercreech.**

### VOTES OF THANKS.

After the luncheon at the Bell Hotel, Evercreech, the Rev. E. H. BATES said that he as organising secretary had the privilege of returning thanks to those who had helped to make the meetings a success. He proposed, first of all, to begin with the President, Mr. Somerville. With some of their presidents, owing to stress of public duties and other causes, they did not see much of them after the first day. That was their misfortune, but it had been very different that year. Their president had led them and instructed them on several occasions as in the Church at Croscombe. They therefore owed many thanks to Mr. Somerville. Secondly he had to return thanks to the local committee at Shepton Mallet. Only those who had prepared for these meetings beforehand knew how much they owed to the local committees. He thought the committee of Shepton Mallet was one of the best local committees they had ever had to do with. He also wished to return thanks to the clergy who had thrown open their churches and had given them facilities to inspect all that was worth inspecting. He particularly thanked the Rev. R. L. Jones of Shepton Mallet who not only showed them the church but also had shown them those pictures which he had gone in danger of his life to obtain, and who had manipulated the lantern on Tuesday. He also thanked Mr. Darbyshire of Doulting, and Mr. Honnywill who had arranged for such an excellent lunch at Leigh-on-Mendip. They had also had Mr. Allott at Croscombe and

Mr. Baker at Batcombe, and Mr. Dyne who so kindly described Chesterblade Church and who was about to speak to them about Evercreech Church. They would also have much pleasure in listening to Preb. Bennett at Pilton later in the afternoon. Then he would thank Dr. Allen; they owed a great deal to him. They also owed many thanks to the local secretary, Mr. Burnell, who had spent much time in assisting with the preparing the scheme for their programme. He also thanked Mr. Winwood, one of the senior members present, for his lucid explanation of the quarries. He would be sorry to overlook Mr. Bligh Bond who had again given them the benefit of his knowledge of architecture and of the screenwork of their churches. He wished also to mention the great assistance of their assistant-secretary and curator, Mr. Gray. Where he was concerned he did not think anything could go otherwise than well.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER was very pleased to second the vote of thanks moved by his friend and colleague to those who had so kindly assisted to make that meeting a success. Shepton Mallet had received them most cordially, and the meeting of 1907 would be looked back upon with the greatest pleasure.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

The PRESIDENT firstly acknowledged the votes of thanks, and remarked that such loan collections at their Annual Meetings as they had seen at Shepton Mallet had been of great use to the Society and also to those who lived in the district. These meetings induced people to look after things in their own locality which were worth preserving. In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Bates he felt sure that the Society could not prosper without the valuable assistance of their officers and the able work of Mr. Bates.

Col. CARY BATTEN seconded the vote of thanks. He had known Mr. Bates ever since he was a small boy and by him had been taught a great deal about archæology.

Mr. C. E. BURNELL, on behalf of the local reception com-

mittee and the Shepton Mallet Natural History Society, heartily thanked the speakers for their kind remarks. He could only say that if the visitors had enjoyed themselves as much at that meeting as the local people had in assisting them they had had an ample reward for the trouble they had taken to entertain the County Society.

The Rev. W. T. Dyne and the Rev. E. H. Bates also responded.

### **Evercreech Church.**

From the churchyard, Dr. F. J. ALLEN described the tower. He said :

This tower is so skilfully designed, and its open situation allows it to be seen to such advantage, that one does not at first realize that it is on quite a small scale. It is evidently the work of the same builders as Batcombe : the top windows, with their long panels, are almost of the same design in the two towers ; but the Evercreech tower being considerably narrower, there are only two windows abreast instead of the three at Batcombe. There is a great resemblance in the composition of Evercreech and Wrington towers : their parts are put together in a similar manner, though their details are quite unlike. In both cases the general idea is taken from the four towers at Wells : here at Evercreech the details are almost entirely of the local character, related to those of the Batcombe, Bruton and Wells Cathedral towers ; while at Wrington the details of Wells Cathedral are mixed with those of North Somerset. I imagine that neither tower was copied from the other, but that the builders compared notes and tried which could make the best of the idea. Most persons who know both towers give the preference to Evercreech.\*

Passing to the interior the Rev. W. T. DYNE, quoting from Bishop Hobhouse's notes and other sources, said :-- "This fabric is the great glory of the place. It is a typical Somerset-

\* For illustrations of these two towers, see the *Proceedings* for 1899 and 1904.

shire church, raised in the latter half of the XV Century, and possessing all the characteristics of that prolific period. It was at this period that so many of the older and smaller churches of the county were pulled down, to make way for larger and loftier ones. These had grand western towers, a lofty clerestory, supported on light arcades and flanked by two aisles; the windows very large, and intended for rich glazing. They had, moreover, open timber roofs, enriched in the spandrels formed by the tie-beam and couples, and pierced parapet on nave walls and tower (often on aisle walls too), a very rich belfry story with pierced stone-work in the windows, and tower buttresses terminating at various stages in pinnacles. All these features Evercreech possessed in great excellence, but its builder's skill is specially told in his management of the tapering of the tower, and in the enrichment of the top, by surrounding each of the corner pinnacles with a group of smaller pinnacles. There is no record of the skilful designer of this work of art, nor of the benefactors who largely provided the funds. The Rectors, the Prior and Brethren of St. John, may have co-operated, but their own liability they left undischarged, for the chancel of the older and smaller building was left standing, as it stands now in disproportion, showing its age by its size, its ruder masonry, and its XIV Century windows. The aid of the munificent Bishop Bekyngton, 1443-65, who occasionally lived on this manor, is not likely to have been wanting, but had he been a large contributor we should surely read the fact in stone, as in his numerous buildings at Wells, all bearing the Beacon and Tun in allusion to his name."

Mr. Dyne went on to point out that the tower-arch was pronounced a bold composition by Mr. Ferrey. The w. gallery appeared to contain portions of the rood-screen. The w. window was restored in 1843. There were angels with crosses on both sides of the x. aisle piers, said to be for carrying images. The roof was re-painted on the old lines in 1843, and

probably the old colours had been faithfully copied. On one of the shields, second from the chancel, might be seen what appeared to be the badge of the Duke of Somerset, to whom Bishop Barlow sold Evercreech Manor, in 1548. The s. aisle was new, built in 1843. Before this there was an aisle of smaller dimensions, called the Park aisle, after Evercreech Park House—the seat, for a short time, of the Hoptons. It appeared to have existed as a chapel previously, as it contained a piscina. There was also a large s. porch. The piscina in the chancel was only lately discovered at the bottom of a cupboard by Father Ethelbert Horne, of Downside Abbey, and himself : it had been removed at the restoration.

The following entries related to the candelabra in the Church, etc. :—1760 journey to Bristol to agree with Mr. Wansborough to make the candelstick Charles Penney. Paid Mr. Wansborough, of Bristol, for a new candlestick, £12 12s. ; for lacquering the old candlestick, £3 3s. ; new nossels and part of the body, and mending the old branches, 14/-. Pair Communion candlesticks, £1 1s. ; turning new body for to make the candlesticks, 1763. Paid James Dyke for tuning the 5th bell and other jobs, £2 2s. 1781, paid John Gullick for moving and setting up the Cross, £1 10s. John Rodbard and John Coles, churchwardens.

He stated that there were eight bells, two being added in 1907. One bell, the 7th, was pre-Reformation, and bore the inscription : “ Unus Deus Sancta Trinitas.” Two others were by Bilbie, 1746 ; two by Jefferies and Price, 1853 ; one by Cockey, 1718, recast, 1907. These had no inscriptions save the names of the makers and vicars and churchwardens of the period.

There were few monuments in the Church of any interest except one to Dugdale. The list of vicars began with Roger of Bath, in 1244. James Dugdale was vicar from 1619-1661. He endured much for the King's cause, and when a troop of horse came to arrest him the women of Evercreech beat them off with stones. The registers began in 1540.

## Pilton Church.

Pilton was the last place visited, and here Mr. Bates, in the absence from England of the Rev. Chancellor Holmes, gave a description of the Church, which varied considerably from the others seen.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, said there was a good account of the Church in the volume of *Proceedings*, Vol. XXXIV (Wells, 1888). The "Restoration committee" of some forty or fifty years ago, might well have been called the "Destruction committee," so little of interest did they leave. This place, like West Pennard, being in the possession of Glastonbury, had been Christian from the earliest time, yet it was curious that there was no trace here or hardly elsewhere in Somerset of a church which contained Saxon work. The pre-Norman churches, of which there must have been a considerable number in the county, had disappeared entirely. Pilton was formerly the centre of an enormous parish, which included Croscombe, Shepton Mallet, and several other parishes in that district. He called attention to the resemblance of the pillars in the aisle to certain work they saw in Shepton Mallet Church. The exceptional feature of the Church having been heightened without being enlarged, was noted specially. The existence of the great wall between the nave and chancel, and the chancel arch being so much lower than the roof on each side, was another curious feature.

While the fabric of the building, more by chance than anything else, still preserved some interesting details, the ancient fittings were to be found in a very fragmentary condition. A small piece of ancient glass contained a representation of Precentor Overay kneeling at a fald-stool. The plate included a medieval paten given by John Dier, vicar (*Proc.*, XLIII, ii, 207). There were two pieces of embroidery, one still retaining the name of the donor Richard Pomeroy. The church chest contained a number of books, including a Vulgate printed at

Nuremberg in 1487. A book of churchwardens' accounts for the period 1508-1530 was printed, with a valuable introduction by Bishop Hobhouse in Vol. IV of the *Somerset Record Society*. It contained much of interest when "this house was in her first glory."

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND called attention to the screen (elsewhere described in full, pt. ii, pp. 94-7). He alluded to Professor Freeman's opinion about the length of the nave, which he conceived to have been originally shorter and lengthened by the addition of the chancel; there was no positive evidence of this, but it appeared a very reasonable view on account of the disproportionate length of the nave.

The party then proceeded to the church-house, where, whilst they were at tea, the Vicar, the Rev. Preb. C. W. Bennett, explained that the building in which they were seated was originally a guest-house of the monks, who had a house at the foot of the hill, the interior of which remained in much the same style as it had been when it ceased to be a monastic building. The guest-house was converted into cottages, but falling into a ruinous state, it was restored on the same lines as the original building, and the old material used as far as possible. The residence of one of the churchwardens was also connected with the monastery.

The few minutes that remained enabled some of the party to visit the old barn, which though commonly called a tithe barn, was in reality used for storing the crops grown on the estate of the monks at Pilton, which produce, including that from the vine-yards of the village, was water-borne to Glastonbury.

A short drive brought the party that remained back to Shepton Mallet, most of the members leaving for their homes that evening, after having spent a profitable and pleasant time during the meeting and excursions, the latter however on the first two days being somewhat marred by heavy storms of rain.

## Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

**K**EEN interest has been taken this year in all departments of the Society's work, and its members, with their varied tastes, have all, we think, been provided with something of special attraction to them. According to a south-western magazine great energy has been put into the Society's researches during the year.

Those interested in the Library (and the number of borrowers increases) will be glad to hear that the Rev. E. H. Bates has completed the MS. Catalogue of the Books and Pamphlets, and that a card catalogue of the "Tite Collection of Somerset Books" now exists (prepared, at Mr. Tite's expense, by the borough librarian of Taunton). More books have been purchased during 1907 than for some years previously; the binding for the year has exceeded the average; *Notes and Queries* (London) has now been completed with the exception of the Index vol. to the 3rd series; whilst of *Archæologia* only Vols. 3 to 10 inclusive are required. Mr. Bates hopes to begin the compilation of a catalogue of the MSS. in the Society's possession in due course.

Those interested in church architecture, and fonts in particular, will be delighted to know that the Society has acquired over 400 pen-and-ink drawings of Somerset Baptismal Fonts, finely executed by Mr. Harvey Pridham and mounted in eight albums. When purchased last summer Mr. Pridham had not nearly completed these drawings, but we are now in a position to report that he has not only finished them, but has indexed



each volume; so that the whole series is now available for reference.

There are now many collectors of "Pole-heads," or "Club-brasses," in the county and elsewhere; and it has been found that the representative collection now owned by the Society and well mounted in two large cases (provided by the Brereton fund) is the fountain-head to which collectors, large and small, come for the purpose of verifying and identifying the "brasses" which from time to time come into their possession. Thanks are due to Dr. T. Hopkins for offering his collection of "brasses" to the Society at a very moderate price; and the subscribers to this special fund are cordially thanked, their contributions being acknowledged on p. 101, pt. i. (See also pp. 74-5, pt. i).

Four plate-glass ebonized show-cases have now been acquired by the sale of the Brereton collotypes of Somerset Church Towers. About seven-eighths of these prints have been sold to date, the remainder being advertised on the wrapper of the *Proceedings*. The price will shortly be raised to 10s. per set of 60.

The loan collection of Pewter, the property of Mr. T. Charbonnier, has been added to this year and re-arranged. It is hoped that an illustrated Guide Book relating to this series will be published in February. (Price 4d; by post, 5d). During the year 500 copies of the Rev. D. P. Alford's "Short Guide to Taunton Castle" have been sold.

Another interesting case, at present in the Great Hall, which has been arranged this year, is that containing Somersetshire and Bristol pottery chiefly of the XVII and XVIII Centuries.

Capt. B. A. Warry, of Shapwick, has very kindly presented to the Museum (and subscribed 30s. towards its removal) the prehistoric dug-out oak boat, approximate length 20½ feet, found near Shapwick Station in the autumn of 1906. It is at present in a large elm tank in a shed, and is undergoing a slow process of drying, etc., before being exhibited in the Museum.

The Marshall Collection of Albino Birds and of North American Indian trophies, presented by Mrs. Hartley Maud, and the Woodhouse Collection of antiquities, etc., lately received on loan for a minimum period of 15 years, will shortly be exhibited and reported upon in the next volume of *Proceedings*.

There has been an increasing interest during the last few years in archæological excavations in the county. This year the Glastonbury Lake Village excavations, conducted jointly by Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, were completed in May and part of June. A large volume on the subject is in preparation, but its publication, for various reasons, will not be hastily carried out. The excavations at Lansdown, near Bath, conducted during May and September last, produced interesting results and some moulds of an unique character.

The highest interest was taken by members of the Society and others in the excavations conducted at Wick Barrow, near Stogursey, in May and September under the auspices of the Somersetshire Archæological Society and the Viking Club. The operations were witnessed by sometimes as many as sixty people at a time. The Museum will be enriched by the "finds" discovered, which will be formally "presented" next year, after the illustrated report has been issued to subscribers to the Excavation Fund,—probably in March 1908. A paper on the subject will also appear in Vol. LIV of the *Proceedings*. (See also pp. 7-8 *ante*). As a result of these excavations Sir Alexander Acland Hood has deposited in the Museum the hoard of bronze implements found at Wick Park, Stogursey, in 1870. (See p. 72, pt. i).

At odd times during the year Mr. Hensleigh Walter, of Stoke-under-Ham, has excavated at Ham Hill. The antiquities derived from this work, and the frequent discoveries made during quarrying operations, have added very considerably to the archæological series in the "Walter Collection." (See *Proc.*, pt. i, pp. 85-90, and pt. ii, pp. 179-182).

For many years the records of the Court Leet of Taunton and the Courts of the Manor of Taunton Deane have laid in dust and confusion in the Exchequer of Taunton Castle. Mr. A. J. Hook, a member of the Committee of the Archæological Society, has collected and cleaned these documents, which are of great archæological value, and arranged them in chronological order from about the year 1400.

For the Somerset Record Society, Mr. A. J. Monday, of Taunton, has been transcribing the most interesting parts of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Quarter Sessions of Elizabeth and James I, in the Shire Hall, Taunton.

Vol. LII of the *Proceedings* was copiously illustrated, owing to the generosity of a few members and others, and Vol. LIII will contain an equal number of plates. The stock of sewn copies of Vol. I of the *Proceedings* having become exhausted, and the Society still having some copies in sheets, some of the plates have been reprinted and 20 copies bound to meet any demand there may be for this volume. Members finding plates missing in their earlier vols. of *Proceedings* should communicate with the Curator, as most of the plates can still be supplied.

The usual lectures and conversaziones of the Taunton Field Club have taken place in the Museum, and two lectures have been given under the auspices of the Archæological Society, viz., the Curator's second lecture on "The Glastonbury Lake Village" on Jan. 3rd., and Mr. E. Hartley Coleridge's lecture on "The Poet Coleridge at Nether Stowey" on Oct. 1st, in aid of the fund for the purchase of the Coleridge Cottage. The former lecture was very well attended; the attendance at the latter was affected by bad weather.

The tenant of Castle House has now left and the house is at present undergoing considerable repair, prior to its being converted into the Curator's residence. Later on the present apartments of the Curator in the Castle will be converted by gradual stages into rooms for the extension of the Museum and Library. Until then no proper scheme of arrangement

can be devised for the housing of the Society's ever increasing possessions.

The following is a list of the monthly attendances of visitors to the Museum and Library for the year just completed :—

	No. of Members.	Total Visitors.		No. of Members.	Total Visitors.
Jan. ...	163	602	July ...	101	609
Feb. ...	126	331	Aug. ...	109	1390
Mar. ...	91	369	Sept. ...	114	765
Apr. ...	142	760	Oct. ...	130	598
May ...	142	728	Nov. ...	115	417
June ...	120	595	Dec. ...	107	560
				1460	7724

On comparing these figures with previous years it is seen that the attendance during 1907 has been the largest on record, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. greater than in 1905, and 12 per cent. more than in 1906.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

*Assist.-Secretary, Som. Arch. & N. H. Society,  
Curator of Taunton Castle Museum.*

## Additions to the Museum

*From January 1st to December 31st, 1907.*

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### I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

#### (1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

**L**ARGE series of flint implements and flakes (including a few of chert); mostly of rough workmanship, and of Neolithic type. Found, chiefly, in the neighbourhood of Beer, near Seaton, and at Christchurch, Cambs.; a few from Salmonby (Lincs.), Ryston (Norfolk), Avebury (Wilts), Kingweston, near Henbury, and Bournemouth West.—Presented by Mr. CECIL H. SPENCER PERCEVAL.

Three flint implements (two knives and a combined cutting and boring implement), found with the prehistoric human skeleton discovered in Gough's Cavern, Cheddar, in Dec. 1903.—Deposited by the Curator.

These implements point to the transitional period between the Palæolithic and Neolithic stages of culture, and resemble similar implements found in the cave of La Madelaine, Dordogne, and elsewhere.

#### (2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS

The Prehistoric Boat found at Shapwick in 1906, and figured and described in the *Proceedings Som. Arch. Society*, vol. LII, 1906, pt. ii, pp. 51-4.—Presented by Captain B. A. WARRY.

Three pieces of corroded and damaged pewter (plate, dish, and tankard), all apparently of the XVII Century. Found deep in the silt of the outer moat of Taunton Castle, in Cor-

poration Street, when the foundations for Taunton Free Library were being excavated in 1904.—Presented by the Rev. F. A. HOMER.

Pottery urn, damaged, of globular form, height 9½ ins., with dark reddish-brown burnished surface. Locality unknown; it may come from North Germany (Bronze Age).—Presented by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

Pottery lamp, probably Roman, symbolical of the god Priapus.—Deposited by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

Large corbel, human head, of Ham Hill stone, found in cutting a doorway through a 4ft. wall at the Fleur-de-Lis Inn, Stoke-under-Ham. The corbel was used as one of the building-stones for the wall, and may originally have belonged to St. Nicholas' Chapel at Stoke.—Presented by the Somerset Public House Trust Company.

Iron socketed implement, pointed and curved; found on the site of the Battle of Langport, close to, or in association with, a human skeleton.—Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE.

A few fragments of unornamented handmade pottery, found in association with Danish battle-burials in trenches on the top of Cannington Park Quarry, near Bridgwater.—Presented by the Wick Barrow Excavation Fund. (*per* Messrs. Gray, Whistler, and Major).

Short, broad, brass thimble; probably mediæval. Found in the solid brick earth, 7ft. below the surface, at Dunwear, Bridgwater, Jan. 1907.—Presented by Mr. R. Y. FOLEY.

Small earthenware lamp from the prehistoric Palace of Knossos, 1903; and a small shallow vessel, or saucer, of earthenware, found in a cave known as the traditional Tomb of Zeus, in Mount Juktas, 1903. (*See* "Archæologia," vol. LIX, pp. 391-562).—Presented by Mrs. PATTON.

Piece of yellowish-green pottery with a dull glaze, found on the site of the "Trackway," East Clevedon, in making the Clevedon and Portishead Light Railway, 1907.—Presented by Mr. S. HOLLYMAN.

A few pieces of a large green glazed earthenware vessel; mediæval. Found at Peasemarsch, near Ilminster.—Presented by Mr. G. W. WARRY.

### (3). BRONZE IMPLEMENTS, WICK PARK.

Founder's hoard of bronze implements, mostly in a damaged condition, some being collected apparently as material for the melting-pot, for the purposes of casting new implements. Late Bronze Age, —probably *circa* B.C. 500. Found together, in 1870, in clay in a space of about one foot cube, 2ft. below the surface of a field (which was being drained) to the N.E. of Wick Park plantation, near Stogursey (about 100yds. to the left of the hunting-gate and 5yds. from the fence). They consist of:—Swords, portions near handles, with rivet-holes (3); other fragments of swords (17); end of sword-scabbard (1); portions of knives (2); spear-heads and parts of same (19); portion of a spear-head with barb (1); socketed celts, all damaged, with oval section (4), with square section (25); fragments of socketed celts (37); palstaves (2); gouges (2); "jets" from the necks of moulds (15); fused bronze disc (1); fragments of fused bronze (7); cake of (?) copper, and fragments of others (11). Total number of pieces, 147. (Evans's *Bronze Implements*, pp. 120, 304, 423, 450, 467; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd ser., vol. v, p. 427).—Deposited on loan by Sir ALEXANDER ACLAND HOOD, Bart., F.C., M.P.

### (4). HAM HILL ANTIQUITIES, DEPOSITED ON LOAN BY MR. A. V. CORNISH.

*Roman Coins.*—"Third brass" coins of Gratian, Constantine period, and Valentinian I. All found near Bedmore Barn, 1907.

*Bronze Objects.*—Found at "Bedmore Barn," or in connection with the Roman villa there:—Nose and catch-plate of a fibula; handle and small portion of the bowl of a typical

Roman spoon ; thin bronze, perhaps part of a sword-sheath ; perforated disc, tinned ; and a perforated piece of bronze.

Found on the northern spur of the Hill :—Fibula with thin flat bow, of the end of the 1st century or beginning of the 2nd century A.D. ; small handle, with straight top ; and a roughly cast heavy piece of bronze, T-shaped.

*Glass*.—Small blue bead. Found at the head of the quarry close to Bedmore Barn.

*Antler*.—Short piece of red-deer antler, showing marks of the saw at both ends ; perhaps intended for hafting purposes. Found on the E. side of the N. spur.

*Bone*.—Portion of a ring with smooth convex outer surface. Found near " Ham Turn."

Found on the N. spur of the Hill :—Tail-bone of a dog or cat, perforated longitudinally and probably used as a bead ; piece of bone of circular section, probably a rivet.

*Iron*.—Found near Bedmore Barn :—Twelve nails, mostly with large heads ; two pins, or piercers ; two fragments.

Found near the E. entrance :—Ox-goad ; and three fragments of iron.

*Spindlewhorls*.—Ornamented whorl of Kimmeridge shale. Found near Bedmore Barn.

Unperforated disc of Ham Hill stone, perhaps a spindle-whorl in process of manufacture. Found on the E. side of the N. spur.

Part of a stone whorl. Found near the " third brass " coin of Gratian, Bedmore Barn.

*Baked Clay*.—Smooth fusiform sling-bullet. Found at " The Rocks " near Bedmore Barn.

*Pottery*.—Three fragments of red Samian ; two pieces of imitation Samian ; fragment of a saucer of red ware ; piece of a black ware colander ; large piece of a bowl with " basin-shaped rim " ; handle of pot ; and two eyelets, or loops, for suspension.

*Stone*.—Whetstone found near Bedmore Barn.



*Flint*.—Found near Bedmore Barn :—Small saw ; five scrapers ; and a worked flake.

Found on the N. spur, "Ham Turn," etc. :—Two scrapers ; two worked flints ; small knife ; large flake ; a core ; and a hammerstone.

## II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

### (1). CLUB-BRASSES, CLUB EMBLEMS, OR CLUB POLE-HEADS, CHIEFLY SOMERSET.

One hundred and sixty-four examples collected by Dr. THOS. HOPKINS, of Burnham, including 11 fixed to their original poles and some duplicates. Of these 132 specimens have been retained for the Society's collection, including 10 on poles. The remainder, being duplicates, have been sold for raising funds for purchasing new varieties. The 164 examples were purchased for the moderate sum of £40 from funds raised for the purpose among members of the Society [*See* subscription list, p. 101 (pt. i)].

Twelve club-brasses presented by Mr. W. B. BROADMEAD, in addition to the 35 examples presented by him in 1906 (*See* vol. LII, pt. i, 71-2). Of these 47 specimens, 37 have been retained for the Society's collection, the duplicates being sold for raising funds for new varieties.

The following new varieties have been presented during 1907 :—

Two from Dr. Hopkins (one probably Tolpuddle, Dorset). One from Mrs. Kettlewell ; old club, East Harptree. One, Winsley (Wilts), seven stars, from Mr. P. E. Le Gros. One of South Petherton on pole, from Mr. Hugh Norris. One of *modern* Blagdon, Taunton, on pole, from Mr. G. Gibbs. Two of the Royal George Friendly Society, Stoke-under-Ham, one being a steward's "brass," from Mr. Hensleigh Walter.

The following have been purchased during 1907 :—

Three, (*Dr. Hopkins*) including the steward's "brass" (a

stallion) of the White Horse Inn, Hambrook, Glos. One, Watchet (*Franklin and Hare*). Two (*W. Baker*). One of iron, Drayton (*H. Blake*). Three, one said to be Yatton (*F. Owens*). One, bell-shaped "brass." One, small crook (*T. Wicks*). One (*Mrs. L. Palmer*).

One was procured by exchange (*Mr. P. E. Le Gros*). Mr. Hugh Norris also presented a large printed sheet of "Articles belonging to the Benefit Club of South Petherton, beginning the 30th day of January, 1786."

The collection of Club-brasses now exhibited in Taunton Castle Museum is represented by 197 specimens, from Somerset and the borders of Devon, Dorset, Wilts and Gloucestershire, of which about 180 are distinct varieties.

During the last few years, in addition to the "brasses" above mentioned, a few examples have been presented to the Museum, viz., two by Mr. R. H. Walter, one by Mr. C. Tite, and two by Mr. H. Franklin (including one of lead).

Slight modifications of certain types have been collected; but, in some cases, the differences are apparently unimportant, and in all probability each of these does not represent a separate locality. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the localities of many of the "brasses," and some villages many miles apart appear to have had identical emblems.

The whole collection is shown in two large ebonized plate-glass cases (provided by the Brereton Fund). One case contains the majority of the "brasses" *on the flat*; the other those *on the round*, the horse-shoe brasses, and those with human and animal forms.

See "Club Pole-Heads in Somerset," by Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, *The Connoisseur*, XVII, pp. 256-262. Also *Som. and Dor. N. and Q.*, IX, 305.

## (2). MISCELLANEOUS.

Rush-light holder, height 14½ ins., used up to the middle of the XIX Century at Somerton.

Ivory tooth-pick case, the exterior decorated with gold piqué work; end of the XVIII Century.

Medical feeding-spoon of pewter; early XIX Century.

Iron door-key, length 7½ ins.; probably early XIX Century.  
—Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE, Somerton.

Iron key, length 7 ins., XV Century. Found under the floor of the study, Hinton Blewett Vicarage, 1891.—Presented by the Rev. E. C. DRURY.

Pair of cream-coloured gauntlet gloves (S. Belben's), used by the "Somerset Javelin Men" when escorting the judge.—Presented by Mr. W. R. BELBEN.

Wooden tankard, with handle, having an indented inscription, apparently burnt by a red-hot metal stamp, S.— | P.M. | 1826.

Iron cannon-ball found in Station Road, Taunton, in widening the street, 1907.—Presented by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

Double-barrelled flint-lock pistol, inscribed BRISTOL, and, in two places, WILLM. HOLE. Late XVIII or early XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. ERNEST SPRANKLING.

An earthenware "Devonshire oven" found built up in the walls of the old George Inn, North Town, Taunton, demolished in the widening of Station Road, 1907.

Although this round type of oven is still made near Fremington, North Devon, it is probable that this specimen is of early date—perhaps as early as the XVII Century.

—Presented by Mr. GEO. GIBBS.

Parish constable's staff with traces of blue and red paint.

Part of an iron spit.

Stoneware candlestick; late XVIII or early XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. H. R. PERRETT, Wick, Stogursey.

Somerset ox-shoe.—Presented by Mr. JAS. RAWLINS.

Two finely carved wooden paddles from the Hervey Islands, Pacific Ocean.—Presented by Mr. CHAS. J. LOMAX.

"Pinchbeck" watch, *circa* 1760; the case is composed of an alloy of three parts of zinc to four of copper. The later "Pinchbecks" were plated with gold.

Christopher Pinchbeck was born at Clerkenwell, 1670, and died in 1732; was buried in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street; Edward Pinchbeck, eldest son of Christopher, was born in 1713, and followed in the business. Christopher junior, was the second son of the first named, carried on a similar business in Cockspur Street, and died there in 1783, aged 73. The introduction by this firm of the imitation of gold gave rise to the proverbial term "Pinchbeck finery," which is still occasionally used.

—Presented by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.

Old level used for surveying purposes at Brympton up to about 1875.—Presented by Sir SPENCER PONSONBY FANE, G.C.B., P.C.

Iron calthrop, used in early days for impeding cavalry.—Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

Several leaves of a Buddhist *ola* book.—Presented by the Rev. D. P. ALFORD.

Pair of shoes for summer wear, and another pair made of sealskin ; Iceland.—Presented by the Rev. J. E. W. HONNYWILL.

Paste-board patch-box ; XVIII-XIX Centuries.—Presented by Mr. F. UNDERWOOD.

Pair of handcuffs dug up in "Kingsbury's Field," Taunton.—*Purchased.*

Bone fork with four prongs, said to have been found in digging at Bishop's Hull, 1906.—*Purchased.*

### III. POTTERY.

Leeds mug with handle, height 4½ins. ; inscribed in black letters **R : Mestcott Bishops Lydeard. 1775.**—*Bought for the Museum by subscription by :* Archdeacon Askwith, the Revs. Bates, Hamlet and Heale, and Messrs. H. J. Badcock, Tite, Franklin, and S. Lawrence.

Earthenware handled jug with yellowish-brown glaze ; early XVI Century. Found in the grounds of East Stoke House while cutting a drain, about six feet below the surface.—Deposited on loan by Capt. CHAFFEY, East Stoke House.

Pottery money-box with dull yellow glaze ; XVII-XVIII Century.—Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

Glazed earthenware apple-toaster ; XVIII Century. Dug up in a garden at Woolston, near Williton.—Presented by Mr. A. HARDIN.

Large stoneware pitcher ; probable early XIX Century. From the neighbourhood of Minehead.—Presented by Mr. GEO. GIBBS.

**IV. NUMISMATICS, AND PLATE.**

Silver chalice, height 5½ins., the cover dated 1573, maker's stamp **J. P.**; and a silver paten, damaged, diam. 4ins., pricked on the top with **R. C.** 1674, but probably made *temp.* Charles I; both belonging to Wheathill Church, near East Lydford. (*See Inventory of Somerset Church Plate, Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xliii, pt. ii, p. 187).—Deposited on loan by the Rector and Churchwardens.

Well-preserved pewter flagon of the end of the XVII Century, height 14ins.; belonging to Old Cleeve Church, near Washford.—Deposited by the Rector and Churchwardens.

Sixteen pieces of pewter, including a paten from Lapford Church, a XVII Century flagon from Chawleigh, and a fine Charles II tankard; also twenty-two Scotch communion tokens.—Deposited on loan by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER, and added to the collection of 190 specimens acknowledged in the *Proceedings*, vol. lii, pt. i, p. 75.

Four shillings Bath token, 1811. *Obv.*—**BATH TOKEN FOUR SHILLINGS. 1811.** Arms of the City, hand clasped above. *Rev.*—**A POUND NOTE FOR 5 TOKENS GIVEN BY S. WHITCHURCH AND WM. DORE.**—Presented by the Rev. W. F. ROSE.

"First brass" Roman coin, somewhat defaced, found on Ham Hill; threepenny copper token, Wiveliscombe, 1814; two medals, Admiral Vernon; bronze medal, dated 1586; and a calendar, 1772, in the form of a brass token.—Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE.

A pair of medals, "The Reform Bill."—Presented by Mr. F. MARKS.

Brass counter, probably struck at Nuremberg; found by Mr. W. Cory, at Evercreech, May, 1907.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A.

XVII Century token of Christopher Cooke, Taunton, 1667; dug up in a garden near the schools, Bradford-on-Tone.—Presented by Mr. F. W. MATHEWS.

Half-penny of James II, dated 1697 (?), struck at St. Germain-en-Laye; found near the site of Taunton Priory; also four Georgian half-pennies.—Presented by Mr. G. W. RIDGEN.

Taunton farthing, 1667.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

Sixteen miscellaneous coins.—Presented by Mr. FREDK. UNDERWOOD.

## **V. MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, PRINTED MATTER, ETC.**

Four hundred and sixteen pen-and-ink drawings of the Ancient Baptismal Fonts of Somerset, finely executed by Mr. Harvey Pridham, and mounted in eight albums, all of which have been indexed.—*Purchased for 100 guineas.*

Miniature, 2ins. by 1½ins., of Elizabeth Broadmead (formerly Rottenborough), of the parish of Wilton, Taunton, painted by P. Foy on March 23rd, 1781, when she was 115 years of age (see inscription on the back of the miniature). She appears to have been born in 1666 and died in 1784, being buried in Wilton churchyard on March 10th, 1784,—thus living to the remarkable age of 118.

Presented by Miss MARY WOODFORDE, Stoke St. Mary.

A lithograph of E. Broadmead (of which a copy hangs in the Museum) states that she was born in 1670. Miss Woodforde (the donor of the miniature), however, attaches far more value to the written word of her grandfather than to the unsupported printed statement.

Elizabeth was the daughter of a small farmer who bore arms at Sedgmoor, and the widow of a soldier. She is delineated in the miniature in a coat which had apparently belonged to a man of the Blues, or Royal Artillery, inasmuch as they were at that period the only corps who wore blue.

The miniature was painted for Dr. Thos. Woodforde of Taunton, who was much interested in this old woman. He left the painting to his son Charles, who, in the year 1847 had it lithographed. From C. Woodforde it was inherited by Miss Mary Woodforde, who has presented it to the Museum. C. Woodforde was taken when a lad by Thomas, his father, to see Elizabeth Broadmead, who smoked a pipe and spoke distinctly unparliamentary language. His visit was made to the old woman about two years after the painting was executed in 1781.

When she was a girl of nineteen she walked in procession before the Duke of Monmouth on his entry into Taunton on June 18th, 1685. So that the donor's father is the only link between herself and the woman who saw the Duke of Monmouth !

Mr. J. H. Spencer's copy of the Wilton Registers, published in 1890, gives the old lady's name as Elizabeth Broadway, but on a further examination of the original registers it is found that the last syllable has been considerably altered and it is very difficult to say whether "mead" or "way" is intended. Collinson and others, however, speak of her as "Broadmead," and it will be best to still describe her thus.

Portrait in oils, 24ins. by 20ins., of Charles Broom, parish clerk and boatman of Creech St. Michael, painted by F. O. Lake of Taunton, in October, 1832.

Frederick Orchard Lake, artist, etc., was born at 10, East Street, Taunton, on Dec. 19th, 1798, and died at the same place, Nov. 26th, 1875.

Portrait in oils, 24ins. by 20ins., of Emanuel Wills, parish clerk of Thurloxton, near Taunton, from 1773 to 1817. Painted by E. V. Rippingille, artist, (1798?-1859), when on a visit at Creech St. Michael Vicarage. The Vicar of Creech, the Rev. W. Cresswell (died 1849) for a time held the living of Thurloxton as well. Rippingille during church service one Sunday drew the head of the old clerk on his thumb-nail ; he

subsequently enlarged it, and it was considered a striking likeness. Wills was buried at Thurloxton, Dec. 7th, 1817, aged 84.

Coloured print, varnished, 13½ins. by 11½ins., of E. V. Ripplingill's picture, early XIX Century, of "The Cheat Detected," or "A Scene in a Gaming House."

Bequeathed to Taunton Museum by the late Mr. CORBET CRESSWELL, Mansfield Terrace, Taunton.

Engraving of Henry Labouchere, Baron Taunton, 1798-1869, son of Peter C. Labouchere of Hylands, Essex, and Over Stowey, Somerset. Born 15th August, 1798; died in London, 13th July, 1869; buried at Over Stowey Church. M.P. for Taunton, 1830-59.

Photogravure of Mr. Edward J. Stanley, of Quantock Lodge; from a painting by the Hon. John Collier, 1906. Mr. Stanley (1826-1907) was M.P. for West Somerset, 1882-5; and for the Bridgwater Division, 1885-1906. President of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society, 1897 and 1898.

Presented by the Hon. Mrs. STANLEY.

Lithograph of Henry Norris, born at Taunton, 1752; died 1823.—Presented by Mr. WM. STOATE.

Two engravings, Charles I and James II.—Presented by Mr. F. MARKS.

Lithograph of "Old Isaac Joules," a well known gipsy in Somerset. The old man has a portable knife and scissor grinding machine on his back.—*Purchased.*

Framed photograph of the tomb of Henry Fielding at Lisbon, where he died in 1754.

This is the second tomb (in the English cemetery) and was erected in 1830 through the exertions of the British chaplain, the Rev. Christopher Neville.

Framed sheet of engravings of Presidents of the United States from Geo. Washington, born 1732, to Martin Van Buren, died 1837.

Deposited on loan by the Somerset County Council.



Wash-drawing of Taunton Castle from a XVIII Century engraving in Toulmin's "Taunton."—Presented by Mr. W. B. BROADMEAD.

Copybook of Thomas Young, the philosopher and linguist, containing specimens of penmanship in thirteen different languages ; dated 1787.

Dr. Thos. Young, M.D., F.R.S., etc., was born at Milverton, June 13th, 1773 ; he died in 1829. In 1787, when only 14, he became classical tutor to Hudson Gurney, grandson of David Barclay, of Youngsbury, Herts, and it was here that Young wrote in this copybook in 1787.

Presented by Mr. JOHN YOUNG, Bristol (nephew of Thos. Young).

Printed sheet (framed) recording the "Execution of Joseph Wedlake and G. White in Taunton Goal, May 21st, 1883."—Presented by Mr. CHAS. TITE.

Photographs of the faces of a quadrangular stone dis-interred near the chancel arch of West Camel Church, *circa* 1850.—Presented by Mr. ARTHUR R. GRAHAM.

Indenture of the Return of the Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere and Sir Thos. Edward Colebrooke, Bart., for the Borough of Taunton, July 30th, 1847 ; and a printed notice for the Polling of Voters for the Borough of Taunton, July 30th, 1847.—Presented by Mr. J. S. CHANNER.

Bundle of documents relating to property in Canon Street, Taunton, from 36 Henry VIII to Elizabeth ; and other papers of the XVIII Century.—Presented by Mr. J. E. KINGSBURY.

The Oath of a Burgess, City of Bristol, 1760 ; *The Times*, Oct. 3rd, 1798 (*reprinted*).—Presented by Mr. F. UNDERWOOD.

Portion of a late XVI Century printed and illustrated book, entitled "Arcandam" ; found in the roof of an old house at Barnstaple.—Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

Photographs, tracing and correspondence, having reference to a barbed iron spear-head, 17½ ins. long, the socket decorated

with a silver inlaid pattern of straight lines. It formed part of the collection of Mr. L. Pigeon of the "Chard Road Inn," Chard Junction; but is now in the British Museum. A relation of Mr. Pigeon's "believes it was found in the neighbourhood," but some authorities consider it to be of Eastern origin (a matter still under discussion).—Presented by Mr. WALLIS CASH.

## VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

### (1). ANIMALS, ETC.

Young adder with two heads, killed by "I.W.W." at Combe St. Nicholas close to "Betty Trump's tombstone."—*Purchased.*

Glazed case containing a fine otter (which weighed about 28lbs.), with its prey, a pike, a little over 20lbs. in weight. They were taken at Christchurch, Hants.

Glazed case containing two pheasants; (1) a cock—hybrid albino and common pheasant; (2) an ordinary female pheasant. They were shot in North Wales.—Presented by Mr. J. VERE FOSTER.

Lower jaws of four species of voles, found in a bone cave at Walton, near Clevedon, 1906-7:—viz., four examples of *Microtus Malei*, Hinton; two examples of *Microtus nivalis*; nine of *M. gregalis*; and nine of *M. ratticeps*. (See *Proc. Bristol Naturalists' Soc.*, 4th ser., vol. i, 1907, pp. 183-191).—Presented by Dr. H. C. MALE and Mr. GEO. E. MALE, Walton Lodge.

Greater part of the skull of *Bos longifrons* (estimated height at shoulder 3ft. 7ins.) found at Chilton Brickyard, Bridgwater, 11 feet below the surface, 1906. Presented by Mr. R. Y. FOLEY.

Saw-fly, *Sirex gigas*, captured in a factory in Taunton, 1907. *Purchased.*

Scorpion from Bellary, Madras Presidency.—Presented by Mr. P. A. CHAMBERS.

Three specimens of the Vegetable Caterpillar of New Zealand, each attached to a stem; also half another example

to show the filling up of the body by the pith. (*Given to Mr. Fox by Mr. W. G. Rutherford, of the Public Works Dept., Wellington, N.Z.*)—Presented by Mr. C. DILLWORTH FOX.

## (2). ROCKS, FOSSILS, ETC.

Two samples of Doultling stone, (1) from the Fine beds, (2) from the Chelynych beds.—Presented by the Ham Hill and Doultling Stone Co. (*per* Mr. J. H. Staple).

Five samples of Ceylon tea, Aug. 1st., 1907.—Presented by the DEMODERA TEA CO.

## VII. WALTER COLLECTION.

### (1). MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Presented by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.

Lias spindlewhorl, with large hole; found in digging a drain under the entrance path to Stoke-under-Ham Church, about 3 feet deep, 1905.

Black earthenware handle of a shallow Romano-British vessel, found while ditching a field adjoining Bagnell Farm (N.), where there appear to be several hut-circles, June, 1907. (The farm is about three-quarters-of-a-mile south of Bedmore Barn).

Black glass wine bottle; on boss B. | I.M. (John and Mary Beaton); XVIII Century. It belonged to the maternal grandparents (the Beatons) of Mrs. John Francis of Tintinhull.

Pair of ink and pounce bottles, formerly used by Mr. Richard Walter.

White marble object, triangular, with a central circular depression; perhaps a "pill slab."

Cup-shaped piece of yellow glazed pottery, with a large, flat, perforated base; perhaps early XVIII Century.

Pair of raising sticks, formerly used in the glove industry to "raise the points" at the back of gloves. Given to the

donor by Miss Chant of West Stoke; used by her great-grandmother, Mrs. Chant, *circa* 1750.

Iron latch and catch; Ilchester Gaol.

Money-changer's weight, *temp.* James I, representing XI<sup>s</sup>. in gold. Found during alterations at a manor house at Curry Mallet, 1907.

Counter for reckoning, struck at Nuremberg, *circa* 1550, by Hans Schultes.

Two water-colour sketches of tessellated pavements at Wadeford, Combe St. Nicholas, by Richard Walter. One of these is represented in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. 1, frontispiece; (*see also* vol. 1, pt. i, p. 28).

(2). RELICS FROM HAM HILL. (See also Pt. II, pp. 179-182).

1. Found at "Ham Turn." All presented, unless otherwise stated.

Bone implement, length 5½ins., Late Celtic, which "may have been used for selecting certain of the warp-threads for pattern-weaving, say, in two colours." (*Deposited*).

Bone piercer, perforated at the larger end, and two bone needles. (*Deposited*).

Part of a roe-deer antler with a circular perforation; it has been broken through a lateral perforation near the burr of the antler.

Two portions of tibiae of sheep, one showing cuts, the other with marks of gnawing and a perforation.

Fragment of worked bone.

Perforated horn-core, perhaps used as a cheek-piece for horse-bridle.

Two polished tines of red-deer antler.

Portion of a polished boar's tusk, which may have been used as a burnisher.

Iron dart-head (*spiculum*) used as a projectile from a Roman *catapulta*, found with human bones.

Iron key, Roman.

Curved wide band of bronze, finely patinated and ornamented with incisions.

Two fragments of bronze, including part of a pin.

Baked clay fusiform sling-bullet.

Five large discs of Ham stone, one being perforated, another partially bored.

Six spindlewhorls (four of Ham stone, one of pottery, and one a smooth perforated pebble). Possibly the last named may have been an amulet.

Two fragments of triangular baked clay loom-weights.

A few worked flint flakes.

Several fragments of pottery, some highly ornamented, one with basket-work design ; Late Celtic.

A fragment of red Samian ware.

## 2. Roman Coins. Deposited on loan.

*Sestertius* of Claudius I, A.D. 41-54. Found at "Ham Turn," 1902.

*Dupondius* of Caligula, A.D. 37-41, struck in memory of his brothers Nero and Drusus. Found at "Ham Turn," 1907.

*Sestertius* of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161. Found at the S.E. corner of "The Warren," near the Roman villa, 1903.

*Sestertius* of Antoninus Pius. Found at Tor Point Quarry, 1895.

*Dupondius*, defaced, early II Century. Found in a gulley about 30ft. below the surface on the Norton side of the Hill, 1905.

"Third brass" apparently of Postumus, A.D. 259-267, and another of the late IV. Century (? Valentinian II). Found at the Roman villa, 1907.

"Third brass" of Tetricus junior, A.D. 267-273. Found on the earthworks overlooking Little Norton, 1907.

"Third brass" of Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 269-270. Found circa 1860.

"Third, brass" of Gratian, A.D. 367-383. Found at the S.E. corner of "The Warren," near the Roman villa, 1903.

"Third brass" coin, late III Century, but much defaced. Found near the "Frying Pan," inside the earthworks.

3. From the site of a Roman Villa, near Bedmore Barn, discovered and excavated by Mr. R. H. Walter. All presented.

The following antiquities :—Three complete *imbrices* ; three pieces of *tegulae* ; large piece of a sandstone roofing-tile ; roofing-tile of Purbeck shale, with nail-hole complete ; a few pieces of frescoed plaster ; fragment of pounded-tile concrete from floor ; specimens of stone and red earthenware *tesserae* ; fragment of green window-glass ; piece of a thin clear glass vase ; T-shaped iron nail ; base of a red Samian vase marked, on the inside, SAGI. OF. ; fragments of Romano-British pottery ; also a scale plan of the villa.

4. Found in the E. Valley, E. side of N. spur of the Hill, during excavations by Mr. Walter (by special permission from the Duchy of Cornwall) in May, June and July, 1907, within a radius of six yards, around a point about 150 yards S. of the "Frying Pan," in a rough flooring largely consisting of burnt fragments of Ham stone. Site A '07. Deposited at Taunton Castle by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, M.B.

*Bronze.*—Flat curved piece of bronze, probably the bow of a fibula ; Roman fibula, derived from La Tène type III ; Roman fibula, the ornamentation on the bow treated in Late Celtic style ; Romano-British fibula, in three pieces (now mended), with thin flat bow ; disc having 15 circular indentations on the face,—perhaps a counter used in some game ; large stud, or nail, with a circular flat head ; piercer, perhaps used in leather working, with long flattened tang to fix into a

handle ; piece of cast bronze, probably one end of a sword-guard ; piece of sheet bronze, originally of elongated oval form, ornamented with a row of small bosses near the edge, with holes punched at the edge for stitching to leather or a fabric, possibly used to ornament a belt (*mitra*) ; portions of three wire chains of fine make attached to a small circular ring—probably a chatelaine ; fragment of sheet bronze which may have been attached to a shield ; incomplete fibula with a thin, broad, flat, unornamented bow, the catch-plate being deficient ; a circular boss made of a concrete-like substance, and covered with sheet bronze, found *close* to the last-named ; part of a pin ; and a *dupondius* of Marcus Agrippa, 39-27 B.C., struck after his death.

*Antler.*—Two pieces, one being of septagonal cross-section, the other worked to a bevelled gouge-shaped end.

*Glass and stone.*—Piece of thick green glass, and a piece of slag.

Greater part of a stone spindlewhorl ; and five small smooth pebbles.

*Iron.*—Four spear-heads, all socketed, one having a prominent midrib on both sides of the blade ; narrow, socketed lance-head ; three socketed arrow-heads ; two knives ; three tanged chisels ; four fragments of a scabbard ; bucket-handle ; piece of a lock and handle of a key ; large hook with ring end ; fifteen nails of various descriptions ; eight smiths' punches and stamps ; three socketed tools ; part of an adze (?) ; piece of a bond of a wheel ; band ring ; (?) butt-end of the spear having midrib (see *ante*) ; and twenty-seven portions of iron implements and utensils.

*Pottery.*—Handle of a large Roman amphora with maker's mark, (?) POLTCI ; seven pieces of red Samian, one piece having a rivet-hole, another with potter's mark, LICINVS. F. ; two fragments of thin cream-coloured ware ; and a few examples of the common Roman and Late Celtic pottery, including some fragments of very large vessels.

5. Found in September, 1907, in the East Valley (S. section), E. side of the N. spur of the Hill, about 170 yards N. of the "Prince of Wales Inn," at a point adjacent to Chislett's Quarry (*re-opened* 1907). Site B '07. Deposited on loan.

*Gem.*—Roman gem, 11 by 9·5 mm., carnelian intaglio; figure of an eagle with outstretched wings. Probably of the II or III Century.

*Bronze.*—Tinned fibula, pin deficient, Roman, of a common type; Roman fibula, tinned, of rare type, and in fine preservation; small buckle, the connecting bar of which was of iron (now deficient); small circular pendant with loop for suspension; tweezers of slender make; pin of a brooch; head of a stud, or nail; and a few odd fragments.

*Glass.*—Small bead of pale greenish-yellow colour.

*Iron.*—Nose and part of the bow of a fibula; a stylus; socketed arrow-head with rivet-hole for attachment to the shaft; spear-head with point bent and broken; and a small bar with an oblong loop at one end, and a circular loop at the other end,—perhaps for harness.

*Stone, etc.*—Part of a roofing-tile of Ham stone penetrated by the nail of iron with which it was fixed; small globular pounder and mortar (?) of Ham stone; two well preserved pieces of charcoal.

*Pottery.*—Two small parts of the rim of a fine earthenware lamp, Roman; four fragments of red Samian, one having part of the maker's name remaining; and a few small fragments of other Roman pottery.

6. Found in the "Central Plateau" of the N. spur of the Hill, about midway between Chislett's and Tor Point Quarries. Site C '07. Deposited on loan.

*Bronze.*—Snake ring, ornamented on the outer face by regular transverse notching; strap-terminal, tinned on upper surface; and point of a large nail.



*Iron*.—Knife having an ogee curved blade ; tapering piece, similar in form to one side of a pair of compasses ; curved piece of flat iron ; and head of a miniature pick-axe.

*Bone, etc.*—Weaving-comb, of a common type found at the Glastonbury Lake Village in large numbers ; it is extremely smooth from prolonged use ; seven of the eight teeth are perfect, and in length they lessen from one side of the comb to the other.

Square-sectioned socket of bone, a haft (?) ; greater part of a bone pin with ornamental head ; and a small green glass bead.

*Stone and Baked Clay*.—Small white pebble of plano-convex section ; part of a whetstone ; speckled pebble ; fusiform sling-bullet of baked clay ; and a baked clay spindlewhorl of hexagonal cross-section ; piece of imitation Samian pottery.

#### 7. Miscellaneous. Deposited on loan.

Bronze copy of a Roman enamelled fibula found by Mr. R. H. Walter at Bedmore Barn (in the S.E. corner of "The Warren" railed off for quarrying purposes), Sept. 1906.

Thin piece of circular bronze having projections at the four quarters. Found in 1907 at the N.W. corner of Ham Hill near the ramparts, close to the place where the enamelled disc was found in 1905 (*Proceedings*, LI, pt. i, 87). The thin piece was probably the back for the disc, both being of the same diameter.

Large Roman steelyard (*statera*), found in Feb., 1907, about 140 yards to the S. of the "Frying Pan" on the E. side of the Hill ; also a bronze scale-pan (*lancula*), found in May 1907 close to the steelyard, and doubtless belonging to it.

### VIII. MARSHALL COLLECTION.

During the autumn Mrs. Hartley Maud (formerly Mrs. Wilfred Marshall) on leaving Norton Manor presented to the

Museum the late Mr. John Marshall's fine collection of British albino and other birds, handsomely set up by Gardiner ; also the complete collection of North American Indian curiosities and trophies obtained by the late Mr. Wilfred Marshall during his travels. Three plate-glass cases were also presented to contain these specimens. These collections will be catalogued and set up before the next annual meeting of the Society.

#### IX. WOODHOUSE COLLECTION.

When Miss L. Woodhouse was leaving her house at Radipole, Weymouth, two months ago, to reside elsewhere, she offered to the Society the greater part of her collection of Antiquities and Objects of Art on loan. The Curator reported on them to the Committee, and favourable terms having been arranged by which the objects selected would remain at Taunton Castle Museum for a minimum period of fifteen years, some of the best things have been accepted and removed to Taunton. They consist chiefly of Greek and Roman antiquities and pottery, a few bronzes, and a valuable series of Majolica. These will be catalogued and arranged in the Museum in due course ; and will be reported upon in the next volume of *Proceedings*.

## Additions to the Library

*From January 1st to December 31st, 1907.*

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### DONATIONS.

Several volumes by Somersetshire authors, to be added to the donor's collection of books in Taunton Castle.—Presented by Mr. CHAS. TITE, Hon. Sec., Taunton. (This collection of books has now been catalogued. *See Curator's Report, ante*).

The *Index Library* (British Record Society), pts. 106-9, including portions of the following: (1) Devon Wills; (2) Huntingdon Wills; (3) Leicestershire Marriage Licences; (4) Wilts Inquis. P.M., vol. II; (5) London Inquis. P.M., vol. III; (6) Gloucester Wills, vol. II; (7) Worcester Wills, vol. II.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

*Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, vol. XXXVIII, (1906); *Calendar of Devonshire Wills*, pts. 1-8.—Presented by the Rev. D. P. ALFORD, Taunton. (Also *Devon Assoc.*, vol. XXXIX, 1907, by exchange).

*Archæologia*, vol. LX, pt. 1.—Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

*The Devonshire Domesday*, pts. 1-4; *The Topography of Devon*, by the donor.—Presented by Mr. J. BROOKING-ROWE, F.S.A.

*Quarter Sessions from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne*.—Presented by Mr. W. H. H. ROGERS, F.S.A.

*Census Returns*, 1851, 3 vols.; *Religious Census*, Great

*Britain*, 2 vols.; *Education of England and Wales*, vol. III.—Deposited on loan by the Somerset County Council.

*The Antiquary*, 1898-1903, (5 pts. missing); *The Magazine of Art*, 1878-1902, (11 parts missing).—Presented by the Executors of the late Mr. THOS. GOODLAND.

*Selworthy*, 1850-1857.—Presented by the Authoress, Miss M. S. ARCHER THOMPSON.

*The Old Crosses of Dorset*.—Presented by the Author, Mr. ALFRED POPE.

*The Red Deer of Exmoor*, by the late Archibald Hamilton. Presented by Mrs. A. HAMILTON.

*The Rude Stone Monuments of Exmoor*, pts. I and II. (Messrs. Chanter and Worth), and *The Swainmote Courts of Exmoor*; reprints.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. J. F. CHANTER.

*Nailsea Court*; an illustrated pamphlet.—Presented by the Author, Mr. C. E. EVANS.

*Balch Genealogica*.—Presented by the Author, Mr. T. W. BALCH.

*The Geology of the country between Wellington and Chard*; and 1-inch geological map of the same area.—Presented by the Author, Mr. W. A. E. USSHER, F.G.S.

*Records of Romsey Abbey*, A.D. 907-1558, by H. G. D. Liveing.—Presented by the Rev. Preb. J. COLEMAN.

*Geographical Distribution of Vegetation in Somerset* (Bath and Bridgwater district), by C. E. MOSS.—Presented by the Royal Geographical Society.

*Notes and Queries*, March, 1903 to May 1905.—Presented by Mr. A. S. MACMILLAN.

*Proceedings, Bath Branch, Somersetshire Archæological Society*, 1906.

*The Butterflies of Great Britain*, by J. O. Westwood, 1854. Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

*Lancashire and Cheshire*, 4 vols., by T. Baines and W. Fairbairn.—Presented by Mrs. C. TITE.

*On British Stone Circles.*—Presented by the Author, Mr. E. M. NELSON.

*The Downside Review*, Nos. 75-78.—Presented by St. Gregory's Society.

*The Religious Houses of Bristol and their Dissolution.*—Presented by the Author, the Rev. C. S. TAYLOR, F.S.A.

Five Geological pamphlets.—Presented by the Author, Mr. A. C. G. CAMERON.

*Illustrated Particulars, Plan, etc., of the Glastonbury Abbey Estate.*—Presented by Mr. BOWRING.

*Suffolk in 1327, being a subsidy return.*—Presented by the Editor, the Rev. S. H. A. HERVEY.

*Somerset Men in London, 5th Annual Report.*

Some notes on Ilminster, D.P.A., (*typewritten*).—Presented by Mr. T. N. SULLY.

Muchelney Abbey and Church, by the donor; Gray's *Anatomy*.—Presented by Dr. H. M. PAGE.

*68th Annual Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records.*—Presented by the Rev. E. H. BATES.

*The Defence of the Realm*, 1596, by Sir H. Knyvett (published 1906).—Presented by the Rev. J. WORTHINGTON.

*On the Shambles at Shepton Mallet.*—Presented by the Author, Dr. F. J. ALLEN.

*The Principles of Art according to John Ruskin, as illustrated by examples in "The Ruskin Museum" at Sheffield.*—Presented by the Ruskin Museum.

*Palæolithic Vessels of Egypt.*—Presented by the Author, Mr. R. de RUSTAFJAELL.

*The Expert*, May-July, 1907.

*The Castle Cary Visitor*, 1906-7.—Presented by Mr. W. MACMILLAN.

*Index of Archæological Papers in 1905.*

*Transactions, Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society*, vol. XI, pt. 1.

*Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Inst. of Science*, vol. XI, pt. 2.

The following Museum and Library Reports:—Taunton Free Library, 1906 ; Welsh Museum, Cardiff, 1906 ; Plymouth Museum, 1906-7 ; Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, 1907 ; Colchester Museum, 1906-7 ; Horniman Museum, 1906.

Goodman's *Taunton Directory*, 1906.

*The Times*, 1907.—Presented by the Somerset County Club.

*The Somerset County Gazette*, 1907.—Presented by the Proprietors.

*The Somerset County Herald*, 1907.—Presented by the Proprietors.

*The West Somerset Free Press*.—Presented by the Proprietors.

**RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR  
THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.**

British Association—*Report*, 1906 ; *Report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee*, 1907.

Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. XXI, pt. 1.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Journal*, vol. LXIII, pts. 3, 4 ; vol. LXIV, pts. 1, 2.

British Archæological Association—*Journal*, vol. XII, pt. 4 ; vol. XIII, pts. 1-3.

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (Part exchange)—*Journal*, vol. XXXVI, pts. 1, 2 ; *Man*, 1907.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. XL.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. XXXVI, pt. 4 ; vol. XXXVII, pts. 1-3.

Royal Irish Academy—*Proceedings*, vol. XXVI, Sect. B., pts. 6-10 ; vol. XXVI, Section C., pts. 10-16.

Royal Dublin Society—*Scientific Proceedings*, vol. XI, pts. 13-20 ; *Economic Proceedings*, vol. I, pts. 9-11 ; *Scientific Transactions*, vol. IX, pts. 4-6.

The British School at Rome—*Papers*, vol. IV.

Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club—*Proceedings*, vol. XI, pt. 2.

Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. XXIX, pts. 1, 2.

Bristol Naturalists' Society—*Proceedings*, vol. I, 4th. ser., pt. 3.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*Proceedings*, vol. XI, pt. 3.

Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society—*Journal*, vols. XII and XIII (new ser.).

Clifton Antiquarian Club—*Proceedings*, vol. VI, pt. 2, 1906-7.

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SHEPTON MALLET CHURCH FROM THE S.E., 1833.

*From a Photographed Lith. Copy. by H. St. George Gray, of J. Buckler's Drawing in the Pocock Collection at Fountains Castle*

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY  
DURING THE YEAR  
1907.

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*PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.*

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**Shepton Mallet Church: its Architectural History.**

*Modified from a Paper read before the Shepton Mallet Natural  
History Society, April 9th, 1907.*

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BY F. J. ALLEN, M.D. CANTAB.

THIS church is a very complex building, made up of portions built in many periods, beginning at a very early time, possibly before the Norman Conquest. It has suffered severely from vandalism, both at the Reformation and in the Victorian period; but the portions of the ancient fabric that remain are of high quality or uncommon character, so that the building has more antiquarian interest than many of our more handsome churches. A special feature is the abundant evidence of changes in the past presented by its masonry.

In Plate I, which is from Buckler's drawing made in 1833 for the Smyth-Pigott collection, now in our Museum at Taunton, it may be seen that the south side had an aisle, a porch, a transeptal wing, and a chapel on the south of the chancel. A plan of the old church, made at the time of the



alterations soon afterwards, shows similar adjuncts on the north side also. But since that time all these adjuncts have been destroyed, the two-storeyed vestry gutted, and the chancel partly rebuilt. Of the ancient church there remain the tower, nave, walls of the vestry, and part of the chancel.

It will be convenient to dispose of the *modern changes* first, and afterwards to trace the development of the *ancient building*.

## I. MODERN CHANGES.

The modern vandalism began with the Victorian era in 1837. In that year the ailes, porches, transepts and chapels were destroyed, and replaced by large plain ailes extending far beyond the area of the buildings destroyed. As seen from the outside the new ailes are huge and ugly; but internally they are less offensive, as their ungainly size is masked by the great galleries, which also conceal the poverty of the windows. The gallery of 1837 was continued right across the west end of the nave, where it reached as far eastward as the first pier of the arcade, and the organ was placed in this gallery, in front of the tower arch. A new font was introduced, the ancient one being banished and used as a flower-pot in the rectory garden.

The next alteration was of a more conservative kind. When Canon Pratt came into the living in 1847, the chancel was dilapidated, and he reconstructed the eastern portion, also the roof. The ancient piscina was retained, also the corbels supporting the chancel roof, and possibly some of the carved oak in the same, which is of good quality, whether old or new. It is uncertain whether the east window is intended to be a reproduction of the previous one: Buckler's drawing (Plate I) shows a three-light window of 14th century character, but plainer than the present one, perhaps owing to loss of some of its tracery.

In 1859 the west window was filled with new tracery and glass, as a memorial to the previous rector, the Rev. W. P. T. Wickham. To render the window visible from within, it was



SHEPTON MALLET CHURCH.

*From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.*

NEW YORK  
1894

necessary to remove the organ and the gallery built twenty years earlier across the western third of the nave. Though the new west window is ugly, the removal of the obstruction at the west end of the church was an advantage: but the rest of the alteration at that time was as foolish as it was vandalous. The beautiful two-storeyed vestry was robbed of its partition floor, stone staircase, etc.; the organ was maimed and bottled up in it; and an archway and some small holes were made, to give exit to a portion of the sound. Then, the vestry being destroyed, a new one was built on the opposite side, where of course a proper organ annexe might have been built.

Shortly afterwards the ancient approach to the rood-loft was opened up, and used for the pulpit stair.

Since that time the alterations in the church have been directed towards remedying the effects of vandalism. About twenty years ago the present oak benches were substituted for the high-backed deal pews of 1837, the clerestory windows were fitted with tracery instead of the plain mullions of 1682 (see below), and the ancient font was repaired and reinstated.

The most important of the reparative changes has taken place within the last 18 months, under the direction of Mr. Edmund Buckle. No structural alteration has been made,—only a few necessary repairs,—but a great disfigurement has been removed from the walls. Among the barbarities of 1837 was the plastering over of most of the ancient walls internally with a kind of grey rough-cast, which gave the interior a very common appearance. It was decided to remove this, and replace it if necessary with something more appropriate. The removal has however disclosed so much of interest, that it becomes questionable whether it ought to be covered up.

When the builders of old built rough rubble walls, they intended them to be plastered; and where such walls have been stripped, they may give a church the appearance, as Prof. Freeman was wont to say, of being turned inside out.

This is notably the case at Mells, where the area of rubble wall is extensive and monotonous: but at Shepton the amount of rubble is so small, and the stone-work so bristling with historical evidence, that it may be pardonable to leave it open for the study of builders and antiquaries in the future.

## II. THE ANCIENT BUILDING.

The oldest portion consists of the eastern two-thirds of the nave, with so much of the ancient chancel as has escaped rebuilding. On entering the church one may notice that the nave arcade consists of three very large arches on each side; and that these are of two periods, the two eastern bays on both sides being of the Transition-Norman period, and the western bay being a later rough imitation (Plate II). The span of the Transitional arches is nearly 17ft., which is much wider than the nave itself (14ft. 5in.), and even wider than the arches of the arcade in Wells Cathedral. Such excessively large and disproportionate arches are not likely to have been designed when the very narrow nave was planned; and the writer had suggested years ago that the arches may have been inserted into a previously existing wall. The recent removal of the plaster has provided confirmation of this hypothesis, by bringing to light the quoins of the original building, which are visible on the aisle side of the wall between the second and third arches, both north and south. These quoins (Fig. 1, Plate III) are unmistakably *external*; i.e., there were no aisles, and consequently no arches. Moreover, the end of the older wall is over the *middle* of the arch pier; so that only half the width of the pier belongs to the older wall, and that would not have given sufficient abutment to the arch, or sufficient thickness for the west wall. (See Plan, page 14).

We may allow, however, that a lower aisle may have existed below the position of these external quoins; in which case there would have been an arcade lower than the present, with possibly two arches to each of the present single ones: but of



FIG. 1.—EARLY QUOINS IN S. AISLE.



FIG. 2.—MARKS OF (?) ROOD-LOFT, S.E. CORNER OF NAVE.  
SHEPTON MALLET CHURCH.

*From Photographs by Dr. F. J. Allen*

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this there is no evidence to hand. Some twenty years ago, when the floor was taken up for repairs before introducing the new benches, it was hoped that the foundations of the original church might be discovered : but the ground proved to be so riddled with burial vaults that no evidence of foundations was left.

The accompanying plan (page 14) shows the relation of the present nave to the original building, so far as indicated by the existing remains. The shaded parts appear to be remnants of the original masonry. The primitive nave measured internally 37ft. 2in. in length, only 14ft. 5in. in width, and about 25ft. in height (without the clerestory, which was added some centuries later). These dimensions are very peculiar : they indicate a tall and narrow building, shaped like a shallow band-box standing on its side. Such a nave may be seen in the Saxon church at Bradford-on-Avon, or still better in the Saxon church at Escomb, county Durham, where the dimensions are almost identical with those at Shepton.

We may therefore infer that the original nave at Shepton was built in the Anglo-Saxon period, or at least so early in the Norman period that Anglo-Saxon dimensions persisted. In Norman times the churches were made wider and lower ; as may be seen at Chesterblade, where the nave is half as wide again as that at Shepton, though only half as high.

There is no carving or characteristic masonry left *in situ*, by which the date of the original church at Shepton can be fixed : but in the course of the recent repairs a fragment of an engaged column was found, which had formed a part of an external doorway, if we may judge by its weather-worn state. It is 9in. high, and carved (Fig. 1, Plate V) with an interlacing pattern of early character, from which the date may possibly be guessed by connoisseurs of Norman and Saxon ornament. This pattern was frequently used in pre-Norman times for decorating flat surfaces, but it is unusual on a column.



Another relic of the original church may be the Old Font (see Plate II, right-hand side). The proper base is lost, and the new base may give the font a modern appearance: but the stem and bowl are ancient, and of almost exactly the same pattern as the font at Aller, which may or may not be the one which King Alfred used in baptizing Guthrum the Dane.

The Cornice (Plate III, Fig. 2), which formed the top of the nave wall before the clerestory was added, is very unevenly carved, having no smooth surface, no sharp edge, no straight line: in fact it seems to have been cut with blunt tools, and therefore to be of very early date, not later than early Norman. It reaches from end to end of the nave, and thus suggests that the western extension of the nave walls was added in the early Norman times.

The remains of the old chancel walls, next the chancel arch, may be portions of the primitive church. They show the marks of innumerable alterations; and the arches which they contain seem to be insertions, for they have no relation to the other features of the walls. The complexity of these marks can only be understood by studying the real thing, but a slight notion may be obtained from Fig. 1, Plate IV, showing the aisle side of the south chancel wall: the north wall is equally complex, though different. Among other features are the following:—(1) Bonding stones, which are not external quoins. They are back to back with the inner angle of the nave, and may have bonded the original nave to the chancel or central tower, or to a transept which has been cut away. (2) Marks of the wall separating the transept and chapel destroyed in 1837. (3) Marks of some smaller and earlier appendage.

To return to the Transition-Norman work,—the arches are very large, over 20ft. high, and with a span varying from 16ft. 8in. to 16ft. 10½in. They are obtusely pointed, and the mode of their support is very unusual. The piers are nearly square in section, with chamfered edges, the chamfer starting at the ground and continuing right round the outer member of



FIG. 1.—MASONRY AT E. END OF S. AISLE.

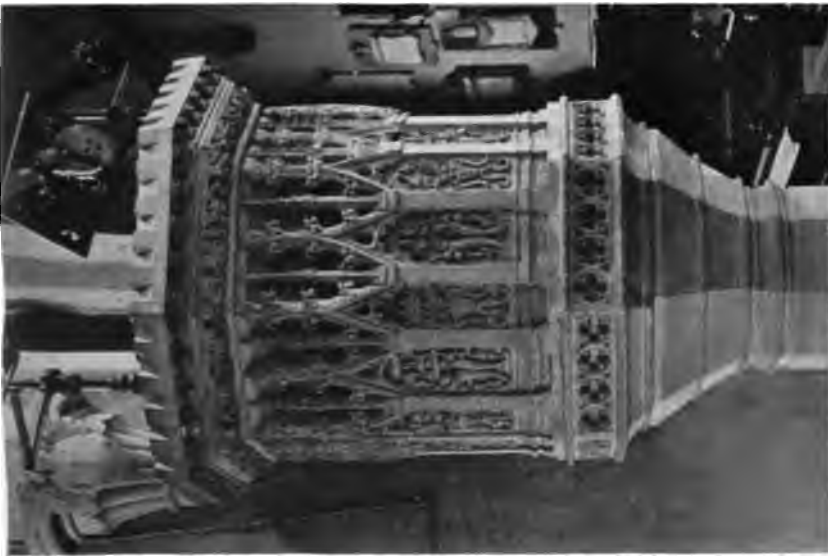


FIG. 2.—STONE PULPIT.

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the arch. A second chamfered member arises from corbelled half columns or "responds" of characteristic form (Figs. 2 and 3, Plate V). Some of these have been restored with stucco (in 1837?), but three or four seem to be genuine. The capitals are of the form named "the pollard willow" by Mr. Francis Bond. The unusual form of the piers may be due to their consisting of portions of the original wall left when the arches were inserted.

The label moulding of all the nave arches and of the chancel arch was added during the recent repairs, as there was evidence that a former label had been cut away, perhaps to facilitate the plastering of 1837. This was the only piece of restoration or falsification, and it may be regretted that the label was not made of a different stone to show that it is not the original.

The nave arches should be compared with those at Pilton, which have similar mouldings; the pollard willow capitals at Pilton are however much larger and are applied to the main columns, not to corbels. The date of the arches at Pilton and Shepton may be placed at about 1180. Some remarkable corbelled responds with pollard willow capitals may be seen at East Lambrook near Martock. These buildings are the work of the same masons as the oldest part of Wells Cathedral, *i.e.* the tower arches and north transept, date 1174-92; but at Wells the pollard willow capital, one of the last relics of the Norman style, was relinquished.

The Chancel Arch at Shepton was doubtless inserted into a previously existing wall, in place of an earlier round-headed arch. It is distinctly more advanced in style than the nave arches, and may be called fairly mature Early English. The corbelled responds with foliage capitals (Fig. 1, Plate VI), of the highest quality of their period, are extremely like those in the eastern part of the nave at Wells, built between the death of Reginald and the accession of Jocelyn, *i.e.* about 1200.

To about the same date as the chancel arch belong the

arches next to it on the north and south sides of the chancel. These are plain flattened or segmental arches of a type rather frequent in the Early English of this county. Both of them seem to have been inserted into the walls of the pre-existing chancel. The arch on the north side underwent alteration subsequently in the Perpendicular period, but that on the south (Fig. 1, Plate IV) seems to be *in statu quo*. These arches formerly opened into chapels, one on each side of the chancel, probably the burial chapels or chantries of the lords of the manor. On their tombs in these chapels almost certainly rested the two stone effigies of knights in armour, which now lie on window sills in the N. aisle, whither they were moved in 1837. These belong to the 13th century; and whether they commemorated members of the Malet family, or their heirs and successors de Vivonne and Poyntz is a question which might perhaps be decided by an expert who could judge the date accurately from the form of the armour.

The Piscina (Fig. 2, Plate VI) is double, under a single trefoil arch, and is a very graceful specimen of the middle Early English period, corresponding in mouldings to the W. front at Wells, which was consecrated in 1239.

Through the south pier of the chancel arch is a squint, which gave a view of the altar to the worshippers in the south transept. It is of uncertain date: the wall on its south side has been pulled away, and replaced with the stones turned through a quarter of the compass, so that they nearly block the opening. The squint was concealed under the plaster of 1837.

In the 14th century some additions seem to have been made to the church, for Buckler's drawing (Plate I) shows windows of 14th century character in the chancel, south chapel and south transept. But these have all been destroyed, and the only relics of the Decorated period are the corbels which support the roof of the chancel.

During the last few years of the 14th century, while the



FIG. 1.—FRAGMENT OF EARLY  
COLUMN.

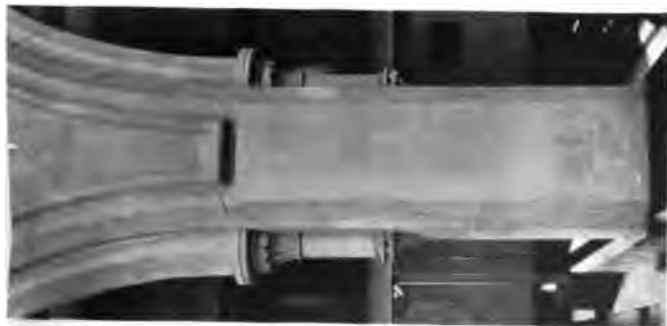


FIG. 2.—TRANSITION-NORMAN PIER.  
SHEPTON MALLET CHURCH.



FIG. 3.  
TRANSITION-NORMAN  
RESPOND.



Perpendicular style was still young, the tower was built. It is of interest as being the earliest extant of the great towers of Somerset, showing the germ of their design, and its origin from a spired form. Several later towers are more ornate, but none have excelled this in refinement of detail, gradation of light and shade, or sense of repose. Even the pyramid roof gives it a quaintness which would be ill exchanged for the more commonplace effect of a spire. (For illustration and further description see the *Proceedings*, vol. L, pt. ii, p. 6).

The fan-vault in the tower is not contemporary, but of later date, belonging to the latter part of the 15th century. It is very similar in design to the fan-vault in the central tower at Wells Cathedral.

After the tower was built, the western nave arch on each side was let in between the older part of the nave and the new tower. As mentioned above, the nave was probably lengthened westward in the Norman times; so these arches, like many others in the church, are inserted, not built *de novo*. The insertion is roughly done, and these two arches are the poorest work in the church. They are of Perpendicular character, in distant imitation of the older arches. Their curves are slightly four-centred, and the responds are of crude and miserable design, as if unfinished. It is just possible however that the present responds are a product of the year 1837, when the gallery was carried under these western arches, or of 1859, when it was removed.

The two-storeyed vestry, adjoining the north side of the chancel, is of Perpendicular character, but whether early or late in the period, I will not venture to decide. Only the walls remain, with a picturesque pair of deep-set lancet windows on the east, and a remnant of the spiral stair, the whole interior having been destroyed in 1859. A two-storeyed vestry exists at Croscombe also. I am unable to say whether the upper room of these buildings was used as a muniment room, a library, or a living room for the priest.



The original church had no clerestory: the roof rested on the cornice above the nave arcade, as is shown by the gable-shaped mark on the tower wall at the west end of the nave. The Clerestory was added to the nave in the late Perpendicular period. Its details are according to the fashion of about the year 1500, the most brilliant and original period of English architecture, the period which produced those masterpieces of English art, St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle, King's College Chapel at Cambridge, and Magdalen Tower at Oxford.

The exterior of the clerestory is pleasing, its effect depending upon the excellence of the parapet, the gurgoyles, and the canopied niche at the east end. The interior, before its defacement, was of exceptional brilliancy. The most astonishing fact revealed by the recent removal of the plaster was the former existence of a series of canopied niches on the interior of the clerestory, similar to the external niche at the east end. There had been six of these on each side; and in addition there had been a kind of pedestal on each window sill. But the whole of the work had been coarsely hacked away, from which we may infer that the niches and pedestals had held statues, which excited the Puritans to destroy them. There is reason to believe that the windows were knocked out at the same time, on account their containing "idolatrous" painted glass; for in the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1682-83 it appears that the churchwarden, Thomas Browne, was summoned before the Archdeacon's court "about repaireing the Church & Churchyard," and among his disbursements the following are mentioned:—

To Thomas Lambert, for setting up the new freestone munnells in y<sup>e</sup> upper windows of the Church. Being for 85 foot of Muñell stone and for setting of it up at 9<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup> foot is as p<sup>r</sup> recit . . . . . 3 3 9  
P<sup>d</sup> for cariage of the s<sup>d</sup> stones frō Doulton . . . . . 4 6

\* \* \* \* \*



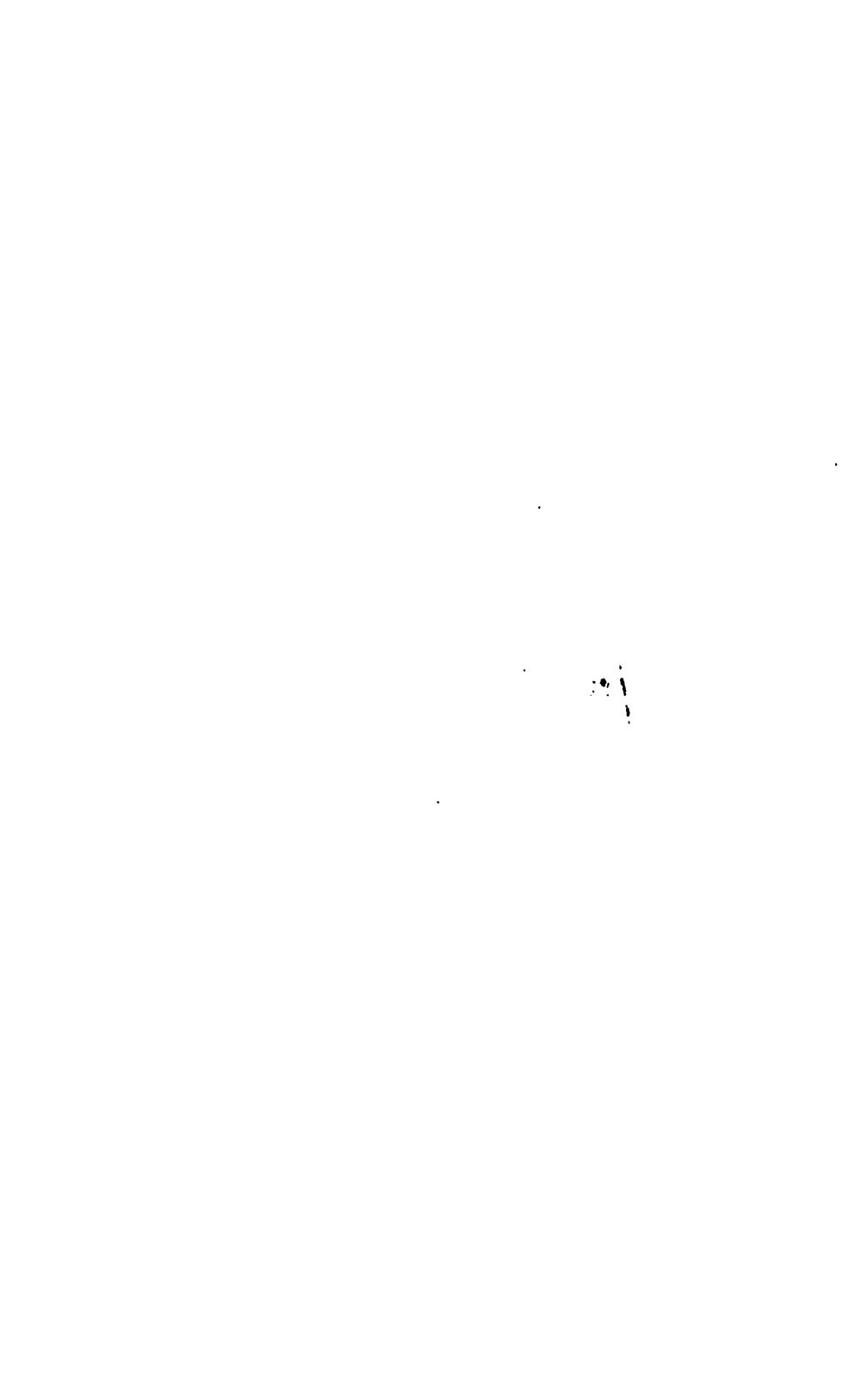
FIG. 1.—RESPOND OF CHANCEL ARCH.

SHEPTON MALLET CHURCH.



FIG. 2.—DOUBLE PISCINA.

*From Photographs by Dr. F. J. Allen.*



To Roger Tomas for Plum̄ing & Glazeing work vid<sup>t</sup>

	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
for new Glazeing the Belfry Windows . . .	1	7	6				
for new Glazeing y <sup>e</sup> upper windows in y <sup>e</sup> church	3	11	0				
for new Leding & Glazeing and bindeing of							
other Windows in the Church . . .	2	11	8				
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Thus the repairs to the clerestory windows largely exceeded those to the other windows of the church.

These "munnells," which were plain mullions without tracery, remained until 1880 or later, when the present tracery was substituted: but the stumps of the "munnells" still remain at the bases of the new mullions (see Plate I).

By the addition of the clerestory the internal height of the nave was raised to within a fraction of 40 feet, from floor to middle of ceiling. As the width is only 14ft. 5in., the ratio of height to width is 2·77 to 1,—quite a French ratio, the English ratio being generally less than 2 to 1.

The clerestory, with its probable coloured windows, its canopied niches, and its many statues, was fitly crowned with the splendid carved oak ceiling, which is the most distinguished feature of our church. This ceiling is of the wagon-head form: as seen from below, it presents a framework of square compartments, through which the panels appear like portions of the wagon tilt. But whereas in an actual wagon head the frame supports the tilt, the case is reversed in the roof, for *the panels support the frame: i.e.* the panels are carved in rows on planks, these planks are nailed to the roof-timbers, and the visible frame is nailed to the panelled planks.

There are many good wagon-head roofs in the west of England, for example at Croscombe; and there are a few flat ceilings with carved panels in small numbers, as at Brent Knoll; but there is no instance where the wagon-head and the carved panel are combined with such a wealth and variety of design as at Shepton. The number of carved panels is

350, and their designs are all different. The bosses or rosettes are also all different, and their number is even greater than that of the panels. Besides these there are eighteen angels as "supporters" on each side, thirty-six in all, and a number of other interesting details. In fact this ceiling is by far the finest of its kind in existence. The next best that I know is that at Cullompton, Devon; but that has only 144 panels, and only eighteen different patterns of panel and rosette.

When the recent repairs to our church were in progress, the Rector mounted the scaffold with cameras, and secured no less than forty-six photographs of the ceiling, embracing every detail from end to end. From the complete series which he kindly placed at my disposal it is unhappily impossible, on grounds of expense, to reproduce more than two (Plate VII).

The ceiling has never been coloured or varnished, and though it has been carefully overhauled and strengthened, it has escaped the calamity of restoration.

Mr. Marchant of Shepton, and his assistant Mr. Shaw, who carried out the repairs to the church under Mr. Buckle's direction, have kindly supplied me with the following information:—The rafters of the roof are of oak timber 8in. x 7in. in section, and are about 1ft. apart. Each pair of rafters has a short tie-beam placed high up, and curved trusses intervene between this outer frame and the visible ceiling within. The lower ends of the rafters are imbedded in the walls, which are very thick. This very heavy roof and thick-walled clerestory are supported on only three nave arches on each side, and the weight borne by each pier must be very great. Except at the tower end, there is no buttress, and the outward thrust is opposed only by the slight resistance of the flat aisle-roofs. Let future builders be cautious in moving any of the supporting structures!

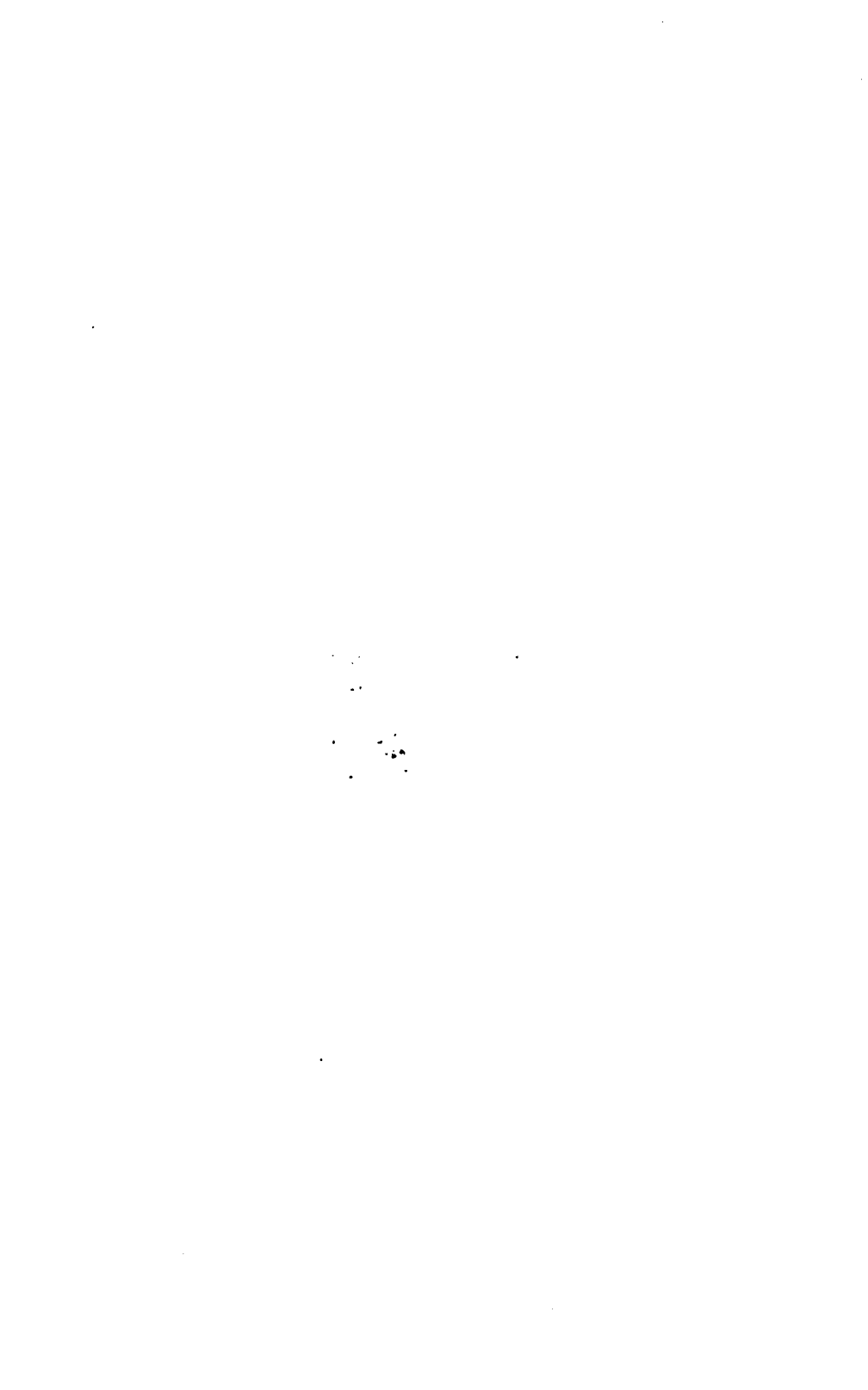
THE CHANCEL-SCREEN, ROOD LOFT, PULPIT AND BRASS.

The Chancel-Screen was probably low, reaching between the



OAK CEILING, SHEPTON MALLET CHURCH.  
Specimens of the 350 different Designs.

*From Photographs by the Rev. R. L. Jones.*



plain wall-surfaces below the responds of the chancel arch. The Rood-Loft *in early times* must also have been low, since the approach to it (now leading to the pulpit) is so low as to be almost unique. It is evident that the smallness of the chancel arch at Shepton must have made the Rood and its belongings very crowded; and it seems that when the clerestory was built, a new and larger rood-loft was placed *above* the chancel arch. This is the probable explanation of the scars on the wall above the chancel arch and on the adjoining walls north and south. There have been large holes in the north and south walls, and a great breach extending right across the east wall (Fig. 2, Plate III). These look as if they had supported the timbers of a fairly large rood-loft. The holes in the north and south walls were filled in at some unknown date; but the breach in the east wall was found still open when the plaster was taken off, last year. The breach has been filled with an oak beam, under the advice of Mr. Buckle.

The Doom-Picture was probably painted on the wall behind the rood, where the Commandments are now displayed. Had it not been for the doom-picture, a window should have been there. But instead of this the wall is solid, with a niche outside.

In the course of last year's repairs the painting of the Commandments was taken down temporarily, but the doom-picture was not found, for the wall had been denuded of the plaster on which the picture might have been painted. There were however in the middle of the wall several plug-holes arranged in the form of a cross, showing probably where the Rood had been fixed. The Rector has secured a photograph of this interesting piece of evidence.

The method of ascent to the later rood-loft is not very clear; but it may have been through the wall high up in the north-east corner, where the masonry shows signs of patching; while there is a stopped doorway high on the north side of the north wall,—placed, however, further east than one would expect to find it.

The Pulpit is, I believe, the finest stone pulpit in the county,



and one of the finest in England (Fig. 2, Plate IV): but it is a very late piece of work, belonging to the period when Gothic art had begun to feel the influence of the Classic revival. It has, mixed with Gothic details, the Roman *cornu copie* and *modillion*. Its date may be as late as 1550.

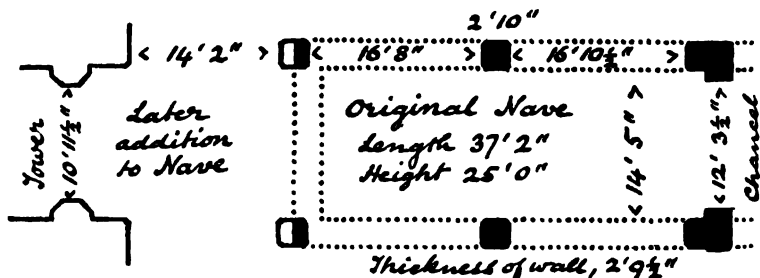
Under the tower are some memorials of the Strode and Barnard families. Among these the Brass deserves notice: it is of the year 1639, the time of debasement in monumental brass-work; but it is good of its kind, of large size, elaborate in design, and quaint in drawing and wording.

Slight traces of painting remain here and there, chiefly on the ashlar masonry; but the original plaster, with any fresco painting it may have possessed, was removed either by the Puritans or during the destructions of 1837.

The church is built mostly of the so-called "bastard free-stone," a hard and durable white stone from the Lias formation, where it rests against the carboniferous limestone on the north side of the town. The softer Doulling stone is used for the carved capitals and some of the mouldings.

\* \* \* \* \*

In conclusion, I desire to express my hearty thanks to the Rector, the Rev. R. L. Jones, for facilities always allowed in the study of the church, for information derived from the churchwardens' accounts, and for many photographs, especially his unique views of the ceiling, figured in Plate VII.



Plan of Nave of Shepton Mallet Church, showing relation of present structure to the original nave.

Shaded portions represent remnants of the original masonry.

## Keynsham Abbey. ✓

BY THE REV. F. W. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE Abbey of the Blessed Mary of Keynsham was founded by William, earl of Gloucester, between 1167 and 1172 (about the year 1170, *Tanner*), in memory of his only son Robert, who died in 1166.<sup>1</sup> In documents it is usually called the abbey of the Blessed Mary, but *Tanner* says that it was dedicated to B.V.M., St. Peter and St. Paul, and quotes *Rymer*, xiv, 629. It was of the order of St. Victor and of the rule of St. Augustine, as it is described in the "Acknowledgement of Supremacy" and in Bishop Ralph's Register, p. 581. The other monasteries in England of the same order were St. Augustine's Abbey (Bristol),<sup>2</sup> Wormesley (Hereford),<sup>3</sup> Wigmore (Hereford),<sup>4</sup> Worspring (Somerset) and Stavordale (Somerset). The form of holding a General Chapter according to the manner of the order of St. Victor of Paris, is given in *Fosbroke's British Monachism*, 3rd edit., 1843, p. 164. It is said to be taken from the register of St. Augustine's, Bristol, in Berkeley Castle. MS. Cott. iv, 58, contains an account of a General Chapter of St. Victor, at Paris, circa 1220.

There is given in *Wilkins' Concilia* (iii, 684) an order dated

1. "The Little Red Book of Bristol," F. Bickley, contains a charter of privileges to Keynsham Abbey from the founder in a MS. of the XV century (ii, 216).

2. Fuller's "Church History" (Brewer, 1845), book vi, 414.

3. Reg. Car. Booth *Episcopi*.

4. Cott. MS. iv, 58, B.M.

22nd March, 1519, concerning the union and general chapter for all the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, in which the canons of St. Nicholas of Arras and of St. Victor are ordered to join the general chapter.

The abbot of Keynsham was evidently a great personage in his immediate neighbourhood. He was often appointed as collector of the clerical subsidies for the archdeaconry of Bath. Stow, in his *Chronicle* (sub anno, 1242), writes, "Elianor daughter to Geffrey Earle of Britaine and sister to Arthur ended her life prisoner in the Castle of Bristow, famished to death."

However this may be we find that eight years before her death, 31st July, 1234, the king granted to Eleanor his cousin nine cervi in his forest of Mendip and five capreoli in the thickets (*brullis*) of Keynsham,<sup>5</sup> and the Patent Rolls (Aug. 12th, 1241) record that whereas Eleanor the king's kinswoman whom the king committed to the custody of John, son of Geoffrey, is dead, the king on hearing of her death sent to Bristol to make due and solemn obsequies for her and deliver her body for sepulchre at the priory of St. James, Bristol, by the abbots of St. Augustine's, Bristol, and Keynsham, and the priors of Bath and St. James, Bristol, in the presence of William de Putot, Mayor of Bristol, and other good men of Bristol.<sup>6</sup>

It may be noted here that in Stow's *Chronicle* a book called *Liber Kensham* is mentioned eight times, once, 56 Hen. III, where it records a great flood in the city of Canterbury, and seven times in the life of Edward I. These extracts all relate to general matters.

#### IRISH PROPERTY.

Keynsham Abbey was at one time possessed of a large property in Ireland, comprising many churches in the county

5. Close Rolls 1231-34, p. 487.

6. P.R., Hen. III, 1232-47, p. 256.

of Limerick. Of most of these Hubert de Burgo, bishop of Limerick, managed in 1237 to procure restitution.<sup>7</sup>

The abbey, however, still retained the churches of Askeaton or Iniskefty and of Garth or Garthbibboys (now Ballingarry), both in the county of Limerick: but the unsettled state of Ireland made the tenure of this property very precarious. In 1337 we find that the abbey is in great poverty because they depend upon rents in Ireland.<sup>8</sup>

The invasion of Robert Bruce (1274-1329) gave the English government in Ireland a deadly blow, and its elaborate organization nearly collapsed. In May, 1315, his brother Edward Bruce, called king of Ireland, landed at Carrickfergus, and in 1317 Limerick was taken.

In 1336, owing to their being unable to get their rents from their Irish property, Walter de Rodney gives the abbot and convent of Keynsham the church of West Harptree.<sup>9</sup>

In 1381 William de Neweton, proctor of Keynsham abbey, undertook to satisfy the Crown as to the fines of Garth and Inskyfty rectories according to the survey of the extent of the same newly made. In 1395 the royal letters of Richard II confirm the abbot and convent in two parts of the same rectories "in order that they should keep the lands against the Irish rebels."<sup>10</sup>

On the dissolution of the monasteries, the Irish rectories became impropriate to the Crown and in 1542 Askeaton was granted to Nicholas Fanning. King James, in 1603, granted to Sir R. Boyle, of Lismore, Knt., the churches of Ballengarie, Gare or Garrestown, Askeaton, Kilmachoe, Lismakyre and Eglishe O'Rossey part of the estate of the dissolved monastery of Keynsham—demised 18th January, 20 Eliz., to Hugh Lacye and Jordan Roche for twenty-one years at a rent

7. "Journal of Soc. of Antiq. of Ireland," vol. xxxiii, p. 29.

8. Wells Cath. MSS. (1907), p. 238.

9. Bp. Ralph's Register, 298.

10. "Journal of Soc. of Antiq. of Ireland," vol. xxiv, pp. 112, 113.

of £8 (Irish), which the queen afterwards demised in reversion 12th August, 24 Eliz., to Gerald Aylmer, gent., for thirty years at said rent.<sup>11</sup>

We insert here three notes respecting Garth and Askeaton.

In 1295 Henry de Capella puts John le Blond and William le Porter against the abbot and convent of Keynsham of a plea of advowson of the church of del Garthe before the chief justiciar.<sup>12</sup>

1411 I John xxiii.

8 Id. Feb. To the chancellor of Limerick. Mandate to collate and assign to Thomas Saleys, *alias* Cristour, priest of the diocese of Limerick, if found fit in Latin the still void perpetual vicarage, value not exceeding 12 marks, of *Garthbiboy*s in the said diocese, as he doubts whether his presentation, on its voidance by the death of William [son] of Thomas Ymalcorkra by its ancient patrons the Augustinian abbot and convent of St. Mary's, Keynsham in the diocese of Bath, to, and his institution by, bishop Cornelius, hold good.<sup>13</sup>

1427 To the bishop of Alet (Aude, France) and the  
4 Id. May chancellor and the treasurer of Limerick. Mandate to collate and assign to James Oleayn, priest of the diocese of Killaloe, the still void perpetual vicarage of *Inyskefryny* in the diocese of Limerick, value not exceeding 6 marks, to which, on its voidance by the resignation of Edmund Micadam to bishop Cornelius, he (who had received papal dispensation as the son of an unmarried man and an unmarried woman to be promoted as above fo. 21d). was presented by John Kyndton, rector of Ballingarry (*de Villa orti*), in the diocese of Limerick, specially empowered by the *ancient patron William Augustinian abbot of Kynysan*, in the diocese of Bath, and was instituted by the said bishop.

11. Calendar Pat. Rolls (Ireland) I James I, lxviii, p. 12.

12. Calendar Justiciary Rolls (Ireland), 1295-1303, p. 75.

13. Papal Letters vi, 1404-15, p. 232.

He doubts whether the said presentation hold good. The collation is to be made whether the vicarage became void as stated or because Gillabertus Ykatyl held it for more than a year without being ordained priest or in any other way.<sup>14</sup>

Besides these advowsons in co. Limerick, the abbey possessed that of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, which was given to it by Thomas, earl of Desmond. The patent is dated 12th Sept., 1 Hen. V.<sup>15</sup>

In the Patent Rolls are many entries relating to the Irish property of which the following may be taken as examples.

1423      Licence by advice of the great council to the abbot June 15. and convent of Keynsham to reside in England, although they have possessions in Ireland. The said abbot may also send one of his canons to Ireland to act as proctor and govern the said possessions there; such proctor on his bearing and paying in the name of the said abbot and convent all subsidies and charges according to the annual value of the said possessions, in aid of the war against the Irish rebels and enemies as is done by other religious persons resident in the said land, may sell tithes, fruits, &c., arising from the said possessions and despatch the proceeds to the said abbot and convent in England, any ordinance concerning absentees notwithstanding.<sup>16</sup>

1294      Protection with clause *volumus* for two years for Oct. 12. Nicholas, abbot of St. Mary's, Keynsham, staying in England, nominating Wm. de Spene and Richard Fykeys his attorneys in Ireland for two years.<sup>17</sup>

Protection is an immunity granted by the king to a certain person to be free from suits at law for a certain time and for some reasonable cause.

14. Papal Letters vii, 1417-31, p. 509.

15. Rot. Pat. et Claus. Cancell. Hibernie Calendar, 1828, p. 204b, no. 37. See also Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, vol. xvi, 777 (23).

16. P.R., Hen. VI, 1422-23, p. 104.

17. P.R., Edw. I, 1292-1301, p. 98.

There are two sorts of these protections, one is *cum clausa volumus* and the other is *cum clausa nolumus*: the difference between these is explained in Jacob's Law Dictionary, under the word "Protection."

#### PATENT ROLLS.

The following are the most important extracts from the Patent Rolls relating to the monastery.

1226. William, son of Arthur, claimed the last presentation of the church of Clopton against the abbot of Keynsham (*see* S.R.S., vi, p. 62).<sup>18</sup>

1232. William, son of Arthur and Hawysia his wife, claimed against Richard, abbot of Keynsham, concerning the last presentation of the chapel of Publow.<sup>19</sup> [1259. John St. Lo *versus* Peter, abbot of Keynsham, *re* advowson of Publow. S.R.S., vi, 182.]

1276. Letters Patent, dated at Keynsham, Sept. 17th and 18th, 1276.<sup>20</sup>

1277 Commission of oyer and terminer to Walter de Oct. 24. Heliun touching the appeal which *Simon le Shrewsbury. White*, of Bristelton, brings before the justices of the bench against *Robert, abbot of Keynsham*, of *mahem* [mutilation, *Ducange*] and breach of the peace, the said abbot being too infirm to travel to answer the said Simon before the said justices, with mandate to the said justices to send to the said Walter the record and process of the said appeal as far as pertain to the person of the said abbot with the original writ and other things belonging to the case. By R[obert], bishop of Bath and Wells, the chancellor.<sup>21</sup>

18. P.R., Hen. III, 1225-32, p. 154.

19. *Ibid*, p. 520.

20. P.R., Edw. I, 1272-81, pp. 161, 181.

21. *Ibid*, p. 245.

1280      Licence for the abbot and convent of Keyn-  
May 25.      sham to enclose with a stone wall a several  
Westminster. pasture belonging to them near Keynsham,  
                called *Wynterleye*, within the chace of Bristol,  
and to make it *a rabbit warren* (conigeria).<sup>22</sup>

1286      Association of Nicholas de Monte Forti in place of  
Oct. 23. Richard de Heydon with Walter de Wimburn in a  
                commission to enquire whether the abbot of Keyn-  
sham was seized as of fee and in right of his church of St.  
Mary, K., of the fines for *trespasses against the assign of bread  
and ale* in the tithing of Saltford and the half tithing of  
Farnebergh as appurtenant to his hundred of Keynsham,  
or whether as the sheriff asserts and the abbot denies,  
Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was  
formerly seized thereof, surrendered them to the king before  
*Salomon de Roff* and his fellows, justices last in eyre at  
Wylton, as being amongst the liberties which the said earl  
had subtracted from the king within the said hundred.<sup>23</sup>

1306      Licence for the alienation in mortmain by Nicholas  
June 15. de Chiltenham [Cheltenham] to the abbot and  
                convent of Keynsham of four acres of meadow in  
Keynesham.<sup>24</sup>

1310      Licence for the alienation in mortmain by Gilbert  
July 15. Aumary, of Keynsham, to the abbot and convent  
                of Keynsham of a messuage, 6 bovates of land, 10  
acres of meadow, 5 acres of wood, a moiety of 50 acres of  
pasture and heath, 5s. of rent and divers rents of 1 lb. of  
pepper, 1 lb. of cumin and a gillyflower in Heghe Luttleton  
by Palton with the advowson of the church of that place.<sup>25</sup>

22. P.R., Edw. I, 1272-81, p. 371.

23. P.R., Edw. I, 1281-92, p. 253. See also Hundred Rolls, temp.  
Hen. III and Edw. I, vol. ii, p. 136b (1818), and Placita de Quo Warranto,  
Edw. p. 690.

24. P.R., Edw. I, 1301-7, p. 443. See also Inq. ad. q. d., part i, p. 84.

25. P.R., Edw. II, 1307-13, p. 268, he is called Gilbert Amori the  
younger (Inq. ad. q. d., part i, p. 85).



The Amorys, of Keynsham, were a well-known family. Collinson (ii 320) says that temp., Hen. II, "Winford was held by Gilbert D'Amorie or De Aumari and that to him succeeded another Gilbert, Nicholas and Richard."

In 1337, 7 Kal. June, at Keynsham, Bishop Ralph relaxed the sentence of suspension put by his commissary on Sir Walter, chaplain of the parish of Keynsham, by reason of a clandestine marriage celebrated by the said Walter between Gilbert Ammery and Christiana Underhulle in the parish church.<sup>26</sup>

1313    Licence at the instance of Gilbert de Clare, earl of April 1. Gloucester and Hertford, for the abbot and convent of Keynsham to acquire in mortmain lands and rents of the value of 100*s.* a year.<sup>27</sup>

1314    Licence for the alienation in mortmain to the abbot May 6. and convent of Keynesham by *John de Britton* of a messuage and a carucate of land in *Stokwode* by Keynesham, co. Somerset, which is worth by the year 2 marks, as appears by an inquisition made by John Abel, escheator beyond Trent, and returned into the Chancery in exchange for a messuage and a carucate of land in Oldelonde, co. Gloucester, which is worth by the year 20*s.*, as appears by the same inquisition, and also for 3*s.* of rent and a rent of a moiety of one pound of pepper in the same town to be granted to him of the abbot and convent in part satisfaction of a licence granted by the king to the same abbot and convent to acquire lands, tenements and rents to the value of 100*s.* a year.<sup>28</sup>

1314    Licence for the alienation in mortmain to the abbot Nov. 1. and convent of Keynesham by *William Wolbod* of a messuage and a virgate of land in *Leghton*<sup>29</sup>; by

26. Bishop Ralph's Register (S.R.S.) 305.

27. P.R., Edw. II, 1307-13, p. 565.

28. P.R., Edw. II, 1313-17, p. 114.

29. In Cloford.

*Peter atte Lane* of a messuage and 10 acres of land in the same town; and by *John Norreys* of a messuage and 3 acres of land also in the same town which are of the fee of the abbot and are worth 15s. 4d. a year, according to their true value, as appears by an inquisition made by John Abel, escheator on this side Trent, in part satisfaction of a licence granted to the same abbot and convent to acquire lands, tenements and rents to the value of 100s. a year.<sup>30</sup>

1315      Similar licence by *Andrew de Aldeburne*, chaplain,  
Jan. 4.    of 2 messuages and 4 virgates of land, in *Suthampton Stapelford*,<sup>31</sup> held from the heirs of Hubert Huse, which are worth by the year 15s., as appears by an inquisition made by John Abel, escheator on this side Trent, in part satisfaction of a licence granted to them to acquire lands, &c., to the yearly value of 100s.<sup>32</sup>

1317      Licence at the request of *Hugh le Despenser* the  
Nov. 5.    younger for the abbot and convent of Keynsham, to acquire in mortmain lands or rents to the value of 10 marks a year.

By King, on the information of Master Thomas de Cherleton.<sup>33</sup>

1318      Inspeximus and confirmation of a charter of  
Jan. 5.    *Gilbert de Clure*, sometime Earl of Gloucester  
Westminster. and Hertford, containing, for the good of his soul and the soul of *Isabella his wife*, divers confirmations and grants to the canons of the church of St. Mary, Keynesham; whereof the witnesses were Nicholas Poinz, the steward, Thomas Malemayns, William de Hobrugge, James de Wabadun, Roger de Clare, Thomas de Gravenel, Michael de Fossa, Robert de Petra Ponte, Roland

30. P.R., Edw. II, 1313-17, p. 197, called *William Wolbold* in Inq. ad. q. d. Pt. i, p. 144.

31. Stapleford, Wilts.

32. *Ibid*, p. 206.

33. P.R., Edw. II, 1317-21, p. 48

de Geneuray, Robert Sorel, Nicholas the chaplain of Spineville, Guy, the chamberlain, and Wm. son of Walter de Bureford. (Mon. vi, pp. 452-3), by fine of 20s.<sup>34</sup>

1321 Licence for the alienation in mortmain to the abbot Oct. 18. and convent of Keynsham by the abbot and convent of Dureford [in Rogate, Sussex] of 40s. of rent in Mapeldoreham and Winchester, in part satisfaction of 100s. of land and rent which they had licence to acquire.<sup>35</sup>

1326 Licence for the alienation in mortmain to the abbot Feb. 4. and convent of Keynsham, in satisfaction of 60s. of the 10 marks yearly of land and rent which they have the king's licence to acquire, by *William de la Grene* of 4 messuages, 2 virgates of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 2s. of rent in *Marsfeld co. Glos.*, not held in chief, of the value of 12s. yearly, as appears by inquisition made by John de Hampton, escheator in the counties of Gloucester, etc., and by the said William and *Geoffrey le Leche of Keynesham*, of 3 messuages, a carucate of land, 10 acres of meadow, 7 acres of pasture, and 7 acres of wood in *Compton Dauno*, co. Somerset, not held in chief of the value of 40s., as appears by inquisition made by John Everard, escheator in the counties of Somerset, etc.<sup>36</sup>

1329 Licence for the abbot and convent of Keynsham May 30. to appropriate the church of High Littleton, which is of their advowson.<sup>37</sup>

1335 Bishop Ralph having allowed us to obtain the church Jan. 1. of High Littleton to be appropriated to us, we, Nicholas abbot of Keynsham and the convent of the same, bind ourselves for ever to say one collect with convenient prayers every day in the mass of the B.M. for

34. P.R., Edw. II, 1317-1321, p. 68.

35. P.R., Edw. II, 1321-4, p. 29.

36. P.R., Edw. II, 1324-7, p. 213; see also S.R.S., xii, 99, 172.

37. P.R., Edw. III, 1327-30, p. 397; Bath Cart., ii, 643; Wells Cath. MSS. (1907), p. 210.

the healthful state of the said bishop whilst alive, and for his soul after his death.<sup>38</sup>

1330 Licence for the acquisition in mortmain by the  
Feb. 16. abbot and convent of Keynsham of land and rent not held in chief to the yearly value of 10 marks. By p.s.<sup>39</sup>

1330 Licence for the alienation in mortmain by *William*  
Feb. 18. *de la Grene and John de Bageworth* of the manor of *Westhanan*, of the yearly value of £6 10s., as found by inquisition, to the abbot and convent of Keynsham, in full satisfaction of the licence to acquire land and rent to the yearly value of 10 marks lately granted to them.<sup>40</sup>

1331 Licence for the alienation in mortmain by *Wm.*  
April 14. *Ursel of Fershagh* to the abbot and convent of Keynsham, in part satisfaction of a licence from the late king for them to acquire land and rent to the yearly value of 10 marks, of a messuage, a virgate of land, and 2½d. of rent in *Wynefeld* [Winkfield, Wilts], which are held of the abbey by the yearly service of 6d., and which (exclusive of the rent) are of the yearly value of 10s., as appears by the inquisition. Witness : John de Eltham.<sup>41</sup>

1331 Acceptance of a grant by the abbot and convent  
April 14. of Keynsham, who lately acquired in mortmain from *William de la Grene and John de Baggeworth* certain lands in *la Beche*, parcels of the manor of *Hanam*, held by the service of rendering to the prior and convent of Bath an ounce of gold as a relief on every change of heir or other tenant of the lands, as appears by an inquisition taken at the time, that they will pay to the prior and convent a relief of 13s. 4d. on every change or new creation of an

38. Bp. Ralph's Reg., 254.

39. P.R., Edw. III, 1327-30, p. 490.

40. *Ibid.*, p. 492.

41. P.R., Edw. III, 1330-4, p. 100.

abbot in lieu of the aforesaid service. Witness: John de Eltham. By fine of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark.<sup>42</sup>

1336 Inspeximus of letters patent, dated 5 Jan., 11 Edw.  
Mar. 13. II, being an inspeximus and confirmation of a charter by *Gilbert de Clare*, sometime earl of Gloucester and Hertford, granting to the church of St. Mary, Keynsham, and the canons there, divers lands and liberties; and confirmation in mortmain to the abbot and convent of Keynsham of these and of other grants to them made, with the present king's licence, by *Wm. de la Grene* and *John de Bageworth*, of the manor of *Westhanam*, and by *Wm. Ursel of Fershagh* of a messuage, a virgate of land, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of rent in *Wynefeld*. [cf. Mon. vi, 452-3]. By fine of 5 marks.<sup>43</sup>

1336 Licence for the alienation in mortmain by *Walter*  
May 24. *de Rodeneye* to the abbot and convent of Keynesham of the advowson of the church of *Westharpetre*, held in chief, as it is said, to find 2 chaplains to celebrate divine service daily in the chapel of St. Mary, Keynesham, *for the soul of Edward III and the souls of his ancestors, and the souls of the said Walter and his ancestors*; and for the appropriation of the church by the abbot and convent. By p.s.<sup>44</sup>

1337 Grant to the abbot and convent of Keynsham, on  
Mar. 8. their petition that whereas the king by letters patent lately granted licence for the alienation in mortmain by *Walter de Rodeneye* to them of the *advowson of the church of Westharpetre* and for the appropriation of the church, he will not hereafter claim anything in the advowson of their abbey, which is of the patronage of the heirs of the earl of Gloucester, or in the custody of the temporalities in time of voidance, by reason of the advowson of the said

42. P.R., Edw. III, 1330-4, p. 104.

43. P.R., Edw. III, 1334-8, p. 227.

44. *Ibid.*, p. 270; Bath Cart., ii, 778; Wells Cath. MSS. (1907), p. 238.

church, although it is held in chief, that the king or his heirs will not hereafter make any such claim.<sup>45</sup>

1340 Licence for the alienation in mortmain by *Walter de*  
June 2. *Rodeneye*, knt., and *William de Wedmor* to the abbot and convent of *Keynesham*, in satisfaction of 4 marks 10s. of the 10 marks yearly of land and rent which they had the licence of *Edw. II* to acquire, of a messuage, a carucate of land, 12 acres of meadow, 4 acres of wood, and 4s. of rent in *Keynesham*. It appears by inquisition taken by *Ralph de Middelneye*, escheator in the cos. Somerset, Dorset, Cornwall, and Devon, that the said messuage, lands, and wood are of the clear yearly value of 22s. 8d.<sup>46</sup>

1340 By letters patent the king lately granted licence  
June 22. for the alienation in mortmain by *Walter de Rodeneye*, knt., and *Wm. de Wedmor*, to the abbot and convent of *Keynsham*, of a messuage, carucate of land, 12 acres of meadow, 4 acres of wood, and 4s. of rent in *Keynsham*, to hold as of the yearly value of 4 marks 10s., in full satisfaction of the 10 marks yearly of land and rent which they had the licence of *Edward II* to acquire. The abbot and convent have now made petition to the king, showing that *the said William died* before the alienation had been completed, and praying that the said *Walter* may have licence to assign the premises to them as above, and the king has granted their prayer.<sup>47</sup>

1346 Licence for 20s. to be paid to the king by the  
Nov. 20. abbot for the alienation in mortmain by *Richd. Gundewyne* of *Keynesham* to the abbot and convent of *Keynesham*, of a messuage and 8 acres of land in *Leghton*, not held in chief, as by inquisition taken by *Thomas Cary*, escheator in the co. of Somerset, appears, *to find a lamp burning day and night in honour of the Virgin Mary in the*

45. P.R., Edw. III, 1334-8. p. 387.

46. P.R., Edw. III, 1338-40, p. 526.

47. *Ibid.*, p. 548.

*chapel of the said Virgin in the abbey.* And the 20s. has been paid in the hanaper.<sup>48</sup>

1347      Licence in mortmain for 1 mark, which the abbot June 12. will pay to the king, for the abbot and convent of Keynesham to inclose for the enlargement of their dwelling-place *a way in Keynesham, 40 perches long and 1 perch broad*, provided that they cause another way of like dimensions to be made on their own soil for public use, and the said mark has been paid to the clerk of the hanaper.<sup>49</sup>

1347      Promise to the abbot of Keynsham to repay at July 11. Michaelmas, 1348, 10 marks lent by him at the receipt of the exchequer *towards the expedition of the war with France*.<sup>50</sup>

1347      Licence at the request of *Thomas de Bradestan* for July 20. the alienation in mortmain by *Thomas de Lyouns* of 20 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow in *Whit-chirch*, co. Somerset, to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily *in the chapel of St. Michael in Keynesham abbey*. By K.<sup>51</sup>

1350      *Brother John, abbot of Keynesham*, staying in March 30. England has letters nominating Peter de Marsfeld, lay brother of the same house, and Richard de Luttelbury, of Donyngton, as his attorneys in Ireland for 2 years. Wm. de Newenham, clk, received the attorneys.<sup>52</sup>

1377      Promise to the abbot of Keynsham who has lent the Oct. 20. king 20 marks for the expedition over sea to repay the same within a year.<sup>53</sup>

48. P.R., Edw. III, 1345-8, p. 215.

49. *Ibid.*, p. 331.

50. P.R., Edw. III, 1345-48, p. 338.

51. *Ibid.*, p. 547.

52. P.R., Edw. III, 1348-50, p. 484.

53. P.R., Rich. II, 1377-81, p. 29 [9 in Index], and Rymer's "*Fœdera*," vii, 178.

1385 Grant to Walter Lambard, clerk of chancery, of  
 Nov. 8. the following tenements in *Boreford* [Burford,  
 Oxon.], viz. a messuage, lately John Towe's, ac-  
 quired by the abbot and convent of Keynsham without  
 licence in mortmain and extended at 4s. a year, and 2 others,  
 belonging to 2 outlaws for felony, named *John Tursi* and  
*John Kyngton*.<sup>54</sup>

1386 Licence for the acquisition in mortmain by the  
 July 2. abbot and convent of Keynsham of lands and tene-  
 ments to the yearly value of 10 marks, in compensa-  
 tion for their loss to that amount of tithes of corn and hay  
*by the enclosure* in the time of the late king of several  
*arable lands, meadows and pastures* within *Eltham* parish,  
 adjoining the king's park of *Eltham*, for its enlargement, the  
*parish church of Eltham* being their appropriation. By p.s.<sup>55</sup>

1387 Licence for the alienation in mortmain by *John Beket*  
 May 6. to the abbot and convent of Keynsham of an acre  
 and a half of land in *Button* [Bitton], and 10s. of  
 rent issuing from their manor of *West Hunnam*, and by  
*Robert Peytevin* of 3 acres of land and 3s. 4d. of rent in  
*Upton*, with 12d. of rent issuing from a messuage of Robert  
*Sigrym* in *Littelton* not held in chief and of the following  
 reversions in *Upton*, viz., a messuage, 21½ acres of land, 2  
 acres of meadow held for life by Richard Pericot, a mes-  
 suage and 21 acres of meadow held for life by Henry  
*Freman*, a messuage, 3½ acres of land and an acre of meadow  
 held for life by Robert Rede, a messuage, 10 acres of land  
 and a rood of meadow held for life by Denise Snaylham, a  
 messuage, 12 acres of land, and 2 acres of meadow held for  
 life by John Shepherd, 2 acres of land held for life by Wm.  
*Freman*, 1 acre of land held for life by Richard Man, 3  
 acres of land held for life by Henry Forthey, and in *Mars-*

54. P. R., Rich. II, 1385-89, p. 71.

55. *Ibid.*, p. 187.



*feld* one messuage, 2 acres of land and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of meadow held for life by Agnes atte Herbere *by demise of the said Robert Peytevyn* of the yearly value of 16s. 2d. as found by inquisitions of Thomas Walwayn and Richard Virgo, escheators in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, respectively, in part satisfaction, viz., 6 marks of lands and rents to the value of 10 marks yearly, which they have licence of the king to acquire in mortmain.<sup>56</sup>

1392      Licence for 20s. paid to the king by the abbot and  
Sept. 2.    convent of Keynsham for the alienation in mortmain  
              by *Henry David, vicar of Clouford, and Richard Ambesleygh*, chaplain, of 5s. of rent in *Belweton* not held in chief to the said abbot and convent, in aid of their maintenance.<sup>57</sup>

1427      Pardon to Nicholas Asshely of Bristol, chaplain,  
May 22.    for not appearing before the king's justices  
Westminster. when sued with Henry Spelby of Monkenfarley,  
              co. Wilts, chaplain, to answer Thomas, abbot  
              of Keynsham, touching a debt of £10.<sup>58</sup>

1461      Inspeximus and confirmation to the abbot and  
Nov. 29.    convent of Keynsham of a charter dated at Wel-  
              comestowe, 28 Feb., 1 Edw. II, being a grant to  
              them of a *market weekly on Thursdays and a fair yearly at the Assumption at their manor of Kaynesham, co. Somerset*.  
Witnesses: A., bishop of Durham; Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex; John de Britannia, Hugh le Despenser, Guy Frere the younger, John de Mark, Phillip de Vernay, and others. For 10s. paid in the hanaper.<sup>59</sup>

1463      Inspeximus and confirmation to the abbot and con-  
June 21.    vent of Keynsham of a charter dated at West-  
              minster, 8 Nov., 50 Hen. III, confirming a grant to

56. P.R., Rich. II, 1385-89, p. 300.

57. P.R., Rich. II, 1391-96, p. 164.

58. P.R., Hen. VI, 1422-29, p. 373.

59. P.R., Edw. IV, 1461-67, p. 59.

them of a market weekly on Thursday and a fair yearly at St. Oswald at their manor of Mersfeld, previously made by him, provided that it be not to the injury of neighbouring markets and fairs.

Witnesses : Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells, Hugh le Bigod, Philip Basset, Roger de Mortuo Mari, Roger de Clyfford, Roger de Leyburn, Robert Waleraund, Wm. Belet, Ralph de Bakepuz, and others. For  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mark paid in the hanaper.<sup>60</sup>

## CLOSE ROLLS.

THE following are the most important extracts from the Close Rolls relating to the monastery.

1208. The abbey is vacant.<sup>61</sup>

1215. Jan. 15. Election, as abbot, of Richard, formerly chamberlain of the abbey.<sup>62</sup>

1229. *Sumerset.* Hugo de Perers attornavit Laurentium de Sancto Mauro contra abbatem de Keynsham petentem de una virgata terre in *Pebbelawe*.<sup>63</sup>

1230. *Dors.* Ricardus abbas de Keynsham attornavit Johannem de Keynsham versus Robertum Aumary et Johannam uxorem ejus de quarta parte manerii de *Essemere* [Ashmore, Dorset].<sup>64</sup>

1230. *Dors.* Ricardus abbas de Keynsham attornavit Johannem de Keynsham contra Nicholaum Malemeins de manerio de *Wimburn* cum pertinentiis, excepto membro de *Worth* et contra abbatem de Binedon deforciantem de manerio de *Worth* cum pertinentiis.<sup>65</sup>

60. P.R., Edw. IV, 1461-67, p. 307.

61. C.R., 1204-24 (1833), p. 107.

62. *Ibid.*, p. 187.

63. C.R., Hen. III, 1227-31, p. 246.

64. *Ibid.*, pp 389, 390.

65. *Ibid.*, p. 392.

1230. *Dors.* Nicholaus Malemeins attornavit Robertum Malemeins et Radulfum Cotun contra abbatem de Keynsham petentem, de manerio de *Uppingburn* [Up wimborne] cum pert'.<sup>66</sup>

1230. *Dors.* Nicholaus Malemeins attornavit Robertum personam de Hidle et Adam de Theye contra abbatem de Keynsham petentem, de manerio de *Upwinburn*.<sup>67</sup>

1231. *Glouc.* Willelmus de Putot [mayor of Bristol 1241, p. 16] attornavit Robertum Joye contra *Ricardum abbatem de Keynsham* tenentem de xij acris terre et iij solidatis redditus et dimidie libre piperis in *Upton* et x acris terre in *Audeland* et x acris terre in *Hann'* et x acris terre et iiij acris prati in *Betton*.<sup>68</sup>

1232. *Glouc.* Ricardus abbas de Keynsham attornavit Johannem de Keynsham et Rogerum de Winefeld contra Alvredum de Merefeld de consuetudinibus etc. in Merefeld.<sup>69</sup>

1233 Pro abbate de Keynsham. Rex electioni facte de Sept. 7. fratre *Johanne, priore de Keynsham* in abbatem ejusdem loci vacantis et in manu regis existentis ratione custodie terre et heredis G. quondam comitis Glouc. et Hertf. regium adhibuit assensum et favorem Et mandatum est P. de Rivall quod ei de predicta abbatia que est in custodia sua per preceptum regis et de omnibus ad eam pertinentibus plenam saisinam habere faciat. Teste rege apud Bergeveny, 7 Sept.<sup>70</sup>

1234 The king has granted to the abbot and convent of Jan. 17. Keynsham to have *a market on their manor of Merssfeld*, [co. Glos.] every week on Thursday, and a fair of 3 days on the vigil day and morrow of St. Oswald

66. C.R., Hen. III, 1227-31, p. 393.

67. *Ibid.*, p. 396.

68. *Ibid.*, p. 596.

69. C.R., Hen. III, 1231-34, p. 149.

70. *Ibid.*, p. 265.

the martyr, unless it be found to the detriment of neighbouring markets and fairs.<sup>71</sup>

1234 Because the king has learnt that *the market at Aug. 16. Mersfeld*, which the abbot of Keynsham held there, was hurtful to the market at Bristoll, the sheriff of Gloucester is ordered to forbid its being held.<sup>72</sup>

1234 The king commands the sheriff of Somerset to Aug. 17. respite the payment of 100*s.*, which sum the abbot paid the king as a fine for the *market at Mersfeld*.<sup>73</sup>

1276. Sept. 17 and Sept. 18. Letters "close" dated at Keynesham.<sup>74</sup>

1276 To *Bartholomew le Jeovene*, constable of Bristol Oct. 26. castle. Whereas the king learns by an inquisition that he caused to be taken when he was last at Bristol (i.e. on Sept. 22, 1276, see p. 310), *that the abbot of Keynsham is entitled to fell trees in his wood of Filwood, which is in the king's chases of Kingeswood, for his use without view of the foresters or regardors*, and that he and his predecessors were wont to make their profit thereof in this manner heretofore—the king orders the constable to permit the abbot to make his profit of the said wood in form aforesaid, provided that the king's deer (*fere*) may enter and leave the wood as they have been wont to do heretofore.<sup>75</sup>

1276 *Roger la Ware* [the founder of the chapel of St. June 2. Anne in the wood] came before the king, on Thursday after Holy Trinity, and sought to *replevy* his land and that of *John la Ware* in Bristleton, which was taken into the king's hands for their default in the court of Gilbert de Clare of Bristol against the abbot of Keynsham.<sup>76</sup>

71. C.R., Hen. III, 1231-34, p. 369.

72. *Ibid.*, p. 499.

73. *Ibid.*, p. 502.

74. C.R., Edw. I, 1272-9, p. 310.

75. *Ibid.*, p. 314.

76. *Ibid.*, p. 424.

- 1285 To Peter de la Mare, constable of Bristol castle.  
 Jan. 28. Whereas lately, by reason of the breaking of the park of the abbot and convent of Keynsham, the king's deer entered the park, and the king, after the deer had been taken by him, *granted licence to the abbot and convent to enclose the park*, and some of the king's hinds and other deer are within the park, the king granting to the abbot and convent any of his hinds or deer found in the park, orders the constable to permit the abbot to enclose his park and to have any such hinds and deer found therein.<sup>77</sup>
- 1285 The abbot of Keynsham acknowledges for himself  
 Feb. 12. and his successors that he owes *Reymund de Rading parson of the church of Staunton Dru* 60 marks, to be levied in default of payment of his lands and chattels.<sup>78</sup>
- 1300 To the abbot and convent of Keynsham. Request  
 Sept. 24. that they will admit into their house *Gilbert le Braconer*, who has long and faithfully served the king, and whom the king has caused to be sent to them, and that they will find him for life the necessaries of life according to the requirements of his estate. By K.<sup>79</sup>
- 1307 The abbots of Teukesbiry and Keynesham, the  
 Oct. 15. priors of Walsingham, Angleseie, co. Camb. and Tunbrigg, acknowledge that they owe to *Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln*, £1,333 6s. 8d., to be levied in default of payment of their lands in cos. Gloucester, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Kent. Cancelled on payment.<sup>80</sup>
- 1310 Letter to the abbot of Keynsham (as well as to all  
 June 25. abbots and priors) requesting the loan of various amounts of *victuals for the king's Scotch expedition*.<sup>81</sup>

77. C.R., Edw. I, 1279-88, p. 312.

78. *Ibid.*, p. 351.

79. C.R., Edw. I, 1296-1302, p. 406.

80. C.R., Edw. II, 1307-13, p. 42.

81. *Ibid.*, p. 266.

1313 To the abbot and convent of Keynsham. Request  
Aug. 13. that they will lend the king *100 marks*, in order to  
*resist the threatened invasion of the Scotch marches*  
*by Robert de Brus and his adherents.*<sup>82</sup>

[Robert de Bruce (1274-1329) defeated Edw. II at Bannockburn on June 24, 1314].

1332 Request to the bishops, abbots, and priors for a  
June 26. subsidy in aid of the expenses incurred for the  
marriage of the king's sister *Eleanor to Reginald*  
*count of Guelders.*<sup>83</sup>

1333 To R. bishop of Bath and Wells, order to send to  
July 6. York to be delivered to the abbot of St. Mary's  
there (whom the king has appointed receiver) the  
£40 which he has granted the king *in aid of the expenses of*  
*his sister's marriage.*

The like to the following: the abbot of Keynesham and 53  
other abbots for various sums.<sup>84</sup> [Rymer's *Fædera* (Rolls  
Series), 270].

1334 *Letter to abbots and priors about the invasion of*  
Nov. 11. *the Scots and asking for a subsidy.*<sup>85</sup>

1341 *Abbot of Keynsham collector of the tenth in co.*  
Jan. 21. *Somerset* (amount £350).<sup>86</sup>

1341 Subsidy of the *ninth*.  
June 14. £300 collected by abbot of Keynsham in diocese of  
Bath and Wells.<sup>87</sup>

1347 [1327 by error in Calendar].

April 8. War with France, *loan of wool* asked for.<sup>88</sup>

1397 [21 Rich. II]. The prior of Taunton is certified to have

82. C.R., Edw. II, 1313-18, p. 69.

83. C.R., Edw. III, 1330-33, p. 592.

84. C.R., Edw. III, 1333-37, p. 127.

85. *Ibid.*, p. 356.

86. C.R., Edw. III, 1339-41, p. 611.

87. C.R., Edw. III, 1341-43, p. 171.

88. C.R., Edw. III, 1346-49, p. 264.

lent the king 50 marcs. At the same time the abbots of Sherborne and Keynsham lent 40 marcs each. Rymer's *Fœdera*, viii, 12.

We bring together here some miscellaneous documents arranged in order of date.

1248. Plea of Maurice de Salso Marisco and Joan his wife against servants of the abbot of Keynsham for throwing down a weir in *Bitton*.

*Maurice de Salso Marisco and Joan his wife* offered themselves on the 4th day against Eborard, chamberlain of the abbot of Keynsham, Jordan, lay brother of the abbot, William the cook, Nicholas Tunesende, William Wildrigal, Walter Kene, Henry the fisherman, Adam Gent, Nigel the fisherman, Simon the baker, Adam of the Brewhouse (*de la Bracerie*), John Lacy, Robert de Budicumb, Adam del Ostel, John Brun, Peter Hunderhil, Andrew de Fonte, Richard le Messer, Richard Criket, Ranulph the reeve, Robert Oldefel, Luke the tailor (*cissorem*), and Richard le Blund on a plea why, by force and arms, *they threw down a certain weir (gurgitem) in Bicton*, to the injury of the free tenement of Maurice and Joan in the said vill, and wounded certain of their men against the peace of our lord the king, &c. Eborard and the others do not come. They were attached by Payn de Meresfeld, Alvred de Meresfeld, William de Hokford, and Adam de la Dune.

Judgment: let them be put under better pledges that they be at Iwelcester in the first assize, &c. And the first [pledges], etc.<sup>89</sup>

#### *Hundred of Keynsham.*

8 Edw. I. The abbot of Keynsham was summoned before Salomon de Roff at the king's court of Somerton to shew by

89. S.R.S., xi, no. 1355.

what right he held the Hundred of Keynsham. The abbot pleads that he has long held it: William de Gyselham claims it for the king. The jurors, however, afterwards come to Winchester and find that the abbot's claim is a right one.<sup>90</sup>

*Additional Charter B.M. 15' 205.*

Omnibus Christi fidelibus *Adam* di gratia abbas de Keynesham et eiusdem loci canonici eternam in Deo Salutem. Noveritis nos unanimi assensu dedisse, &c. *Ricardo de Mangodesfeld* burgensi Bristoll et heredibus suis totam illam terram cum edificiis, &c., in suburbia Bristoll in vico qui dicitur le Market inter terram Tho. de Weston ex parte una et terram hospital Sci Barthol. Bristol ex altera parte habend, &c., at a rent of 2s. a year, 6d. at every quarter.

Test.: Symone Adrian, Ric. Orpario juniore tunc Ballivis Bristoll, Waltero le Fraunceys, Everardo le Fraunceys, Johe clerico, Tho. de Sco Albano, Henr. de Syston [Siston, co. Glos.], Henr de Waleys, Rico de Lychesfeld, Johe de Dene, Tho. de rubea terra [Redland, co. Glos.], Will le Hore, Johe Dodde.

N.B.—The date of this document is Edw. I. It gives an abbot, Adam, who comes between 1277 and 1294.

1324. Appropriation by John, bishop of Bath and Wells, to Nicholas, abbot of Keynesham and the convent of the order of St. Augustine, founded by William, earl of Gloucester, of the parish church of *High Littelton*, whereof they are patrons, in consideration of their loss by fraud and oppression of great tithes at *Stoke in the parish of Chew*, assigned to them at the foundation of their house, also (by default of their trusted counsel, *by their simplicity*, and by the lordship of the then archbishop their adversary therein) of 12 marks yearly pension from the church of *Bradestede*

90. Placita de Quo. Warranto, Edw. I, II, III (1818), p. 690.



[Brasted] in Canterbury diocese, anciently granted *to augment their kitchen*, and damage by mortality of cattle, barrenness of lands and floods of waters; reserving to the archdeacon of Bath a yearly procuration of 10*s.* at his visitation, to the church of Wells a yearly rent of 5*s.* at Midsummer in recompense for the loss of vacancies, and saving to the bishop and his successors power to appoint a vicarage, the said abbot and convent to present, also the bishop's rights and those of the churches of Bath and Wells. Dat. Wells, vi Non. March, 1324.<sup>91</sup>

37 Edw. III, no. 68. The king grants to John de Mershton that he should give one messuage and land in Filton to the abbot and convent of Keynsham and their successors for ever and that the said lands are held of Thomas Lyouns by service of 1*d.* per annum.<sup>92</sup>

There are other inquisitions relating to Keynsham but the substance of them is found in the Patent Rolls and elsewhere, so it has not been thought necessary to quote them.

*Inquisition of Thomas, abbot of Keynsham.*<sup>93</sup>

Somerset. Taken at Yewelchestre, 2 Nov., 2 Hen. VII (1486), before Wm. Case, escheator.

Jury: John Bonnvile, Wm. Ryme, John Forte, John Chafy, Wm. Balahamp, Nich. Rol . . , Thomas Estmond, Wm. Oxeley, Wm. Sprytt, Henry Bone, John Wylly and Wm. Knowells.

Thomas, formerly abbot of the mon<sup>y</sup> of Keynsham (the next predecessor of John, now abbot), deceased, held no lands of the king but held in demesne, as of fee in right of the mon. of Keynsham, the inhundred and outhundred and towns of Charlton, Chewton, Stokewode, Stoketone, Fylton

91. Wells Cath. MSS. (1907), p. 210.

92. Inq. ad quod dampnum [Rawlinson MS., Bodl. Library, B. 413].

93. Inq. p.m., Exchequer series ii, file 889, no. 9. I am indebted to Mr. E. A. Fry for this document.

and Brystylton, wh. are members of the s<sup>d</sup> mon. of Keynsham, and the manors of *Wynfelde*, *Prastham* and *Wytham*, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  the m<sup>r</sup> of Brystylton and 2 mess. and 2 hides of land in Henton Bluet and 4 mess. and 1 hide in Holcombe, 11 mess and 11 hides in Leythton and the rectory of Clowforde, wh. manors, lands and rectory they held of Jasper Lord Bedford and Katrina his wife and in right of said Katherine as of their honour of *Tonnebrygge* in co. Kent, parcel of the honour of *Gloucester*, founders of the s<sup>d</sup> mon<sup>y</sup>, in free pure and perpetual alms. Lastly they say that s<sup>d</sup> Thomas the late abbot died 5th Sept., 1486, and that the s<sup>d</sup> John, now abbot, was elected by licence of s<sup>d</sup> Jasper and Katherine.<sup>94</sup>

*Chancery Proceedings.*

*Early Chancery Proceedings.* Bundle 41, No. 30 [II, p. 36], date 1467-72, or perhaps 1433-43.

Tho. Davy *versus* Thomas, abbot of Keynsham, *re* ejectment from a copyhold tenement in the manor of Keynsham.

*Proceedings in Chancery, Queen Elizabeth, p. 242.*

Johan Myller *versus* John Poole and John Goslat.

This suit appears to relate to lands holden of the manor of Keynsham in the county of Somerset, which manor, in one of the answers, is stated to have been the estate of Queen Katharine for her life, and the other answers state it to be held by Sir Wm. Saint Loo, knt., for a term of years.

94. Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, son of Owen Tudor by Katherine, Queen dowager of Hen. V, created duke of Bedford on the accession of his nephew, Hen. VII, in 1485. On his death in 1495 dukedom became extinct. *Will.*, S.R.S., xvi, 327.

*Monumental Slabs dug up at Keynsham.*[*Proc. Soc. of Antiq.*, 1871, 2nd Series, v, 81-84].

"Isabel de Pendelaforde Gyst ici  
 Deu del alme eit merci Amen  
 Pater et Ave."

"Hic Jacit Walterus Joie [or Joce]  
 Canonicus nuper custos capelle Sancte  
 Anne in the wode  
 Cujus anime propicietur Altissimus. Amen."

"In Marshfield natus Grant abbas ecce Johannes,  
 . . . . . t hic sub pulvere pres . . . . .  
 obiit 14 Kalend Marcii A. Domini 1499."

"Iesu miserere Eleanor Deschell  
 Quondam consortis Johannis Deschell  
 cujus corpus hic requiescit anno Dom  
 ini MCCCCC. Iesu fili dei miserere  
 mei, Amen."

"Hic Jacet John Spaldyng . . . . .  
 Custos ac fratribus semper amabilis et gratus et custos  
 Sancte Anne i silva, cujus anime propitiatur Mag Deus."

*Seals.*

## I.

3345 [A.D. 1269] Dark green : small fragment of fine impression [Add. ch. 15,205].

O. Pointed oval, the Virgin seated, her feet on a platform. In base a bridge of round-headed arcading. Legend destroyed.

R. Pointed oval counterseal. Apparently a double niche with winged figure in the r.h. niche, probably the Annunciation. In base, under an arch, a bearded man crouching, to the left.

II.<sup>95</sup>

3346 [late 14 cent.] Sulph. cast from chipped impression 2½ x 1½ in. [lxxi, 66].

95. This seal is figured in S.A.S., vol. LI.

Pointed oval, the Virgin, standing in a canopied niche with crown, the Child on her r. arm, in her l.h. a sceptre fleur de lizé. In two side niches, slightly smaller, on the l. St. Peter with nimbus and keys, on the r. St. Paul with nimbus and sword. In base, under a four-centred trefoiled arch, with masonry at the sides, a shield of arms: *6 rests or clarions*, Keynsham Abbey.

SIGILLUM COMMUNE MONASTERII . . . . TE MARIE DE  
KEYNESHAM.

Dugdale, *Mon. Ang.*, vi, p. 452 (described but not figured).

*Adam*, Abbat.

3347 [A.D. 1269]<sup>96</sup> Dark green: fine, very much chipped. About 2 x 1½ in. when perfect [Add. ch. 15,205].

Pointed oval, the Abbat standing under a carved canopy, with trefoiled arch supported on slender shafts, in the r.h. a book, in the l.h. [a pastoral staff]. In the field on each side a wavy scroll of foliage . . BBAT . . . . MARIE DE KEYNE.  
H . . . .

Catalogue of Seals in B.M., vol. i, pp. 599, 600.

### *The Vicarage of Keynsham.*

1308. Inspeximus by Robert, prior of Bath, of a charter by Walter, bishop of Bath and Wells, confirming to the monastery of Keynsham, the vicarage of the church of Keynsham, of which Thomas de Shawebyr' was then vicar, also the four chapels of Cherleton, Povelewe, Fylton, and Brystelton, with the dwelling-houses for the chaplains serving there. The vicar of Keynsham to receive the lesser tithes, except those coming from the demesne of the said monastery, except also the oblations coming to the chapel of Cherleton on St. Margaret's day and 3 days before and after, and except the oblations at the Oratory of

96. This date should be circa 1280. See list of abbots.

Nywewyk built within the parish of Keynsham. The vicar to have every Sunday a bushel of corn, and another bushel for making consecrated bread and distributing amongst the parishioners of the mother church of Keynsham at the feast of Easter, and two bushels for making the consecrated bread and for the parishioners of the said four chaplains at the feast of Easter. The same vicar to have two cartloads of hay, one at Keynsham from the meadow called la Hamme, and the other at Fylton, and two cartloads of firewood. The vicar also to have in exchange for two acres, which were formerly held by the chaplain of Fylton, the cultivated land extending from the land of John Smalescomb to the land of Richard Cocus, and from the road to Fylton to the meadow called Stobbesmede, with an acre of arable land, called Garlaundesacre, which extends from the land of Adam de la Nupighate to the land of Gilbert Aumery the younger, and from the land of Roger Bolling to the road next the park. The said monks (*sic*) of Keynsham to provide for the refectory and the repair of the chancels, ornaments, and books in the said mother church and chapels. They shall also pay the procurations of the archdeacon yearly as accustomed in times past. The sacristan of Keynsham to minister the bread and wine to the vicar and his assistants celebrating divine service in the parish church of Keynsham.

Dated at Chyu 4 Kal. Apr. 1308. Date of Inspex. 4 Id Maii, 1308.<sup>97</sup>

1395. The Papal Letters (iv, 1362-1404, p. 524) contain petition, dated St. Peter's, Rome, 12 Kal. Aug., 1395, of the Augustinian abbot and convent of Keynesham in the diocese of Wells, that on the resignation or death of the perpetual vicar of the parish church of Keynesham, which is contiguous and appropriated to the monastery, they may

cause the church to be served by one of their canons or by any secular priest, removable at their sole pleasure, the bishop's dues, etc., being paid by them. The value of the vicarage is 40 marks, that of the monastery 250.

1405. Composition between Thomas, abbot of Keynesham, and John Jenys, vicar of Keynesham (S.R.S., xiii, 46).

*Rectory of Winkfield (Wilts).*

The Institutions to Wiltshire benefices, printed by Sir T. Phillips, give seventeen institutions to this rectory, usually spelt Wynefeld, by the abbot and convent of Keynsham, beginning in 1313 with Thomas Shaweburi, rector, and ending in 1529 with Philip Milton. In 1549 Edward VI presents Elfrith Wellingford *alias* Seyre.

As it was a rectory, the monastery apparently made nothing out of the benefice, at any rate it is not mentioned among the list of their possessions. See p. 63.

*The Chapel of St. Anne in the Wood.*

In St. Anne's wood near the Avon, in the parish of Brislington, is the ruined well and chapel of St. Anne, formerly a noted place of pilgrimage: a ferry which still exists formerly conveyed pilgrims across the Avon. The chapel dates back from the end of the XIII century, and was founded by Roger, 1st Lord De la Warre.

Collinson (ii, 413) says that the chapel was 57 feet in length and 15 in breadth, and that there were 19 buttresses about it, the height of it from the ground to the covering of the arched vault was 80 feet. The place where it stood is opposite Crew's Hole in the parish of St. George in Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon.

Henry VII, says Leland (*Collectanea*, iv, 185), in 1486 rode from Bristol on pilgrimage to St. Anne in the Wood. Also Henry VII and his queen, Elizabeth of York, on

Aug. 22, 1502, paid their devotions here, the latter making an offering of 2s. 6d.

On May 9, 1508, Edward Duke of Buckingham, patron of Keynsham abbey, made, with his duchess and his daughter, an offering at the same shrine.

"My Lord's and my young Lady's oblation to St. Anne in the wood 7s. 4d."<sup>98</sup>

Two of the monumental slabs dug up at Keynsham refer to this chapel. See p. 40.

Thomas Chokke, the elder, of Stanton Drew, who made his will 28 July, 1487, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to "St. Anne."<sup>99</sup>

"A two miles above Bristow was a common Trajectus by Bote, wher was a chapelle of St. Anne . . . and here was great pilgrimage to St. Anne" (*Bristol Past and Present*, Nicholls and Taylor, ii, 124).

1550. The king granted the manor and hundred of Keynsham, Filton, Whitchurch, Charlton, and Chewton Keynsham, the rectory and church of Brislington, the chapel of St. Anne at Brislington, and the chapel of the manor of Keynsham, and all tithes, to Sir John St. Loe, knt., for 50 years. (Collinson, ii, 403).

The site of St. Anne's chapel is still pointed out by cottagers.

#### EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

1333. On the day following the Monday of the *Exaltation of the Holy Cross* [Sept. 14] Bishop Ralph held a visitation at Keynsham Abbey.

Letter to the abbot: "When lately exercising the office of our visitation in your monastery in right of our diocese we found that sufficient clothing was not supplied to the canons and brothers of the said monastery. This to be attended to before Christmas. Dated Blakford [Oct.], 1333. Reg. 153-4."

98. "Bristol," by J. Taylor, p. 124.

99. S.R.S., xvi, 269n.

1348. A visitation was held in the Summer of this year, Reg. 605 [no. 2327]. Bishop Ralph orders that the doors of the church should be more carefully guarded. Secular persons not to be present at meals. The porter of the outer gate ordered to let no one in or out after the hour of compline. The kitchen accounts to be rendered weekly. Canons keeping sporting dogs inside the monastery to be punished by being deprived of meat for a month and of fish for a fortnight. Tenements of the monastery not to be let on a perpetual lease. John de Wamberge, removed from the office of chamberlain, to be immediately replaced by a more prudent canon.

1352. vij Kal. Feb. The Bishop to the abbot and canons of Keynsham.

Visitatio die jovis proximo post festum S. Martini. It was discovered that neither the abbot nor other obedientiaries holding offices in the said monastery nor *conversi* holding administration in the Tannery, Smithy, Home Farm and (?) Vineyard (*in Tannar' Fabric', Berton' et Wyneffr'*) had rendered any accounts from the year in which the pestilence raged in these parts [1348-9]. Also that the doorkeepers are so remiss that laymen and women are suffered to enter the monastery; silence is not observed by the canons, accounts are to be furnished before Easter; during the days of the anniversary of Gilbert, late earl of Gloucester, founder of the said monastery, and on the anniversary of every abbot and canon of the same, one loaf, one gallon of ale, and one dish from the kitchen of the almonry of the said monastery, used to be distributed to the poor, this has from a certain time ceased: the two parts of the convent never dine together in the refectory; the chamberlain that now is has retained for some time xli left to the monastery for the celebration of certain anniversaries, the bread is not good but inferior, these things are all to be remedied. The charters and muniments of the said monastery



are to be placed in a chest having three keys, one of which is to be kept by the abbot and the other two by the sub-prior, John Wamberge, canon, and their successors. The canons are not to play at dice with the laity.

John Tankard, Robert Grindere and John Twynere, shepherds of the monastery, and Edmund, servant of the chamberlain, are accused of taking bread and selling it outside the monastery, the abbot is to look into this and if they are found guilty they are to be dismissed.

We order that the chantry for the soul of John Santmareys your benefactor, lately deceased, shall be completed.

We order that John Golyng, lately servant in your infirmary, and other some other persons whom for certain reasons we removed for their offices at our visitation, be actually and really removed from them.

Dated at Banwell, vij Kal., Feb., 1352.

1447. July 3. Visitacio mon de Keynesham super rumores excessuum inter eos, homicidium voluntar', mutilacionem, perjur' et aliorum horrendorum facinerum (Harl. MS., 6966).

1455. Among other injunctions given by the bishop to the abbot of Keynsham it is ordered that the said abbot shall not allow any of his canons to sell wine at public fairs or markets or elsewhere in his own person under a penalty of 20<sup>s</sup> (Harl. MS. 6966, fol. 38).

1494. On the last day of January, 1494, the said commissary in the chapter-house of the monastery of Keynsham, sitting judicially in behalf of the most reverend father, Sir John Gylmyn and all the canons humbly came and submitted themselves to his direction, and the visitation was dissolved (Abp. Morton's *Reg. Lambeth*, fol. 137).

#### LEASES.

Rawlinson MS., B. 419, Bodleian Library, contains the following leases relating to Keynsham Abbey.

1538. John Panter generous for the whole grange in Keynsham for term of 80 years.

Dated in the chapter-house 1 Sept., 1538 (fol. 103).

[John was abbot.]

1534. Patent of John Panter for the office of sub-seneschall for term of his life, 14 March, 1534. (fol. 105).

[The site of the monastery was granted to him, 5 June, 1544. *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII*, xix, i, p. 646].

1538. Patent of Wm. Panter sen<sup>r</sup> and of Wm. Panter his son for the office of bailiff of the hundred of Keynsham, dated 1 Feb., 1538. (fol. 106).

1538. Indenture of Robert Stafford of Bristilton, yeman, pro les cosyns lease (a close so called) and a wood and of the chapel of St. Anne in the same parish of Bristilton, dated 30 June, 1538. (fol. 107).

1528. Indenture of Richard Trewbody sen<sup>r</sup> for a mill in Hanham, dated 20 Feb., 1528. (fol. 108).

1538. Indenture of Thomas Olyver, baker, of Bristol, for 1 tenement in Bristol situated super le Back.

Dated 27 Aug., 1538. (fol. 109).

1512. Indenture of John Hoggs and Prima [p<sup>ma</sup>] his wife for the rectory of Litylton and their capital mansion of Litylton, dated 19 Apr., 1512. (fol. 110).

[William the abbot.]

The church of High Littleton was appropriated to the monastery, 4 Edw. II, Harl. MS., 6964, p. 91, *Dugdale*.

1494. Indenture of Henry Rede for the grange of the manor of Compton, dated 8 Oct., 1494. (fol. 111).

[John was abbot.]

1534. Indenture of Thomas West and Thomas his brother, sons of Robert West of Stockwood for reversion of the grange of Stockwood, dated 1534. (fol. 113).

1536. Indenture of William Leman, of Keynsham, for 2 fulling mills in Keynsham called Avonmyll and Southmyll, dated 29 July, 1536. (fol. 114).
1528. Indenture of Thomas Whippey, son of Richard Whippey, of Filton, and Joan his wife and their assigns for a tenement and tithes of grain and hay called sheff and strow tethyng of the rectory of Keynsham at Filton, *alias* Whit-churche, dated 20 March, 1528. (fol. 115).
1516. Indenture of Ambros Skelton "generosus" and Elizabeth his wife for the manor of Hanham, called hanams court. [William, abbot]. Dated 24 Sept. 1516. (fol. 116).
1533. Indenture of John Webbe, of Bristow, mylward, for the "firm" of three grist mills called Avyn mill, Downe mill and South myll. [John Sturton, abbot]. Dated 28 Feb., 1533. (fol. 117).
1511. Indenture of John Lylywhite, clerk, for the small tithes of our chapel of St. George in Filton and of our chapel of St. Margaret in Charlton. [Wm. Rollff, abbot.] Dated 19 Dec., 1511. (fol. 119).
1531. Indenture of Robert Bede, clerk, for our chapel of St. Luke the Evangelist in Bristilton with the mansion there called prests howse and the smale tithes. Dated 11 Dec. 1531. (fol. 119b).
1496. Letters patent for John Sponley for the office of cellarer with 20s. and one gown of our livery. [John, abbot.] Dated 26 Nov., 1496 (fol. 120).
1537. Letters patent for John Sponley for the office of bailiff of Hanham 40s. and for the office of woodward of Filwood 13s. 4d. Dated 10 May, 1537. (fol. 120). [Add. MS., 24, 787, B.M., contains a "computus" of John Spanley, bailiff of Hanham, dated 12 Hen. VIII].

1528. We grant to Wm. Appowell, of Bristol, merchant, an annuity of 36s. 8d. out of our manor of Keynsham.

[John, abbot.] Dated 20 May, 1528. (fol. 123).

1487. Indenture of Nicholas Lemman and Isabel his first wife for a tenement and 3 fulling mills formerly held by John Dayshell and Alice his wife.

[John, abbot.] Dated 5th Sept., 1487. (fol. 125).

[For monument of Eleanor Deschell, see page 40].

No date. Indenture of Thomas Horner of Melles, "armiger," for all lands in Chewton near Keynsham, for 90 years.

(fol. 127).

1533. Indenture of Joan Tybbett, widow, and Wm. Tybbett her son for one tenement in Bristilton and certain lands in Fylton.

Dated 6 Feb., 1533. (fol. 129).

1531. Indenture of Thomas Bayly, of Trowbridge, clothman for the rectory of Burford.

[John Stourton, abbot.] Dated 6 May, 1531. (fol. 131).

1537. John, abbot, sold for £8 to Lady Cycill Berkley our woode callyd bollyngbache, *alias* bollyngham bache.

Dated 8 Dec., 1537. (fol. 133).

[Thomas Lord Berkeley died 22 Jan., 24 Hen. VIII, he left a legacy to the repair of Keynsham bridge. *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII*, vi, p. 27.]

1526. Indenture of Wm. Holbroke and Isabel his wife for one fulling mill at Keynsham, called Avynmyll and Southmyll, with the mancion there.

[John, abbot.] Dated 22 Sept., 1526. (fol. 134).

1521. We grant to Thomas Gay, Richard Hycks, Thomas Liliwhyte and Thomas Whyppey a certain house called Browns house, situate in Whitchurch.

Dated 4 Aug., 1521. (fol. 136).

1538. Richard Morgan, the "firm" of Holcombe, formerly in the hands of Richard Uppaul, Isabel his wife and John their son.  
Dated 7 Oct., 1538. (fol. 137).

1533. Indenture of John Danyell, of Brystelton, for the firm of the rectory of Bristilton.  
[J. Storton, abbot.] Dated 3 May, 1533. (fol. 139).

1528. Charlton licensed as a burial place.  
Dated 3 Sept., 1528. (fol. 141).

### *The Dissolution.*

The abbey was valued, 26 Hen. VIII, at £419 14s. 3d. (Dugdale), £450 3s. 6d. (Speed), and was granted, 6 Edw. VI, to Thomas Bridges, Esquire. It was dissolved by Dr. Tregonwell on Jan. 23, 1539.<sup>100</sup>

The abbot, John Stourton, received a pension of £60, and the eleven canons pensions of various amounts (see p. 59).

"For eleven weeks," writes Dr. Gasquet,<sup>101</sup> "the commissioners wandered about Somerset, defacing, destroying, and prostrating the churches, cloisters, belfreys, and other buildings of the late monasteries."

At Keynesham £12 was paid to Richard Walker, plumber, for melting the lead on church, cloister, and steeple.

The same account<sup>102</sup> also contains the following :

Keynsham. Received £72 7s. 6d. from Francis Edwards, price of 7 bells weighing 96½ cwt. at the rate of 15s. per cwt. (*centena*), and £11 for a certain superfluous building, £83 7s. 6d., sold to the same Francis by Thomas Arundell, mil, receiver of the king there.

100. Rymer, xiv, 629. Dixon's "History of the Church of England," ii, 115.

101. "Henry VIII and the English Monasteries," ii, 426.

102. R.O. Exch. Augt. Off. Mins. a/cs. 30-31 Hen. VIII, 224 m. 17, which has been carefully inspected for Keynsham items.

The account also gives the following 14 corrodies :

William Belle 26s. 8d.	John Panter* £4.
John Sponleigh 40s.	John Hobbes £6.
John Hillarye* 53s. 4d.	Eline Rollfe 40s.
John Edwards* 40s.	John Danne 53s. 4d.
John James 40s.	John Lame* 26s. 8d.
John Richards 40s.	John Byse* 40s.
John Turnor 53s. 4d.	William Frende* 40s.

\* These were still payable 24 Feb., 1555-6 (Cardinal Pole's List). Lame should be Lane, and Byse is called Boyes by Archbold.

Decrees of the Court of Augmentation, 28-31 Hen. VIII, give particulars of some of the offices held by these annuitants.

John Lane and John Edwards office of Usher of the Hall within the monastery and an annuity issuing out of the manor of Keynsham [Som., 4, 34]. John Edward, junr., office of Marshall of the Hall in the monastery (p. 198).

William Frynd, office of Keeper of the Bedchambers within the monastery. [Som., 4, 49b].

Wm. Kyngeston, knt., office of chief steward of all their manors, etc., within England, and an annuity issuing out of the manor of Marsfelde co. Glos. [Glos., 4, 226b.]

Wm. Kyngeston, knt., office of steward of all their manors, etc., in England, and an annuity issuing out of the manor of Mersfeld co. Glos., also the office of steward of all their manors, etc., as well in England as Wales, and an annuity issuing out of the manor of Keynsham. [Som., 4, 227.]

[1541. Dec. 20. Sir Antony Kyngston, son and heir of Sir William Kyngston, Mershefeld manor and lands on surrender of a 99 years lease, 10 Oct., 30 Hen. VIII, by Keynsham abbey to Sir W. Kyngston. *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 725.]

Tho. Hayward. Demise of a tenement in Charlton, called the Sextre, also all the tithes of sheaves, grain, and hay by reason of the rectory of Keynsham called Charleton's tything. [Som., 6, 14.]

John Illary, office of valet of the chamber, with common of pasture for two cows in a pasture at Keynsham co. Som., called the Clowde. [Som., 6, 97.]

[NOTE. 1541. 7 April. The Privy Council Business. John Hillary of Kaynsham, who exhibited a supplication to the king declaring that the Chancellor of Augmentations had not done his duty in the trial of an information that the king was deceived by the late abbot of Keynsham of 200 marks yearly, was found to have forged that matter and was sent to the Marshalsea. *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII*, vol. xvi, 698.]

John Hobbes and Robert Smarte, office of doorkeeper at said monastery, and an annuity issuing out of the manor of Keynsham co. Somerset. [Som., 6, 240.]

Roger Lawrens *alias* Hyll, gift of two chapels called Whytchurche *alias* Fylton and Charlton in the diocese of Bath and Wells. [Som., 9, 396.]

Decrees of the Court of Augmentation, 31 Hen. VIII—7 Edw. VI.

John Panter (not *Pauter* as given) demise of the granges and farms lying within the parish of Keynsham called Weston and Eton, together with the rent of the farm of Stockwood co. Somerset, also of the rectory of Keynsham, and all tithes, as well of sheaves, grain, and hay, as of other tithes called Strewe Tething, saving the Park called Keynsham's Park, the pasture called the Conyger, a close called the Cosyner's close in Fylton. [Som., 10, 287.]

[1544. June 5. John Panter was granted the site of Keynsham monastery. *Letters and Papers Hen. VIII*, vol. xix, i, p. 646.]

Geoffrey Chamber, annuity. [Som., 11, 31.]

John James, office of baker of the monastery, and an annuity charged upon the manor of Stokewode. [Som., 12, 163.]

John Beese, office of butler of the monastery, and an annuity out of the manor of Fylton. [Som., 12, 163*b*.]

David Morgan, office of bailiff of their manor and tenements of Rompney, St. Melyns, and Newport co. Som. (*sic.*). [Som., 13, 1.]

[Rumney, St. Melions, and Newport, all in Monmouth.]

John Turner, annuity issuing out of the manor of Stokewood. [Som., 13, 108*b*.]

John Dane, office of keeper of the horses of the monastery, and an annuity charged upon the manor of Havan (*i.e.* Hanam), [Som., 13, 119.]

John Osborne, office of woodward of the lordship or manor of Mershefeld co. Glos. [Glos., 14, 99.]

Besides the above, *Augmentation Miscellaneous Book* 233, ff. 115*b*-118, contains the following annuities :

John Lane, £2 7*s.* 4*d.*, marshall sive ussher aule nostre.

William Popley, 20*s.*

John Sponley, cellarer, 20*s.*, and one gown of livery, and 3 gallons and 1 potell of convent ale per week.

To the last this note is appended :

Mem. that this patent is signed with Mr. Chancellor's hand, and not sealed with the seale of the king's courte of thaugmentacion and rated at 40*s.* bi the yere.



*Disposal of the Spoil. Letters and Papers (Hen. VIII).*

1535. R. Layton to Cromwell.

This day we leave Bath for Kensam (ix, 42). No date is given [but ? 7 August, 1535.]

1539. Thos Baylye of Trowbridge, Wilts. Grant in fee of the reversions and rents reserved upon the following leases, viz. :

(1) By Thomas, formerly abbot, and the convent of the late house of St. Mary and SS. Peter and Paul, Keynesham, 4 Nov., 37 Hen. VI, to Wm. Shewey, *alias* Stowford, of a messuage with a curtilage situated at Stowford in the manor of Wynfeld, Wilts, two water mills there under one roof and a cottage on a ground called Fresshawe and certain acres there with the fishery of the whole water in the said manor for 96 years at 33*s.* rent.

(2) By John, late abbot, and the convent, 29 Sept., 11 Hen. VII,<sup>103</sup> to Wm. Clevelode of Stowford, clotheman, of the said messuage water mills (changed into 4 fulling mills) for 86 years from the expiration of the preceding lease at 33*s.* 4*d.* rent.

(3) By the same, 20 Dec., 1494, to the said William of the site of the manor of Wynfeld and two tenements, called Fresshawe and Bradleys, with all demesne lands, &c., for 80 years at £8 rent.

(4) By John Stourton, the late abbot and the convent, 10 Feb., 29 Hen. VIII, to the said Thomas Bayley, of the site of the manor of Wynfelde and other premises of the last lease for the term of 90 years from Mich., 1575, at £8 rent, to hold the premises with liberties at 19*s.* 4*d.* rent. Del. West<sup>r</sup>, 19 April, 30 Hen. VIII [xiv, g. 904 (21)].

1540. (Grants in March).

Thomas Horner, of Melles, Som. Grant in fee for £540 of certain manors belonging to the late monastery of Bath,

103. See Add. MS. B.M. 15554, fo. 50.

also the advowson of the parish church of Holcombe, Som., and all messuages, lands, &c., in Westharptre, Bakwell and Holcombe, belonging to the late monastery of Keynsham, in as full manner as the last abbot held the same: to hold by rents of 50s. 5d. for the lands of Bath, Kaynesham and Bruton, and 8s. for those of Bruern. [xv, g. 436 (80)].

1542. Thomas Gough and Wm. Jones of Fylton, Som. Grain rent of the farmer of Fylton Grange (xvii, p. 701).

1542. Richard Andrewys and Leonard Chamberleyne of Woodstock, Oxon. Grant for £4,461 15s. 0d. of monastic lands.

§ (44). All lands in Wyngfelde, Pomburye, Fressheford, and Westwood, Som. and Wilts, and in Rowdehethie in Wolverton, Som., which belonged to Keynsham monastery. [xvii, g. 443 (39 § 44)].

1544. Jointure of the Queen Consort.

Lordship and manor of Keynsham, manor of Chewton, hundred of Keynsham, rectory of Keynsham and granges of Estover, Westover, and Fylton, Som., and the lordship and manor of Roythe, co. Glam., late the property of Keynsham abbey. (xix, i, p. 645).

1544. Grant in fee to Wm. Rowsell, of Donkerton, of lands in Compton Dando, including the chief messuages and grange there in the rectory and advowson of the parish church of Lytelton, late belonging to Keynsham abbey. [xix, i, g. 812 (71)].

1544. Grants in July (the two following), Sept. and Oct. Edmund Walter, a messuage called Abbottes Burne in tenure of John Hodges, in the parish of Henton, *alias* Coldhenton, Som., late of Keynsham abbey. [xix, i, 1035 (2)].

1544. Sir Thomas Pope, a close of meadow beside the place called St. Thomas Wateryng within Camerwell parish,

Surrey, in tenure of Thomas Watkyns, late of Keynsham abbey. [xix, I, 1035, 137 (2)].

1544. 1 Sept. Sir Thomas Arundel and Henry Saunders. The lordship and manor of Leighton, Som., and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Clofforde, Som., and a wood of 1½ acres called Leighton coppice, late of Keynsham abbey. [xix, II, g. 340 (i)].

1544. Oct. Walter Hendle, attorney general of the Augmentations Grant of the rectory of Eltham, Kent, with the mansion of the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage, late of Keynsham abbey. [xix, II, g. 527 (9)].

1545. Grant in May.  
Edmund Harman and Agnes his wife in fee to the said Edmund of the rectory of Burforde and chapel of Fulbroke, co. Oxon., the advowson of Burforde vicarage, late of Keynsham abbey. [xx, i, 846 (85).]

1545. Grant in September.  
Henry Brayne, merchant tailor of London, and John Marssh, of London, tenements, &c., in Bristol, in tenure of David Hobbys, John Warreyn, John Bocher, Roland Taylour, Gilbert Clerk, Richard Baker, John Gurney, William Gamage, John Fawcon, Thomas Olyver and the heirs of — Norton, rent of 13s. 4d., called Barstaple rent, from the proctors of Holy Trinity, near Laffordes Gate, for tenements and land called Clevedon Wall in Bristol, the king's two tenements in Temple Street and Radclyff Street, and rent of 6s. 8d. from the master of the house of Kalenders in Bristol, a rent of 8s. from the wardens of the parish church of Radclyff in the suburbs of Bristol, a tenement upon le Backe in the parish of St. Nicholas, in Bristol, and all other possessions of Keynsham monastery in Bristol. [xx, ii, g. 496 (46), p. 226.]

*Abbots of Keynsham.*

1175. William, ob. 1205 [Annales Mon., i, 57].  
 1208. Vacant [Cloe Rolls, 1204-24 (1833), p. 107].  
 1214. Vacant [P.R., 16 John, vol. i, pt. i (1835), p. 122].  
 1215. Richard, ob. 1233 [Annales Mon., i, 92; C.R., 1204-24, p. 107].  
 1233. John de Swinesheved, moved to Wigmore 1244 [Annales Mon., i, 134].  
 1244. Peter de Pratis, living 1259 [S.R.S., vi, 182].  
 1266. Robert [S.R.S., xiii, 11], living 1277 [P.R., Edw. I, 1272-81, p. 245].  
 1290 circa. Adam, seal of [Cat. of Seals in B.M., i, p. 599, the date 1269 given there is wrong].  
 1294. Nicholas [P.R., Edw. I, 1292-1301, p. 98], living iv Id. Jan. 1348 [S.R.S., x, p. 573].  
 1348. John de Bradford, confirmed 7 Kal. Mar. 1348 [S.R.S., x, p. 581].  
 1377. William Peschon [Clerical Subsidy §].  
 1396. Thomas Clive [Tanner], living 1427 [P.R., Hen. VI, 1422-29, p. 373].  
 1438. Walter Bekynsfield [Tanner], resigned 1455.  
 1455. Thomas Tyler, confirmed 9 Jan., 1455 [Harl. MS., 6966, p. 119], died Sept. 5, 1486 [Inq. P.M.—1-2 Hen. VII, 889 (9)].  
 1486. John Gylmyn, living 1494 [Abp. Morton's Reg., Lambeth, fo. 137].  
 1497. John Graunt, confirmed 1 June, 1497 [Reg. King, fo. 6], monument of [Soc. of Antiq., Ser. II, v, 82].  
 1499. Philip Keynsham, confirmed May 31, 1499 [Harl. MS., 6966, p. 173], died 1505.  
 1506. William Rolfe, confirmed 8 April, 1506 [Reg. Hadrian], died 2 April, 1526.  
 1526. John Stourton, elected 15 May, 1526 [Rot. Bibl., pub. Cantab., Dd. iii, 60].  
 N.B.—In Harl. MS., 6966, p. 151, J. Grant is said to have been confirmed 1 June, 1487, but the Bishop's Registers at Wells give the proper date, 1 June, 1497. All previous writers on Keynsham have been led astray by the Harl. MS.

*List of Canons.*

1377. Clerical Subsidies §.  
 [The commission by Bishop John to the Abbot, as collector of the subsidy in the Archdeaconry of Bath, is dated at Evererich, 2 April, 1377.]

*Decanatus de Radeclive.*

Dñs. Willelmus Peschon, abbas de Keynesham.

Fr. Thomas Keynesham, prior ibidem.

Fr. Nicholas Badeseye, supprior ibidem.

Fr. Johannes Bryan.

Fr. Ricardus Keynesham.

Fr. Willelmus Newton.

Fr. Ricardus Carleton.

Fr. Walterus Berkele.

Fr. Robertus Mersfeld.

Fr. Ricardus Wytynge.

Fr. Robertus Crokevill.

Fr. Johannes Chiw.

Fr. Thomas Farlegh.

Fr. Walterus Lane.

Fr. Willelmus Warton.

Fr. Ricardus Ocle.

Fr. John Irys.

Fr. Petrus Wattes.

From each of these was collected the sum of xijd.

1526.

The following canons took part in the election of John Stourton as abbot, 15 May, 1526, on the death of Wm. Rolfe, who died 2 April, 1526.<sup>104</sup>

Johannes Sturton, prior et presens.  
 Johannes Yowyn, supprior.  
 Willelmus Hurne, sacrista.  
 Johannes Axbrygge, infirmarius.  
 Johannes Arnolde, cancellarius.  
 Johannes Vowler, coquinarius.  
 Philippus Hilarius.  
 Johannes, Peynter, rectorarius.  
 Thomas Byde.  
 Thomas Deverell.  
 Thomas Bedforde  
 Johannes Browne  
 Thomas Parker  
 Willelmus Tibote

} subdiaconi.

The first 10 are described as "sacerdotes."

Acknowledgment of  
 Royal Supremacy.

Aug. 18, 1534.

Johannes Sturtun, abbas.  
 Willelmus Hern, prior.  
 Johannes Owen, supprior.  
 Johannes Arnolde.  
 Johannes Voller.  
 Johannes Gylford.  
 Thomas Beede.  
 Thomas Deverell.  
 Thomas Parker.  
 Thomas Bedford.  
 Willyam Tybbatt.  
 Johannes (novic) Dollman.  
 Johannes (novic) Edwards.  
 Willelmus (novic) Barrow.  
 Willelmus (novic) Brayne.  
 Johannes Browne.

Deed of Surrender.

Jan. 23, 1539.

per me Johannem.  
 per me Willelmum Hern, priorem.  
 per me Willelmum Tibbett, suppriorum.  
 Johannes Arnold.  
 Johannes Voler.  
 Johannes Gylford.  
 Thomas Beede, sacrista.  
 Johannes Browne.  
 per me Thomam Parker.  
 Johannes Partereg.  
 per me Willelmum Brynt.

[I have not been content to go to the printed sources, but have examined the original signatures at P.R.O. In Appendix II to the 7th Report of the Deputy Keeper, Barrow is printed Bornow, and in Appendix II to the 8th Report, Voler is printed Veler.]

104. Rotulum de electione Abbatis de Keynsham, Bibl. publ. Cantab, Dd. iii, 60. This roll was examined by me July 30, 1907.

1526. Apr. 7. The monastery of Keyneham. Petition for congé d'élire upon the death of Wm. Rolfe, presented by John Sturton and Philip Hyllary, monks (*sic*) ("Letters and Papers Henry VIII, vol. iv, 2107).

*Pencion de Keynsham*

[Taken direct from Augmentation Miscellaneous Book 233, ff. 115b-118].

Johannes Stourton, abbas de Keynsham	.	.	.	£60	0	0
Johannes Arnold, nuper canonicus	.	.	.	£6	0	0
William Dune <i>alias</i> Brynt, canon	.	.	.	£4	13	4
William Typpett (or Tybbott), canon	.	.	.	£6	13	4
Thomas Parker, canon	.	.	.	£5	6	8
John Browne, canon	.	.	.	£5	6	8
Richard Adams, canon	.	.	.	£2	0	0
John Partridge, canon	.	.	.	£5	0	0
John Gilford, canon	.	.	.	£5	6	8
William Hern (or Heron), canon	.	.	.	£9	0	0
John Fowler, canon	.	.	.	£6	13	4
Thomas Bede, canon	.	.	.	£5	6	8

Dugdale vi, 452.

I.

[1661 Ed. ii, 298.]

## Carta Willielmi Comitis Gloucestræ de Fundatione.

Willielmus comes Glocestræ omnibus baronibus et hominibus suis Francis et Anglis atque Walensibus et universis Christi fidelibus, tam præsentibus quam futuris, salutem, Sciatis quod Robertus filius et hæres meus positus infirmitate, qua Deo ita volente ex hac vita subtractus est, Deo sibi inspirante, coram viris religiosis postulavit ut pro salute animæ ipsius, domum religionis construerem. Quam petitionem et desiderium filii mei, cum domino meo regi H. filio Matildis imperatricis significassem et ipse me de hac re suâ gratiâ benigne audisset, consilio domini Rogeri Wigornensis episcopi fratris mei, et aliorum religiosorum et fidelium meorum, pro salute Domini mei regis, et pro salute animæ meæ, et Hawisiæ comitiſsæ uxoris meæ et predicti filii nostri Roberti, et aliorum liberorum nostrorum et antecessorum, ad honorem Dei et beatæ Mariæ et SS. apostolorum Petri et Pauli, abbatiam canonicorum regularium in manerio meo de Cheinesham fundavi, &c. His testibus: Rogero Wigornensi episcopo, Barth. Exon. Episc. Hamel. abbate Gloec. A. abbate de Evesham, Roberto abbate Persorensi, Bald. abbate Ford, C. abbate de Margan, R. abbate de Nethe, R. abbate Sci Augustini de Bristoll, Andr. abbate de Wigornia. S. priore de Tantone, Philippo priore de Briwetone, Simone archidiacono Wigornia, Matheo archidiacono Gloec. S. et Silura clericis domini Wigorn Episcopi, Hawisia comitiſsæ Glocestræ, Ric de Card.<sup>105</sup> tunc dapifero, Ham. de Valoniis,<sup>106</sup> constab., Rogero Witheng, Sim. de Sco Laudo, Rogero de Berkes, Helia filio Roberti, Willielmo de Caril, et Simone fratre ejus, Gisleberto D'Aumarie, Willielmo filio Gregorii, Roberto fratre ejus, Bartholomæo de Sancto Mauro et aliis pluribus.

105. G. T. Clark "Land of Morgan," 373: "R. de Cardiff gave lands in Mapledurham to Keynsham abbey."

106. Not Valoris (Dugdale). The 1661 edition of Dugdale is correct.

No. II. Carta Regis Edw. II. Donatorum Concessionones recitans et confirmandas (P.R., 3 Edw. I, mem 30 per Inspex. P.R., 2 Edw. II, p. 1, m. 7).

Edwardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, et dux Aquitanniæ, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Insuperimus cartam confirmationis. quam Gilbertus de Clare, quondam comes Gloucestris et Hertfordis fecit Deo et ecclesiis B.M. de Kynesham et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus in hæc verba.

Gilbertus de Clare comes Gloucestris et Hertfordis omnibus hominibus suis Anglicis et Walensibus, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra, me pro salute animæ meæ et Isabellæ uxoris meæ, et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessisse et hac presenti charta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesiis B.M. de Keynesham et canonicis regularibus ibidem deo servientibus, omnes donationes et concessionones, et confirmationes factas a domino avo meo Willielmo comite Gloucestris et Almarico comite loci ejusdem; et ab Isabella comitissa, matertera mea; ita scilicet, quod predicti canonici habeant et teneant et possideant libere, quiete, et pacifice, plenarie et integre totum manerium de Keynesham, cum ecclesia et capellis et omnibus ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus, et cum servicio Roberti de Aumari, et omnibus aliis rebus ad predictum manerium pertinentibus in bosco, in plano, in pratis, et pasturis, in aquis et stagnis in vivariis in molendinis, viis, et semitis, et omnibus aliis locis cum omnibus aliis rebus et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad idem manerium pertinentibus; scilicet cum in hundredo et ut hundredo villam de Chiltona, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, villam de Cherleton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, Stokewde<sup>107</sup> et Stokton, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et villam de Fitton [Filton] cum toto bosco et omnibus pertinentiis suis, quæ sunt membra manerii de Keynesham. Et in Buthestoke [? Bichestoke i.e. Chewstoke] septem libratas terre et decem solidatas.

Concessi etiam et confirmavi præfatis canonicis totum manerium de Marefeld; cum hundredo et omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad idem manerium pertinentibus in bosco et plano, pratis et pasturis, aquis et stagnis vivariis et piscariis, molendinis viis et semitis, et omnibus aliis locis cum omnibus rebus ad idem manerium pertinentibus, præter servicium Gileberti de Thurberville et Guarini de Marefeld et præter advocacionem ecclesiæ. Præterea concessi et confirmavi eisdem canonicis ortum de Bertona Bristollis simul cum ortolano et tenemento quod tenuit; et septem solidatas et sex nummatas terras in Berehull extra fossatum ferias, inter gardinum quod fuit avi mei et aquam Avenæ; et totum redditum de pipere et cimine, quem avus meus habuit apud Bristollum, intra villam et extra, et illam partem terræ, quæ fuit de feodo meo ultra pontem Avenæ, ad capud ipsius pontis, supra viam qua descenditur ad Avenam, et sex solidatas terræ in Tornebury ex dono Richardi Swift et quatuor solidatas terræ ex dono Thomæ de Baius in Bachwell.

Præterea concessi et confirmavi dictis canonicis totam terram quam avus meus habuit apud Wyntoniam extra portam del North, inter murum et abbatiam de Hida, et inter portam civitatis, totam terram illam, quam Galfridus Burgensis tenuit de domino W. comite avo meo, in magno vico, juxta domum Thomæ Orson, ex parte australi ipsius vici, viginti solidatas annuatim inde reddendos. Et apud Petresfeld, novum molendinum quod Will. de Aumari tenuit, et unum burgagium in Petresfeld quod similiter idem W. tenuit. Concessi etiam et confirmavi eisdem canonicis totam

terram quam habuit in Mapuldurham<sup>108</sup> ex dono Richardi de Kaerdif; et totum tenementum Hugonis de Dicham quod habuit ex dono Almarici comitis, et unum burgagium et dimidium in Petresfeld. Concessi etiam et confirmavi dictis canonicis quatuor virgatas terræ et sex acras in Mapuldurham; scilicet de novo assarto in Nutstede. Et præterea decem et novem acras in assartis de Mapuldurham, scilicet septem acras in assartis de Nutstede juxta terram abbatis de Dureford<sup>109</sup> [Sussex] versus austrum; et duodecem acras in assartis de Tacle, juxta tenorem cartarum domine Isawyfræ comitissæ aviæ mee, quas iidem canonici habent de prædictis quatuor virgatis terræ et sex acris, et de prædictis decem et novem acris. Concessi etiam eis ut habeant in pastura mea de Mapledurham centum oves cum meis dominicis omnibus et duodecem boves cum meis, et viginti porcos quietos de pannagio in bosco meo. Præterea concessi et confirmavi dictis canonicis totam terram, quam habent in Mapledurham ex dono magistri Samsonis, et totum servicium Theoldi, sicut continetur in charta magistri Samsonis, canonicis confecta.

Concessi etiam et confirmavi eisdem canonicis, unam mercatam redditus apud Bradested [Brasted, Kent], ad luminare ecclesiæ de Keynesham; scilicet novem solidatas de decima fori de Bradestede, et de alio redditu ejusdem villæ quod sufficiat ad ipsam marcam (sic) perficiendam.

Concessi etiam et confirmavi eisdem canonicis in puram et perpetuam et liberam elemosinam apud Novum Burgum in Wallia [Newport, Monm.] piscariam meam et totam piscationem meam de Uscha et valisonem<sup>109b</sup> anguillarum de vivariis meis de Novo Burgo et gardinum quod est subtus molendinum castelli ad aquilonem, cum uno messuagio ibidem; et una acra ad idem messuagium pertinente; et terram quæ fuit Gocelini Prentut cum pertinentiis suis. Et in Kaerdif unum burgagium quod fuit Goye; et aliud quod fuit Johannis filii Baldewini, et totum parcum de Rumeys, et totam piscariam et piscationem fluminis de Rumeys; et utrumque vivarium de Raz cum molendino; et magnum vivarium subtus Ribur, ad occidentem, et omnes landas de Raz, et totam forestam de Rybur, sicut eam liberius et quæcuius avus meus dominus W. comes Glocestriæ unquam tenuit, exceptis donationibus prius ab eo exinde factis.

Concessi etiam et confirmavi dictis canonicis ad sustentationem suam, quantum ad advocatum et dominum fundi pertinet, omnes ecclesias quas W. comes avus meus eisdem canonicis concessit; scilicet in Bristol ecclesiam S. Mariæ [St. Mary Porte] et S. Werburgæ; et ecclesiam S. Sepulcri,<sup>110</sup> et ecclesiam S. Johannis Baptiste in Bureford, cum capella de Fulebroche, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis; et ecclesiam de Eltham, et ecclesiam de Littleton [High Littleton] et capellam S. Petri de Sulbury [Soulbury, Bucks], et ecclesiam de Bradestede et ecclesiam de Pimpre,<sup>111</sup> et ecclesiam de Hardington [juxta Frome] de dono Willielmi filii Henrici, omnes et singulas cum pertinentiis suis.

Præter hæc concessi et confirmavi dictis canonicis ut ubicunque in feodo meo persona [mast] fuerit, in honore scilicet Glocestriæ habeant ducentos porcos quietos de pannagio.

108. Mapledurham, Dureford Abbey, Nurstead and Ditcham are all near Petersfield.

109. Dugdale vi, 936.

109b. This word is not in *Ducange*: Martin queries *eelbucks*. *Buck*: a large basket used to catch eels (N.E.D.)

110. Where now St. Lawrence church [Bristol] is was sometime a church, as is said S. Sepulchre. Where was a nunnery.—Leland Itin. vii, 91.

111. The gift of Pimperne never took effect (Hutchins' Dorset i, 296).



Concessi etiam et confirmavi simul cum libertatibus quas iidem canonici habent in Keynesham, et in Maresfeld, quod ubicunque terras et possessiones de feodo honoris Glocestrie habent vel habebunt, de omni placito et forisfacto, quod in terris ipsorum invenerit, suam habeant curiam; et si aliquis de tenentibus ipsorum per felonem, vitam foris fecerit, placitum extra curiam ipsorum fuerit, terra et catalla ipsorum sine contradictione canonicis remaneant, quantum ad me et heredes meos pertinet; et omnes emendationes et meliorationes, quas in feodo predicto ad me pertinente facere possunt, tam in terris quam in aquis, molendinis, piscariis, sive vivariis sive in aliis rebus, concessi ut libere et sine vexatione faciant. Concessi etiam et confirmavi, ut capellani et clerici et omnis eorum familia, quiete et sine consuetudine et sine tolnei exactione, emant et vendant in omnibus burgis, mercatis, et nundinis, et in omnibus terris honoris Glocestrie, quaecunque voluerint.

Insuper etiam concessi et confirmavi dictis canonicis totam salinam,<sup>112</sup> cum terris et redditibus et aliis rebus ad eam pertinentibus, quam habent ex donatione dicti W. comitis in Wichio.<sup>113</sup> Hæc autem omnia predicta, in ecclesiis, in terris, redditibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et omnibus aliis rebus predictis, concessi et confirmavi predictis canonicis, ut ea habeant et teneant, et possideant in puram et perpetuam et liberam elemosinam sicut unquam liberius et quietius possunt aliqua a viris religiosis possideri et liberius et quietius potest ab homine dici vel excogitari, vel intelligi; ita ut nulli homines de aliquo seculari servicio debeant respondere. Concessi etiam et confirmavi dictis canonicis omnes donationes et confirmationes in terris et redditibus et in omnibus aliis rebus, factas et faciendas, tam a militibus quam ab aliis de feodo honoris Glocestrie, ita ut iidem canonici omnia sibi collata et conferenda, libere teneant in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et quiete possideant.

Omnes etiam possessiones et libertates ecclesiarum de Keynesham, sicut eas pure pro amore Dei concessi et confirmavi, heredibus et successoribus meis omnibus conservandas et manutenendas, causa Dei commendo. Ut autem hæc mea concessio et confirmatio perpetuam firmitatem optineat, eam presenti scripto cum sigilli mei appositione confirmavi.

Hiis testibus.  
(see p. 23).

Nicholai (sic) Poinz, senescallo.  
Thoma Malemyns [Malemeyns, 1661 edition of  
Dugdale].  
Willielmo de Hobergge.  
Jacobo de Waladam.  
Rogerio de Claro.  
Thoma de Gravenell.  
Michaele de Fossa.  
Roberto de Petraponta.  
Rollando de Geneuray.  
Roberto Sorell.  
Nicholao capellano de Spineuile.  
Guidone camerario.  
Willielmo filio Walteri Bureford.  
et multis aliis.

Nos autem donationes concessiones, &c., confirmamus, &c. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Januarii anno regni nostri undecimo.

112. The salt industry was an important one. Before the discovery of modern methods it was carried on by evaporating brine in sheds called *salterns* (*salinæ*). V.C.H. Devon i, p. 400.

113. There was a chapel of Northwyke in "Salso Marisco." See Wadley's "Bristol Wills," pp. 62, 138.



# PEDIGREE OF "FOUNDERS" OF KEYNSHAM ABBEY.

[For part of it I am indebted to Greenfield's Tynedale Pedigree.]

Henry I.

Robert, Earl of Gloucester = Mabel, d. and coh. of Robert Fitzhamon, the conqueror of Glamorgan in 1157.  
d. 1147.

Wm., Earl of Gloucester, = Hawisia, d. of Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester.  
ob. 1183  
founder of Keynsham Abbey,  
buried at Keynsham.

Robert,  
ob. ante patrem 1166 ; buried in Keynsham Abbey.

Amicia, = Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Clare and Hertford.  
one of three heiresses. d. 1217.

Isabel, = Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of Clare, 5th Earl of Hertford,  
d. and coh. of Wm. Marechall, Earl of Pembroke.  
d. 17 Jan, 1239-40, buried at Beaulieu  
(her heart at Tewkesbury).

Richard de Clare, 7th Earl of Gloucester (1222-62) = Maud de Lacy, d. of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.  
buried at Tewkesbury.

Dugd. Bar., I, 213.  
Inq. P.M., 47 Hen. III.  
"The Keperahip of Keynsham Abbey."

Gilbert de Clare (the red), 8th Earl of Gloucester (1243-95) = 1. Alice de March. d. of Guy, Earl of Angolesme, from whom  
he was divorced.  
= 2. Joan of Acre, d. of Edw. I.

Margaret. Hugh de Audeley (Inq. 21 Edw. III), Earl of  
Gloucester in right of his wife. Gilbert de Clare, 9th Earl of Gloucester, 1291-1314.  
Killed at Bannockburn.

ob. 7 Sept., 1349 | 1372, died at Tonbridge.

Hugh,<sup>2</sup> 2nd Earl of Stafford = Philippa, d. of Tho. de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.  
ob. at Rhodes, 1386. Inq. P.M., 13 R. II.

Thomas,<sup>3</sup> 3rd Earl of Stafford.  
Inq. P.M., 16 Ric. II.

Wm.,<sup>4</sup> 4th Earl of Stafford.  
Inq. P.M., 22 R. II.

Edmund,<sup>5</sup> 5th Earl of Stafford. = Anne Plantagenet, eld. sis. and  
cous. of Humphrey, Earl of  
Buckingham. Ob. 1438, æt. 60.  
[Edward in Inq. 4 Hen. IV], 1377-1403.  
Killed in battle at Shrewsbury,  
21 July, 1403.

Humphrey,<sup>6</sup> 1st Duke of Buckingham, K.G. = Anne, 3rd d. of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland.  
b. 1402. Killed in battle at Northampton,  
10 July, 1460. Inq. 38 & 39 Hen. VI.  
ob. 1480.

Humphrey, Earl of Stafford = Margaret de Beaufort.  
Killed in battle at St. Albans, 23 May, 1455.

Henry, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, K.G. = Catherine Wydeville, 7 6th d. of Rich. E. Rivers.  
b. 4 Sept., 1454, beheaded at Salisbury,  
2 Nov., 1483.  
= 2. Jasper, Duke of Bedford.  
= 3. Sir Ric. Wingfield.  
She died before 1513.

Edward, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, K.G. = Eleanor Percy, d. of Henry, 4th Earl of Northumberland.  
beheaded 17 May, 1521.

Henry Stafford, Baron Stafford by restoration 1 Edw. VI. ob. 5 May, 1563.

- 1a. An account of his funeral is given in Annals Mon., I. 76; there were present the abbots of Tewkesbury, Tintern, Flaxley, Keynsham, Dursford, and others.
1. Inq. P.M., 8 Edw. II, no. 68. Keyn' abbathia et advoc' eccelle. Sont.  
2. Inq. P.M., 13 R. II. Keynsham advoc' abb'le } Sont.  
ut de honore de Glos.
- 3, 4, 5. The patronage of Keynsham Abbey is mentioned in all these Inquisitions.

6. Harl. MS. 6966, fo. 56, 9 Jan., 1455. Tho. Tyler elect ab. de K. per reelig. W.H. licentia prius habita ab Humphredo Duce Buck', comite Hereford, Stafford, et Northampton.  
7, 8. Inq. of Thomas, abbot of Keynsham, 3 Nov., 2 Hen. VII (1486), speaks of Jasper, Duke of Bedford, and Katharine his wife, and in right of said Katharine, as founders of the monastery of Keynsham, being parcel of the honour of Gloucester.



III.

[Abstract of Roll, 31 Hen. VIII, Augmentation Office.]

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bristilton Redd assis ...	2	10	2½	Backewell redd j ten ...	0	8	0
Eston and Weston firma				Bath divers pensiones ...	0	15	8
grang' ...	57	18	8	Dunkerton redd ten ...	0	2	0
Keynham f. terr. d'nical	1	6	8	Holcombe redd ass' ...	2	12	10
Keynham Redd ass' ...	43	8	9½	Compton [Dando] mans			
Keynham Perq. cur'				et ter ...	3	17	4
hund. ...	9	14	10	Hinton [Bluet] redd j			
Chuton f. maner ...	13	1	8	ten ...	0	14	0
Stokewood f. grangie ...	3	19	0	Stapleford redd ass' ...	2	0	0
W. Harptre f. maner ...	1	10	6½	Durnford redd ass' ...	3	5	1½
W. Harptre f. rector' ...	6	0	0	Pyttfelde [Petersfield]			
Belyton Redd lib ten ...	0	5	1	redd ten ...	1	0	0
Fylton f. grangie ...	11	6	8	Hyde redd ter et ten ...	2	8	2½
Fylton Redd ass' ...	15	5	4	Stoke Abbatis f. man' ...	10	0	0
Charleton Redd ass' ...	15	13	11	Wingfield et Stoweford			
Charleton f. decim' ...	2	1	0	redd et f. ..	12	13	4
Filton f. decim' ...	5	10	0	Burford f. rectorie ...	10	0	0
Bristelton f. decim' ...	7	3	4	Hanham redd ass' ...	5	10	7
Publocke f. decim' ...	5	6	8	Bytton et Upton redd			
Litelton f. rector' ...	4	0	0	ass' ...	13	2	5
Bristol Redd ass' ...	3	19	10	Turville Acton redd ass'	0	16	0
Bristol Redd lib ten ...	7	7	6	Cadibroke redd j ten ...	1	6	8
Leighton f. man' et rect	6	0	0	Wygorn redd j ten ...	0	4	0
Newton St. Lo pens de				Hanham f. man' ...	10	0	0
rect ...	0	6	8	Marshfield f. man' ...	80	0	0
Norton . [Malreward]				Glamorgan f. man' ...	9	16	5
divers pens' ...	1	16	8	Wenlock lib et cust ten	5	10	0
Nemlett als Trubwell							
portio decim' ...	0	13	4				

## An Outline of the Manorial History of Shepton Mallet and Croscombe.

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BY SIR HENRY MAXWELL LYTE, K.C.B., F.S.A.

### SHEPTON MALLET.

**S**HEPTON, which is now a flourishing little town, was at one time part of Pilton, which is now a small country village. Pilton was given to the monks of Glastonbury by King Ina, and the Abbot continued to be the overlord of Shepton until the dissolution of the monasteries.

At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, Shepton was held under Glastonbury by Roger de Corcelle, son of William de Corcelle, who came from Courseulles in Normandy. He had large possessions in Somerset, some held direct under the Crown, others, like Shepton, under a mesne lord. The fact that several of his manors passed to the Malet family has given rise to a theory that his daughter married Robert Malet, but the fact has not been established.

Without going into the intricacies of the Malet pedigree, it is fairly safe to say that Shepton formed part of the estate which William Malet is known to have held of the Abbot of Glastonbury in 1166. Another William Malet, who succeeded in 1196, was one of the barons who extorted the Great Charter from King John in 1215. He died soon after, leaving two daughters his co-heiresses. Mabel the elder married Hugh de Vivonne. Helouise the younger married firstly Nicholas Poyntz and secondly, in 1221, Robert de Muscegros. In the consequent partition of the Malet estates, Shepton passed to

the elder daughter. It was sometimes called Shepton Vivonne, but its earlier name of Shepton Malet has prevailed.

The elder son of Hugh and Mabel de Vivonne was known as William le Fort. He was living in 1252. He has issue four daughters :—

Joan, who married Reynold Fitz Piers.

Sibyl, who married Guy de Rochechouart.

Mabel, who married Fulk de Archiac.

Cecily, who married John de Beauchamp.

Between these four ladies the manor was divided and also the advowson, so that each in turn would get the right of presenting a rector as vacancies might arise. This complicated arrangement, however, did not last very long. In 1300, the Rochechouarts sold their quarter to the Beauchamps; and there is reason to believe that, some twenty or thirty years later, a son of the Archiacs sold his quarter to a representative of the senior co-heiress. At any rate, the manor came to be held in moieties and the advowson to be exercised alternately by the two families.

The husband of the eldest co-heiress of William le Fort was known simply as Reynold Fitz Piers, and his sons were known as Fitz Reynold. Eventually his descendants acquired the hereditary surname of Fitz Herbert. On the death of Edmund Fitz Herbert without issue in 1387, his moiety of Shepton Malet passed to his sister Alice, the relict of Sir Thomas West. By the marriage of her son Thomas to the only daughter of Roger La Warr, her descendants became Lords De La Warr, and one of them presented a parson to the church of Shepton Malet as late as 1566.

Turning now to the other moiety of the manor and advowson of Shepton Malet, we find that it belonged successively to four Johns de Beauchamp. The last of these died without issue in 1361, and his sister Cecily de Turberville sold her rights therein to Sir Matthew de Gournai. After the death of his relict's second husband, Sir John Tiptoft, it passed to the Crown, and



under an arrangement sanctioned by Parliament in 1421, it was united to the Duchy of Cornwall. Although granted by Henry VI to the Marquess of Dorset, and by his rival, Edward IV, to the Earl of Huntingdon, it was definitely reunited to the Duchy of Cornwall by Act of Parliament in 1495.

#### CROSCOMBE.

Like the adjoining manor of Shepton, Coriscome or Corscombe, now called Croscombe, belonged to the monks of Glastonbury before the Norman Conquest. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Roger de Corcelle held it of the Abbot, and it went with Shepton until the death of William Malet, in or soon after 1215. At the partition of his estates, Corscombe was assigned, with Curry Malet, to his younger daughter Helouise, who married firstly Nicholas Poyntz and secondly Robert de Muscegros. From her it passed to her descendants by her first husband, but, before long, a Poyntz made a feoffment of the manor and advowson, reserving the mesne lordship and a nominal rent of a shilling.

In 1249, a widow named Agatha de Meisy held the manor of Corscombe in dower, with remainder to Grecia de Meisy, presumably her daughter, and the latter sold her rights to Ellis Cotele. In 1284, Ellis Cotele was returned as holding under Hugh Poyntz, who in turn held under the Abbot of Glastonbury. Sir William Cotele was in possession in 1303, and Maud his relict in 1325. Although this lady survived until 1334, her son, Sir Ellis Cotele, presented parsons to the church in 1329 and 1332. By his marriage with Margery, sister and co-heiress of Thomas Peverel, he acquired considerable property in Devonshire. He died in 1336, leaving a daughter Edith the wife of Oliver de Dinan. Corscombe, however, did not pass to her. By an arrangement made in 1326, this manor and that of Cotelescombe, co. Gloucester, were settled on Sir Ellis Cotele for life, with remainder to John

of Palton and Joan his wife in tail, and reversion to the heirs of Ellis. The terms of this limitation suggest that Joan of Palton was a near relation of Sir Ellis Cotele, perhaps his sister. Furthermore, when his issue came to an end in his great-granddaughter, Dame Margaret Asthorpe, the Cotele estate passed to Robert Palton as her heir.

This Robert Palton appears to have been the great-grandson of the John and Joan already mentioned. His arms and those of his wife Elizabeth Botreaux are to be seen in the manor-house at Croscombe. Subject to her right of dower, the estate passed at his death without issue, in 1400, to his brother William, then just twenty-one years of age, the last of the race. The arms of Sir William Palton are also to be seen at the manor-house impaled with those of Wellington, his first wife Elizabeth having been a co-heiress of the Wellington family, although her father's surname was Wroth. In 1448, the manor and advowson were settled on him and his second wife Anne. After his death two years later, this lady brought them to her second husband, Richard Densell of Filleigh, co. Devon, who presented parsons in 1456 and 1464. Some information about the Palton chantry has been given already in the Proceedings of this Society.<sup>1</sup>

Richard and Anne Densell had an only daughter Elizabeth, who married firstly Martin Fortescue and secondly Sir Richard Pomeroy. By some family arrangement, of which the details have still to be found, Croscombe passed to the issue of the second marriage, Sir Edward Pomeroy of Berry Pomeroy co. Devon, being described as lord of the manor of Croscombe in 1519. After this, however, it went to the issue of the first marriage and it descended in the Fortescue family until the middle of the eighteenth century, when it was sold by Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton. The Fortescue arms are to be seen in the church and in the manor-house.

1. Vol. xxxiv, pt. i, p. 68 *et seq.*

## On a Portrait of Col. William Strode.

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BY EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A.

IN 1884 I gave a paper on two of the Strode family, contemporary, both famous in history and both named William. One of these was shown to be a Devon, the other a Somerset man. To avoid repetition of printed matter reference to this paper must be made when fuller notes than here given may be required. Annexed to the paper is a short pedigree of the Somerset family, and with this a knowledge of the armorials of the two families may help enquirers sometimes, as both coats may be met with in Somerset. The Somerset and Dorset shield is a simple one—*Erm* on a canton *sa* a crescent *arg*. The Devon coat bore—*Arg* a chev between three conies courant *sa*. There is thus a marked difference easily noted.

Our Somerset William was born at Bowlish in Shepton Mallet, spent his early years in Spain, and inherited from his father a considerable fortune for those days. To this he added by his marriage. His wife died in 1649, and it would be interesting to determine if the portrait of the man in armour on the well known brass to her memory in Shepton church could represent her husband.

Armed thus with wealth Strode bought landed properties and became known as of Street and Barrington. His first public act was in 1636 when he appeared and was recorded as "Mr. Strode the merchant" in opposition to the tax known as Ship money. Matters having advanced somewhat, in August, 1642, he was the first to appear at Shepton against the



COLONEL WILLIAM STRODE,  
OF BARRINGTON AND STREET.



Marquess of Hertford, the king's commissioner, who, we are told, was met by "Mr. William Strode, a D.L., with his son, armed." The Civil War proceeding, Strode, having raised a "valiant band," became, in 1643, a colonel in the now Parliamentary army, and, after a troubled and eventful life, died in 1666, and was buried at Barrington, 20th December, in that year. His eldest son, William, continuing in the same political groove, received the Duke of Monmouth in his peaceful progress through Somerset, in 1681, and would have done the same on the Duke landing at Lyme in warlike form in 1685 had not he been arrested a few days earlier.

Another son was Edward, of Downside, in Shepton, whose daughter Jane married Joseph Browne of Bowlish. The pedigree noted above mentions the will of Joseph Browne as dated 1732, but does not say where the will is to be found nor whether death followed soon or late after that date. Roberts, in his "History of the Duke of Monmouth" says that Browne had two daughters who each married a Bayly. He then tells, writing in 1844, that Col. Sir Henry Bayly, K.H., of Burlay villa, Lyme Regis, "has a fine miniature of Colonel Strode, of Bowlish, one of the members who withstood the encroachments making by Charles I, upon the constitution." Here he shows the then usual confusion exploded by my paper of 1884, already referred to. Colonel Strode certainly withstood the encroachments, but he was not the member, not "one of the members" implied in this paragraph.

These few notes may help to revive and to show the reason for any interest in the portrait now to be noticed.

Following up the Shepton connection we have another mention of Joseph Browne but it must be supposed as referring to another, the next generation. This occurs in the catalogue of the sale by auction in 1791 of the museum of curios, paintings, etc., etc., of Joseph Browne, of Shepton Mallet, clearly a great, important, and interesting sale of a wealthy man. The museum, etc., occupied March 16th and three

following days ; the china 15th April and following day ; paintings, coins, etc., 23rd May and five following days ; and 5th June came ancient and modern coins, manuscripts, etc. The catalogue describes the prints and paintings as—consisting of a remarkably fine and curious collection of prints of the Italian, German, Flemish, Dutch, English, and French schools, comprehending the best works by or after Albert Durer, Goltzius, Elsheimer, Hollar, Rubens, Vandyck, Jordaens, Teniers, Rembrandt, Bergheim, Ostade, Visscher, Walker, Faithorne, Loggan, Vertue, Le Brun, Edelinck, Masson, Balechon, etc., etc. Together with a few capital pictures and drawings by Rubens, Berghem, Wouvermans, Brughell, Potter, Knyp, Both, Ostade, Ferg, etc., and a beautiful marble bust of Alex Pope by Roubillac.

Among or in the list of the paintings appears, on page 21,—lot 16—a fine original portrait of “ William Strode, one of the five members.” This was sold for £31 10s.—but as the purchaser is not named, what became of this portrait cannot be exactly given. The late Colonel Chetham Strode of West Cranmore possessed, with other family portraits, one always considered and believed to be Colonel William and further with the usual confusion, that he was one of the Five. Under this impression and belief this portrait, here reproduced, was exhibited—No. 597—at the exhibition of National portraits, South Kensington, in 1866, and, under the same impression and belief was bought for the National collection in 1897. But by now the distinction between the two Williams being understood, on reflection and examination, finding this to represent the Colonel, who was not the historic member, it was rejected and sold to a picture dealer, who sold it to a private gentleman interested in the family, with whom it now rests in the west end of London. It represents a middle aged man with light brown moustache and imperial, light brown hair long and flowing, the complexion ruddy, eyes deep bluish grey. It is life size to the waist, the position three quarters to the

left, seated in a green armchair, the right hand resting on a light green covered table in front and holding a roll of paper, the left hand rests on the arm of the chair with the fingers spread out. Over the shoulders is negligently thrown a long loose grey cloak, a white shirt is visible only at the neck and left wrist, and a white cravat of plain material is loosely tied in the form of a bow. It is in oil on canvas, with a background plain grey, and is in good condition. The height, 3ft. 6ins., width, 2ft. 11ins. In the top right hand corner are the arms of Strode of Somerset, and underneath this is written Col. William Strode, 1635. It is attributed as the work of William Dobson.

But besides this portrait there is another likely to cause confusion and error. In a catalogue of a sale for the Misses Stephanoff, by Puttick and Simpson, Leicester square, on Tuesday, 4th February, 1902, lot 271 is described as "Colonel Strode, with armorial bearings in the corner and inscribed æt 42 anno 1625." It is a three-quarter length, wearing a breast-plate, in an oval formed by a surrounding band on which is the lettering of the name. It is ascribed as being the work of John Hoskins. It was bought by a dealer and by him sold to a gentleman in Surrey who is connected with the family. On being cleaned the name came out on the band clear enough as Sir George Strode of Leweston House, Dorset, and, under this name, it was again sold, now at Sotheby's, 4th Feb., 1907, lot 257, and was again bought by a dealer through whose courtesy I have inspected it. Since the cleaning the date 1625 as given in the catalogue has become 1652, a good instance of error or of the danger of interference. Except then to clear away the hasty tradition which has begun to grow around this portrait, because of the "Colonel" attached to it in the sale catalogue, it is clear it has nothing to do with Somerset or with the Colonel William of these notes.

As to the miniature mentioned by Roberts, all enquiries have been met with the kindest courtesy, but, so far, it seems not to have been found.



There is now one little puzzle to be noted. The Chetham Strode portrait, as may be seen, bears a label painted on the canvas under the shield, "Col. Wm. Strode, 1635," but gives no age. As already mentioned, in the Ship money business of 1636 our William is "Mr. Strode, the merchant," and in the Shepton emeute in 1642 he is D.L. and J.P. The soldier rank came to him with the necessities of the Civil War when leading his "valiant band," not until the spring of 1643. How then came this label on the portrait dated 1635?

A few words may be added on other family portraits. On the death of Col. Chetham Strode the property was sold, and so it came to pass that the portraits in the house were sold, some at Foster's in Pall Mall, 20th May, 1903, others at Christie's, 12th Dec., 1903. In the Foster sale, lot 111, was a full length of Edward Strode of Downside. This was he who received Monmouth there in 1685 on his march, and again after Sedgmoor, he who afterwards turned loyal, his neighbours said, to save his neck, and so became sheriff. This was bought by one of the family and now rests at Kensington.

## Maesbury Camp, or Masbury Castle.<sup>1</sup>

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

THIS camp, although large—its interior space covering an area of not less than  $6\frac{1}{4}$  acres<sup>2</sup>—is not of a rare type; and perhaps its chief claim to popularity at the present day is on account of the marvellous and extensive view which can be obtained from it, under certain climatical conditions, especially in westerly and southerly directions. Indeed it commands the finest prospect on the eastern Mendips.

Maesbury<sup>3</sup> falls under Class B of the classification of Defensive Works drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies, viz., "Fortresses on hill-tops with artificial defences following the natural line of the hill." Small Down Camp, near Evercreech,<sup>4</sup>  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the s.e. of Maesbury, may be regarded as a finer and even more characteristic example of the hill-fortress. We have at Maesbury, as at Small Down, at Norton Fitzwarren and at Banwell (all in Somerset), at Poundbury (Dorchester), at Hunsbury (Northamptonshire), etc., a camp of irregular oval form (see sketch plan), the interior dimensions being about 740 by 520 feet; but, on such high ground, it is disappointing to see no precipitous declivity

1. Referred to as Masberry Castle in Collinson's "History of Somerset," Vol II, 209.

2. Phelps gives 6 acres for the area of the camp. My own estimate has been made from the six inch ordnance sheet (Somerset XLI, N.E.)

3. Maesbury = "Field fort."

4. "Excavations at Small Down Camp," *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, L, ii, 32-49.

on either side, although of course the ground in the immediate vicinity of the camp on the s.w. is decidedly steep. The ascent to the camp from the N. and W. is by a gradual slope ; and with regard to the E. and s.E. sides it is surprising that, as there are no outworks, there should be no double or triple lines of rampart with intervening ditches to defend the entrance to the camp, as at Small Down.

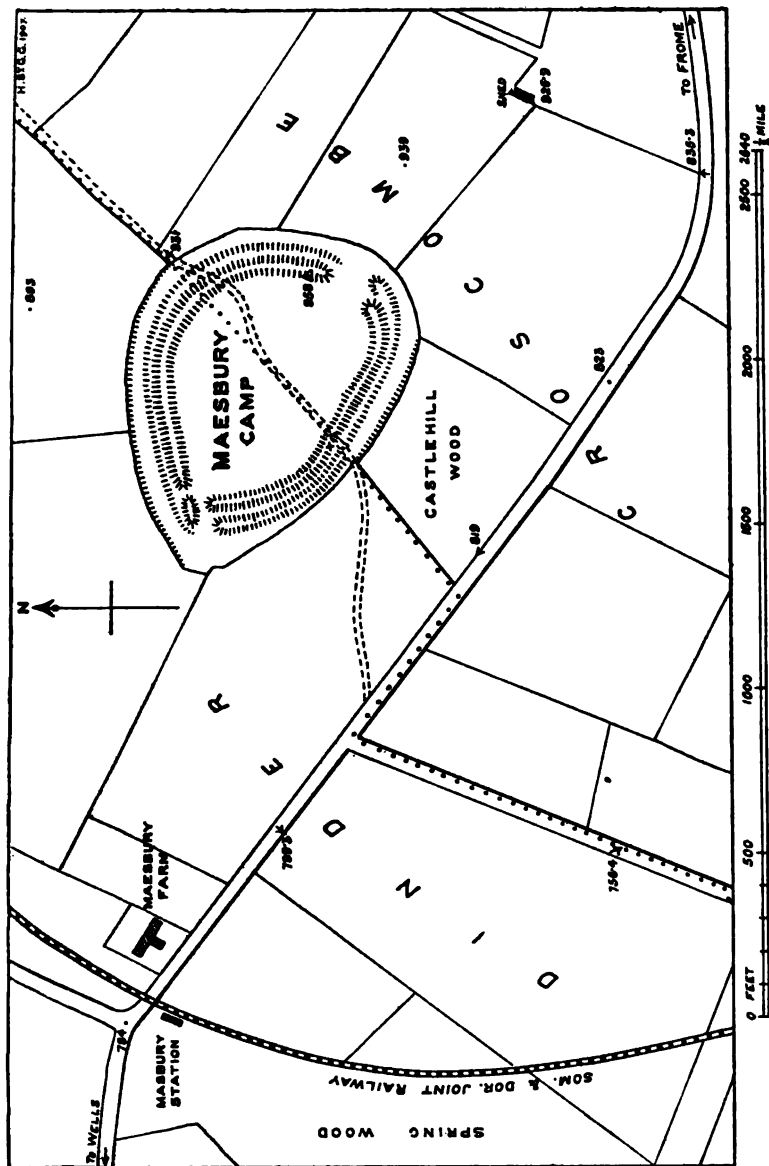
The weak side of an ancient camp was often strengthened by one or more lines of outworks across the ridge on which the camp is situated, as for instance at Ruborough on the Quantocks,<sup>5</sup> and at Worlebury.<sup>6</sup> At Maesbury however an advancing enemy could be easily seen approaching the s.E. entrance owing to the fact that, although the highest part of the camp is 958 feet above mean sea-level, the ground to the s.E. near Warren Farm is 16 feet higher, and there is a decided fall in the ridge (some 70 feet) between that high point and the camp itself.

The entrenchment, which belongs to Mr. A. T. Hall of Sharcombe, is divided between the two parishes of Dinder and Crocombe, the s.E. half belonging to the latter. At  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the N.E. of the centre of the camp, the Roman Road, which runs along the top of Mendip from *Ad Axium* to Old Sarum, passes ; and the group of tumuli on Beacon Hill<sup>7</sup> is only 14 furlongs to the E.s.E. There are also tumuli to be seen in a N.W. direction at a distance of 10 furlongs, in Burnt Wood and at Whitnell Corner. On the w.N.w. Pen Hill stands up conspicuously, the summit, just 1000 feet above sea-level (the same height as the Priddy Nine Barrows), being three miles from the centre of the camp. From Wells the camp is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant in an E.N.E. direction, and from Shepton Mallet

5. See plan, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLIX, ii, 174.

6. See "Worlebury," by C. W. Dymond, F.S.A. ; and *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, i, pp. 17-28.

7. Beacon Hill, the summit of which is 1020 feet above sea-level, is the highest point of the eastern Mendips.



MAP OF MAESBURY CAMP AND THE IMMEDIATE LOCALITY, based on the six-inch Ordnance Sheet (Somerset, XLII. N.E.).

2½ miles in a N.N.W. direction.<sup>8</sup> Brent Knoll, surmounted by its ancient earthworks,<sup>9</sup> stands up boldly on the w. at a distance of 17 miles.

The S.E. entrance appears originally to have been about 40 feet wide, that is across the causeway separating the encircling ditch of the camp; and at the foot of the rampart on either side it may have narrowed to about 35 feet. On the s. side of the entrance the rampart has been partly destroyed for a length of some 90 feet, the material having been used to fill up the ditch: this has probably been carried out in recent times for agricultural purposes and to facilitate the driving of flocks and herds into the camp. The rampart, however, has not been reduced to the level of the "old surface line" beneath it, except close up to the entrance.<sup>10</sup> In this part, and on the s., the top of the ditch is estimated to have been about 33 feet wide, and the crest of the rampart appears to be<sup>11</sup> some 15 feet high above the surface of the silting of the ditch.

On the s. and s.s.w. the outer bank has evidently been levelled to a certain extent, resulting in a rather steep escarpment on the outer side, at the bottom of which, along a modern trench, a hedge has been constructed, as the northern boundary of Castlehill Wood.

Perhaps the most perfect part of the earthworks remaining are the vallum and fosse on the s.w. Here the outer bank, about half as high as the vallum, has not been disturbed, the intervening ditch averaging 24 feet wide. In places on the s.w. the vallum is high,—probably some 18 or 19 feet above

8. Masbury Station on the Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway is only 3 furlongs w. of the centre of the camp.

9. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, i, 43-5.

10. Mr. A. F. Somerville writes: "I remember more than forty years ago hearing that there was a well at the S.E. entrance; I think it is quite probable as the supply of water for Dinder House comes from a strong spring at the foot of the hill close to the Railway Station."

11. I have not however had the opportunity of taking levels.

the surface of the silting of the fosse. It is rather surprising that the ditch here has not silted up to a greater extent.<sup>12</sup>

The present western entrance does not appear to me to be ancient, but merely an opening for the purposes of agriculture. Still it needs proof by excavating, and in this way there would be no difficulty in settling the matter. On the s. of this entrance the ditch was about 28 feet wide at the top; and the gap in the rampart is some 33 feet wide.

Along the n.w. the ditch appears to have averaged 30 feet in width; but the rampart is not so high as in other parts of the camp. The outer bank along this face has been mutilated, and there is a boundary hedge, in an apparently modern trench, at the foot of the outer slope. Fir-trees have been planted along the ditch and outer bank on the n. and n.w.

*Relics and Date*:—No authentic archæological remains have been found within the bounds of the camp, as far as I have been able to ascertain. Some fragments of flint found by the late Mr. Jonas Rugg, of Croscombe, are said to have been unearthed at Maesbury. A Mr. Cunnington (formerly of Stuckey's Bank, Shepton Mallet) stated some years ago that several flint arrowheads had been found at Maesbury. A flint celt of good workmanship is said to have been found "near the water at the west of the camp." These statements are all unsatisfactory, and they are of no value as evidence of the date of construction of the camp.

One or two "finds" of greater importance have been made in the immediate vicinity of Maesbury Camp; and they are moreover authenticated. The greater part of a flint celt or axe of Neolithic type, now of a dirty white colour, was found in Dinder Wood, just below and to the s.w. of Maesbury, by Mr. A. F. Somerville on Jan. 23, 1893. It is figured in the

12. Ancient ditches in the chalk generally silt up to a more considerable extent.

accompanying illustration, the implement being deposited in the Museum at Wells. It is of No. 2 type of Sir John Evans'



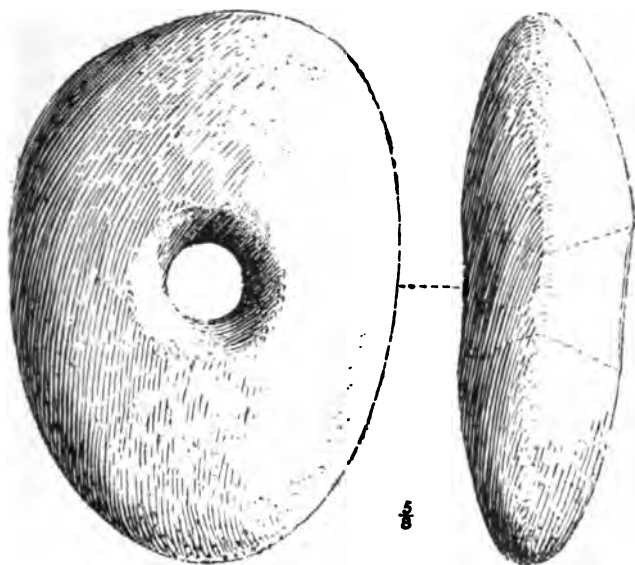
Part of a flint Celt or Axe of Neolithic type, found in Dinder Wood, near Maesbury Camp, 1893.

classification, with flat sides. The faces are decidedly convex and the cutting-edge considerably bevelled on both faces. The edge has been much damaged as if it had been utilized for hammering; the celt has been broken near the butt-end. It was firstly shaped by chipping and finished by grinding and polishing, the latter process not being carried far enough to obliterate all the facets of the chipping. Present length  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches; width at the cutting-edge  $2\frac{1}{8}$  ins.; maximum thickness  $1\frac{5}{8}$  ins. Mr. Somerville also found two flint implements of less importance in a ploughed field on Crapnell

Farm, about 600 yards to the s.w. of Maesbury Camp, and other flints have been found in ploughing in the immediate neighbourhood.

Another drawing (two views) represents a perforated stone hammer ploughed up in 1842 by a labourer in a field to the s. of the camp on the borders of the parishes of Dinder and Croscombe. The implement, which is bi-convex in section, was probably a natural water-worn pebble originally, selected for the purpose of being converted into a hammer, or adze-hammer. It has been bevelled on all sides towards the edge, the broader end having more acute bevelling than elsewhere. Slight indications of the implement having been used for hammering are seen at both ends. The perforation for the

wooden shaft was probably commenced from both faces by 'pecking,' the hole perhaps being completed by friction caused by the rotation of a stick with sand; the aperture has been worked out as much from one face as from the other, the narrowest part of the hole being in the middle (*see dotted line in the drawing*), where the diameter is  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. The external



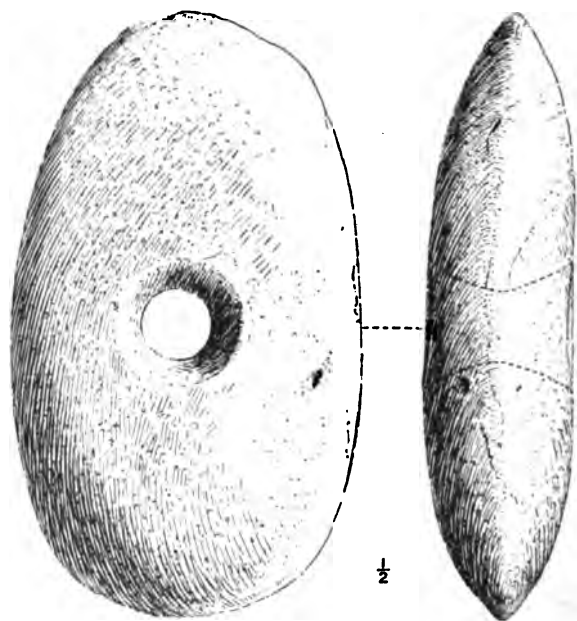
Stone Hammer found in 1842 in a field to the south of Maesbury Camp, on the borders of the parishes of Dinder and Croscombe.

diameter of the hole on one face averages  $1\frac{5}{16}$  ins., on the other slightly less. Length of the hammer  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; maximum width  $3\frac{5}{16}$  ins.; maximum thickness  $1\frac{3}{8}$  ins.; weight exactly 1 lb. For forty years this implement was one of many stones ornamenting a cottage window-sill, but when it came into the possession of Mr. Arthur Bulleid (the owner) it was blocking a rat-hole in the skirting-board of another house. The dark stain passing diagonally across the stone was made by paint and shows the part of the stone which projected into the room.



Although the hammer is of Neolithic type, it is probably referable to the early Bronze Age.

For the sake of comparison a similar, but finer, implement, previously unrecorded, is here figured. It was found over twenty years ago at the north end of Strawberry Hill, East Clevedon, Somerset, by the owner, Mr. S. Hollyman. It is of



Stone Adze-Hammer found on Strawberry Hill, East Clevedon,  
Somerset.

an elongated oval outline, and bi-convex in section. The edges are more bevelled at the ends than along the sides. Very little battering is observable at the ends, so that the implement seems to occupy a sort of intermediate position between a hammer and an adze. The hole has been bored from both faces, the external diameters each being  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins., tapering in the middle to about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. Length  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; max. width  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; weight  $27\frac{1}{2}$  ozs.

A somewhat similar hammer-head was found at Maxmills, in the parish of Winscombe, in 1865.<sup>13</sup> It is of fine-grained granite, containing a good deal of felspar. Length 7ins., width 4ins., thickness 2ins., weight 2½lbs.

The writer is unable to record the finding of any other antiquities in the vicinity of Maesbury Camp. It might however be noted that many years ago an urn was found in the Fosseway in the neighbourhood of Maesbury containing coins of Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Faustina.<sup>14</sup>

In the *Victoria History of Somerset* Professor Boyd Dawkins, in the prehistoric map of the county, marks this camp with a symbol indicating that it belongs to the Prehistoric Iron Age. Wondering if any Late-Celtic objects had been found in the camp, I wrote to him and found that he had no record of any, but he stated that he regarded the camp as belonging to the Worlebury type, and he believed that the ramparts at Maesbury and at Dolebury Camps were composed of dry walling. Excavations only can settle this point, and there is at present no walling exposed to view in any part of the camp. There is a great similarity between Maesbury and the neighbouring camp at Small Down which the writer partly excavated in 1903.<sup>15</sup> The relics, chiefly pottery, found deep in the ditches, were of Bronze Age type, and I ventured to assign the construction of the camp to the Bronze Age. It seems probable, therefore, that Maesbury Camp had its origin in the Bronze Age, and it may subsequently have been occupied in the Prehistoric Iron Age.

13. Found by a man engaged in digging a field-drain about 200 yards east of Max House, the residence of Mr. Charles Smith.

14. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XII, i, 60.

15. *Op. cit.*, L, ii, 32-49.

(The Stone Implements were drawn by Mr. E. Sprankling, Taunton)

# ✓ Screenwork in the Churches of North-East Somerset.

*(Paper No. 2 of the Series.)*

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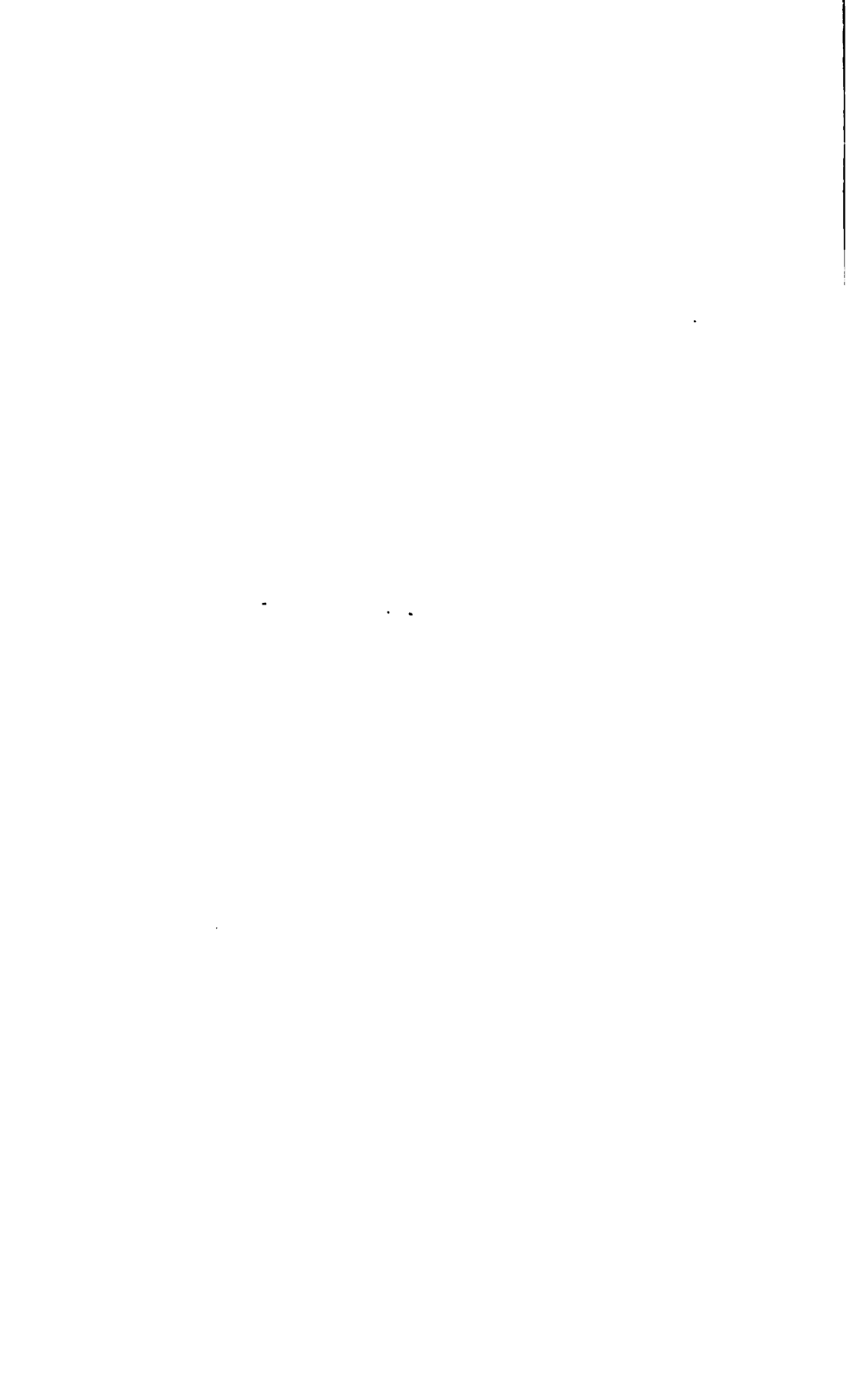
BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

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THE churches of the more northerly parts of the county present a striking contrast to those of the western and southern extremity. Whilst the latter in most cases reflect to a great degree in their plan and general structure the character of the Devonshire and Cornwall churches, the former approximate more nearly to the average English type found all over the south-midland districts. The division between nave and chancel is more strongly defined; the chancel arch is a customary feature; the nave is generally far superior in height to the aisles, and these are not carried continuously so far to the eastward as is the case in the true West-country type of church.

Hence as might be expected, the arrangement of the screenwork is found to exhibit corresponding differences of character, and, saving in one class of churches of an intermediate type, the continuous screen running across nave and aisles without a break does not appear to have been an usual feature, as it is in Devonshire, but in place of this there would appear to have been ordinarily a central high screen between nave and chancel, with its rood-loft, and separate screens to the aisles or aisle chapels, where such existed.

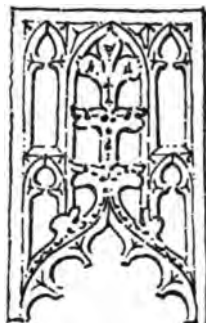
The naves being superior in height to the aisles, and often clerestoried, it is not improbable that the subsidiary screenwork was lower in many cases than the rood-screen.



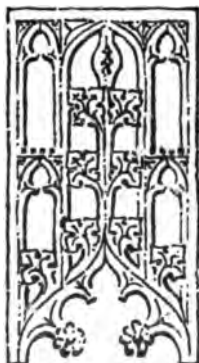
# NORTH SOMERSET SCREEN WORK.

Comparative Elevations  
of Tracery Heads.

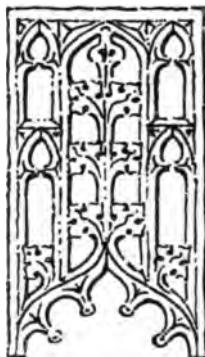
PLATE I.



NUNNEY.



COMPTON MARTIN.



WELLOW.

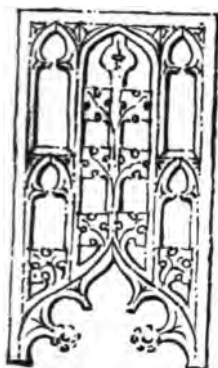


WEST PENNARD.

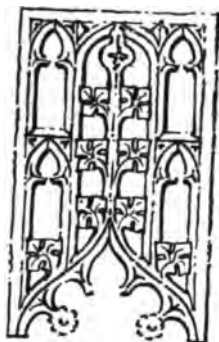


BACKWELL.

PLATE II.



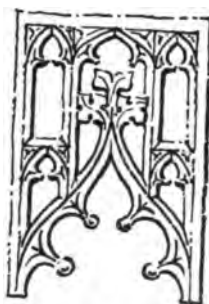
CONGRESBURY.



PRIDDY.



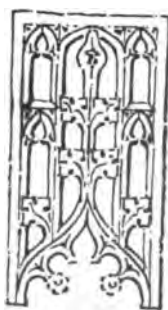
PILTON



MELLS.



LOXTON.



YATTON.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

Allusion has been made to a class of churches which are intermediate in character between those characterising the two extremities of the county ; and it may be well here to give brief mention of these, though the description of their screenwork must be reserved for a future section.

These churches which lie on the frontier, so to speak, of the south-west peninsula, in which the old British traditions of church building and church art maintained their ground against Saxon influence, are strongly tinged with West-country feeling, and often exhibit a compromise between the two principles. This is seen in the abnormal widening or opening-up of the chancel arch, in the endeavour to reconcile the existence of the structural barrier with the utmost degree of clearness or continuity for the interior. Among churches of this order are those of Glastonbury (St. John), Wrington, Chew Magna, Bishops Lydeard, Long Ashton, etc., etc.—there being a quite extensive list. These churches are occasionally provided with a screen of continuous design—continuous, that is, in the sense of uniformity both of design and height, as at Wrington, Backwell, and Chew Magna, or of diverging patterns, but uniform in height, as at Long Ashton and Cheddar.

But the screenwork which is more especially the subject of this paper is mainly associated with the churches of the north-eastern extremity of the county—churches of the more definitely ‘English’ sort, and those which are still fortunate enough to retain their screenwork are practically all grouped about the Mendip hills and their outlying spurs. (Plates I and II.)

These include Nunney, Wellow, Compton Martin, Congresbury, Backwell, West Pennard, Priddy, and Loxton, all of which churches have more or less perfect specimens remaining ; whilst at Mells, and perhaps in one or two other places, are fragments of work of a similar description. The aisle screen at Yatton, reproducing the same character, is modern.<sup>1</sup>

1. Executed by the village carving class from the writer's designs, and placed in the church within the past year.



In this part of the county the usual form of rood-screen found is the earlier and simpler form, of which a general description was given in last year's *Proceedings*. It may be well briefly to recall the type. The screens are not all early by any means, but here the later work follows faithfully the older type, instead of constituting a new departure, as in the west.

The screens of this district are thus of the square-headed order, consisting of a series of narrow vertical divisions or lights, with rectangular heads, filled with a simple but effective kind of tracery (*see* Plates I and II), and in their original and perfect state would have supported a panelled soffit or coving of flat or hollow profile, forming the ceiling beneath the rood-loft floor. It is a fact greatly to be regretted that no specimen now remains of the latter feature within the limits of the county, except at Keynsham, over the screen there—one which belongs to a different category of design. (Plate III.)

But not far off, at Christian Malford in Wilts, a typical instance may be found, and here the tracery also approximates to the Somerset type, and other screens at Milborne Port and Willand, both on the Somerset border, retain the coved head, once common to all these screens, whilst at Ashchurch near Tewkesbury, is a fine Gloucestershire example strongly in affinity with the class under consideration. Avebury, Wiltshire, provides the nearest instance of a screen of this order in a really complete state, with its rood-loft gallery intact.

These lofts usually had their projection to the west of the screen finding support upon a beam or bressummer housed into the nave walls (*vide* sketch of Raddington screen in *Proceedings*, LII, part ii, Plate I), and supported at its extremities by sprandrel brackets.

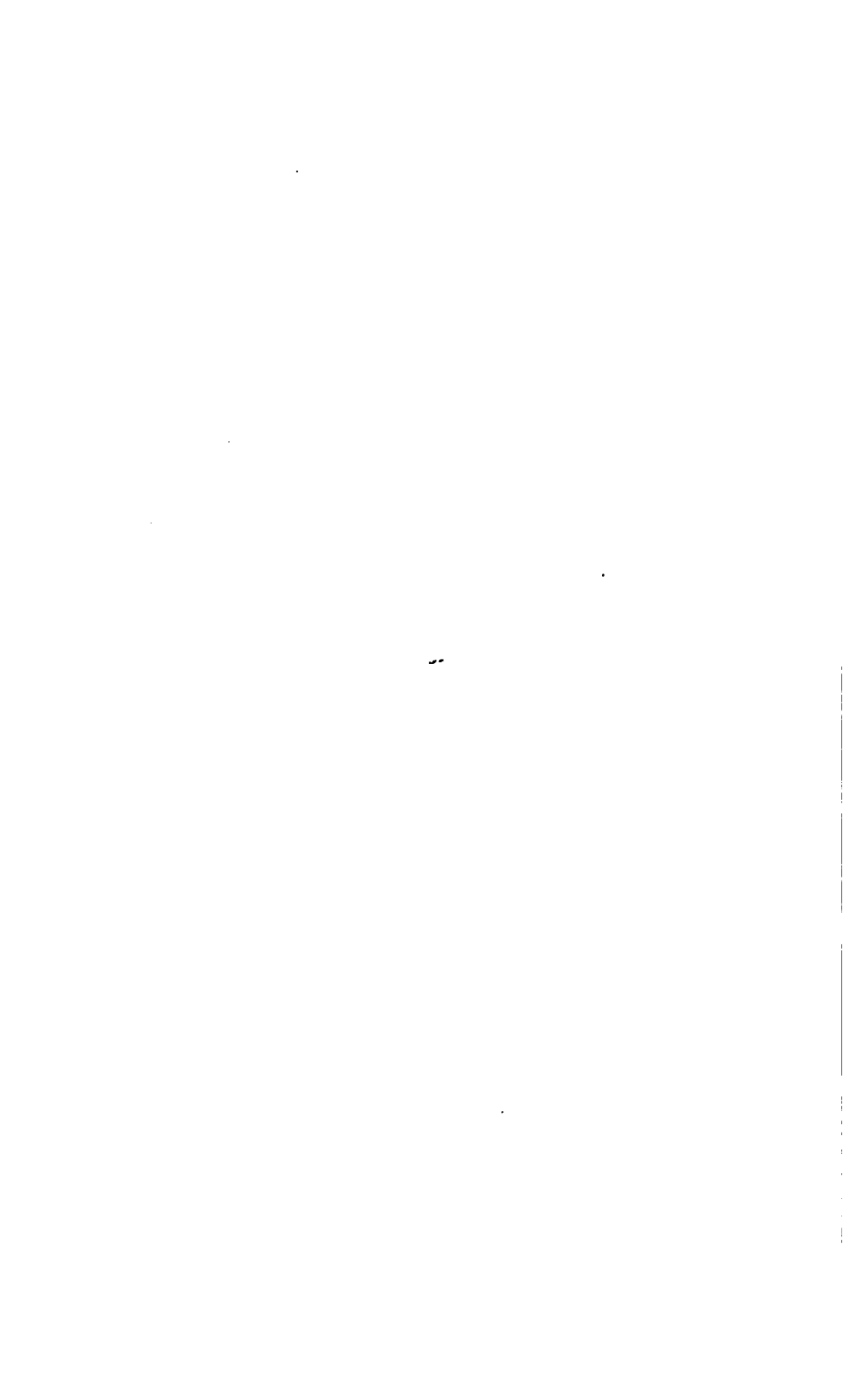
In contradistinction to this arrangement the true West-country screen, such as we see in Devon, is designed to support a loft placed centrally over its length, and there being no proper support for the bressummers at front and back except the framing of the screen itself, these are balanced nicely

PLATE III.



KEYNSHAM.

*From a Photograph by F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A.*



against one another, by a centralising of the overhang, and the screen is fastened to the piers. But this, as stated in my former article (1906), is a later type of screen, and it seems that in the general reconstruction of churches which went on in the West-country during the latter half of the XV Century, most of the older and simpler screenwork in the western districts was abolished to make room for the more imposing works then in vogue: whilst in the northern part of Somerset, where the churches do not then appear to have undergone quite such sweeping reconstruction, the earlier form of screen arrangement, as elaborated in the XIV and early XV Centuries is not so entirely superseded, having not only been in a large measure retained, but having even been used as a model for later workmanship, to a period as late as the XVI Century.

These North Somerset screens, though simple, have an interest all their own, for they exhibit an unity of design in detail which gives to them a well marked and distinctive character, peculiar to them, since nothing precisely like it appears to exist in other localities.

There is, it is true, a good deal of work in Wiltshire which approximates rather nearly to their pattern, and at Parracombe in North Devon is a closer parallel. There are also some Gloucestershire instances which present a strong likeness, but all these if critically examined will be found to differ materially from the Somerset variety, which constitutes another of those artistic 'formulæ' indicative of a regular school of design.

This fact may perhaps be more readily realised by reference to the table of illustrations (Plates I and II), where a series of comparative diagrams are offered, enabling one to observe the curiously close relationship between some of the instances.

The specimens represented appear to vary considerably in date. Nunney provides what seems undoubtedly the earliest instance. The formation of the crockets, and finial of the canopy, the form of the archlet over the finial, the general

style and character of the execution of the work, all point to an early and good period of the art, other ornament on the screen strengthens the view that this is a work of the early years of the XV Century. Next in point of date are Backwell, Congresbury, Wellow, and Compton Martin (Plates IV, V, VI)—all good vigorous work of the best Perpendicular period; after these comes Priddy, with the same 'motif' but of inferior and later execution, and then Mells, which is peculiar, and Pilton (Plate VII) whose date is known (1508) by the entries in the parish accounts, fortunately preserved. Last of all I place the screen at Loxton, which exhibits a class of workmanship so rude, and design so debased—so palpably a late and inferior copy of the earlier sort—that a date far subsequent to the rest may be safely assigned to it.

The idea naturally occurs—to what school or guild of carvers may these works be attributed. The old parish accounts of Yatton, Croscombe, and Pilton seem to throw some light upon this question, as the employment of professional carvers, probably members of a free guild, is recorded.

In the churchwardens' accounts of Croscombe parish, we find that the whole of the work for Saint George's Chapel at Croscombe was carried out by the Freemasons of Exeter.

At Pilton all the carving of the rood-screen was done by an Exeter carver, and there is an item of 2*s.* 4*d.* in the account for the year 1521 representing the expenses incurred by the churchwarden in visiting Exeter to confer with the carver there.

In earlier years, no doubt, most of the beautiful carvings which went to adorn our parish churches were produced within the walls of the monasteries,—those cradles of art and science in troublous times—but with the diffusion of learning and the advent of more settled conditions in the times of Henry VI and VII, there is little doubt that a numerous class of lay craftsmen grew up and contributed in a large measure to supply the demand, which in those days must have been literally enormous, for carved work, sculpture, painting and what not.

The Yatton churchwardens' accounts are interesting. In 1447-8, three men were sent to Easton-in-Gordano, where there was a fine 'alure' or Rood-loft, to inspect this as a model for one which was contemplated for their own church. Others rode to Frome (Selwood) and to Bitton, presumably for the like purpose, and one W. Stubbe was sent to Bristol to view the 'tabylment' or altar-sculpture.

In 1448 we find

Item.	Pd. for the tabyl of the hye awter .	xj marcs. xs.
„	In costage of the same tabyl .	xviijd.
„	For costage of 2 wings of ray silk for the hy auter .	xviijd.
	(Cloths, wire, and rings, are also charged).	
Item.	For the Rodeloffte, to Crosse (the joiner) .	vij marcs. xiijs.

In 1450

Item.	Payd. to Crosse for the Rodeloffte .	vjs. viijd.
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In 1451

Item.	do. do. for the aler (alure)	xxs.
„	„ „ „	vj. viijd.
„	„ „ anoder payment for the aler .	ij marcs. iijd

In 1454

Item.	„ „ Costage yn. setting uppe of the Aler, the first days .	ijs. vijd.
„	Payede for divers colers to the Aler .	vjs. vjd.
„	For the paynter ys here a wyke (week)	xxd.

The accounts for this year include also the ceiling<sup>1</sup> boards carried from Southampton with drawings and colours for same.

1. Syler, Schylyng.

Item. The trussing of the Crosse with the Maryes . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
„ iron to the Rodelofte . . . . .	
„ gold to paint the angele . . . . .	v <i>s.</i>
etc., etc.	

and in 1455

Item. To Crosse 'ys ale' for setting uppe of the poste of the Rodelofte . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
„ A crampe of iron in the Sowthe side of the soler . . . . .	xij <i>d.</i>
„ for a chandelier yn the Rodelofte, to Jenken, smyth, of Comysbury . . . . .	xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
„ For ale gevyn to Crosse yn certeyn tymis yn hys worke, to make hym wel welledde . . . . .	ij <i>d.</i>
„ for ernest-peny to the image-maker . . . . .	j <i>d.</i>
„ to setting up of the ymages . . . . .	iiij <i>d.</i>
„ for the ymages to the Rodelofte in number lxix. . . . .	£iij .. xs. .. iiij <i>d.</i>

1481

Item. For the closynge (parclose screens) betwyxte the churche and the chaunsell, etc., including nayles . . . . .	xx <i>d.</i>
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It is interesting to note that the images, sixty-nine in number, cost about a shilling apiece.

That it should have been the practice to send so far as Exeter for a carver for the Pilton and Croscombe work is curious, and seems to point to the existence of a superior order of craftsman in that city. History proverbially repeats itself. To-day it is again the practice of many to send to Exeter workshops for precisely this class of work, and often from a much greater distance !

An individual description of the screens enumerated in the present list may fitly conclude this paper, and it will be con-







COMPTON MARTIN.

*From a Pencil Drawing by the late Joseph Wood, F.R.I.B.A.*

venient to include, with this, brief notices of other woodwork in the same churches, and a few notices of screenwork in the district which, though not belonging to the same category, may be conveniently mentioned in the present section.

COMPTON MARTIN (Plates I and IV).—Within living memory there stood in this church a light Perpendicular rood-screen almost precisely reproducing the features of those still standing at Wellow, West Pennard, etc. It is alluded to in an early number of the *Proceedings*, and in a subsequent number (vol. XIX, i, 27), its disappearance is noted. Enquiry as to its ultimate fate has been unsuccessful.

The type of work may be judged of by an examination of the screenwork still remaining, which is a counterpart of it as regards detail, the doorway being like Wellow.

The existing screens enclose a chapel at the end of the south aisle, and offer a favourable specimen of work of this class. The carving is bold and good, and there is a small enrichment incised in the transom rail which is worthy of notice.

*Rutter's Somerset*, p. 198.

*Proc. Bath Field Club*, I, p. 127.

CONGRESBURY (Plates II and V).—(1). The rood-screen remains in a comparatively perfect state. It is of excellent Perpendicular work, and resembles in its general character the screenwork typical of the district, but has a superiority of design, in that the narrow square-headed lights are grouped in triple series, within well-proportioned panels of heavier framework; and the frame is boldly moulded, with well-developed enrichments inserted in the main hollow between the beads. This remains in the head, but is lost in the upright members.

The cornices have two rows of fine vine-leaf ornament in addition to the enriched member above described, which follows along the head under them, forming a single group.

The tracery heads are exceptionally good of their kind, as will be seen on reference to Plate II.

A peculiar feature of this screen is that the wooden cill

below the lights (which is very massive, and about 12ins. deep) rests upon an ancient stone base about two feet six inches high, having on either side of the central opening, to the west, the remains of small stone buttresses of ornamental character. These have been cut away, however, and but little is left of them.

The screen doors have been taken out, and now (1906) form part of a modern tower-arch screen of good Perpendicular design.

(2). There is a screen of XIV Century character fencing the chantry chapel on the south side of the chancel.

This is largely of modern workmanship, especially in the upper portion, but contains some interesting old work of an early type, the tracery in the pointed heads being especially noticeable.

This screen appears to have been shortened, and does not fit its present position. The upper part does not seem to belong to the lower, but has been rather roughly fitted to it. The lower part is furnished with a stall to the eastward, with moulded arms—apparently a choir-stall.

(3). The chancel is fenced on the south side by a *parclose* screen of modern workmanship, in imitation of the work last described, and this is placed upon a panelled stone base, which appears to be old, and corresponds to that on which the chancel screen rests.

(4). Tower screen (modern) containing the old Rood-screen doors, as above described.

*Building News*, Sep. 5, 1890. *Measured drawings.*

*Worth's Guide to Somerset*, p. 74.

*Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.*, X, i, p. 9, *illustr.*, and p. 29; also III, ii, 38.

NUNNEY.—This church, which has been barbarously treated and modernised internally, yet contains a feature of great interest in the arrangement of its chancel opening in which a portion of a very beautiful screen fortunately survives.

The chancel arch here is narrower by several feet than the



CONGRESBURY.

*From a Photograph by F. Crossley, Knutsford.*



chancel itself, and the balance of space on either side is utilised for the formation of hagioscopes. These take the form of small traceried window openings, and belong to a very interesting series, representing in varied forms, an arrangement traditional in the English church, and probably Eastern in its origin.

The screen is of the true North Somerset type, but richer in its detail, and finer in execution than most examples. There are the usual narrow rectangular lights, but the alternate mullions have been removed, and pendants substituted, probably in the XVII Century, whilst the original lower panels have been replaced by later substitutes of a sort of coarse fretwork. (Plate I).

The cornice enrichments are singularly fine, and there is a magnificent and most original cresting of tall proportions, offering a first-rate example for reproduction. The doors are perfect and contain some beautiful tracery-heads under a depressed arch. Above them are a pair of excellent carved spandrels in rich relief.

Altogether, such original work as remains on this screen is worthy of special note<sup>1</sup>.

The screen was removed some years ago and sent to Frome, but in consequence of remarks made at a visit of the Somersetshire Archæological Society it was brought back and refixed. Would that the Society's influence might have prevailed in other cases, such as Ditchet and Compton Martin where also the screens have been removed.

BACKWELL (Plates I and VI).—The screens remain, to nave and both aisles. Though practically uniform in character, the three sections are separate; whether this was originally

1. An examination of the details of the crocketing in the tracery seems to shew that this work has a much earlier date than others. (See comparative diagrams). The finial especially shews this, and the arched compartment enclosing it has not the depressed form characterising the others. It is probably no later than 1400. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxix, p. 34.

the case is perhaps doubtful. They are at present placed within the thickness of the arches.

The central section is of three main divisions, those on the north and south extremities being of five lights each (the usual narrow rectangular lights, with tracery heads as shewn in Plate I).

The cornice retains two rows of very beautiful vine-leaf enrichment showing coloured decoration. The convex profile of this ornament gives it a very rich appearance. We find the same convexity, with equally good result, at Congresbury and Keynsham. The doors remain, with finely carved heads, like those at Wellow—and the lower panels exhibit the same similarity.

The south aisle screen seems the same in most respects as the central one, and is uniform in elevation, but the north aisle section appears to be about a foot higher.

The chancel piers, which are flat on their west face, each contain a small rectangular hagioscope symmetrically placed. Carved heads are built into the wall above them as corbels at the level of the rood-loft, for the support of the beams.

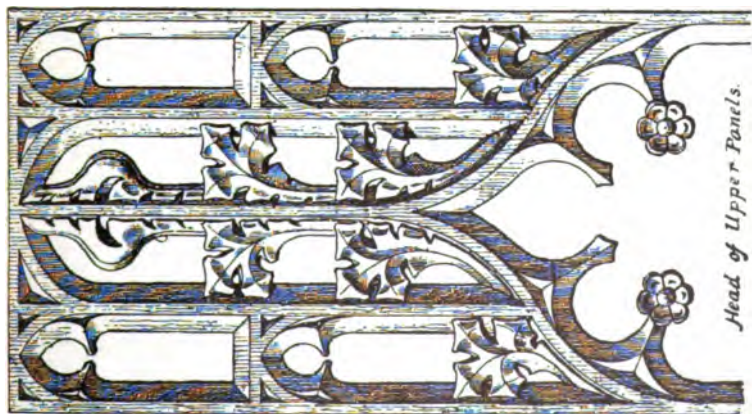
On the south side of nave, just under the roof by the chancel wall, is a two-light window for the illumination of the loft, which would otherwise have been very much in the dark, as there is no clerestory to this lofty nave.

There is also a small stone screen in the church. The pulpit is modern and fairly good ; the benches poor.

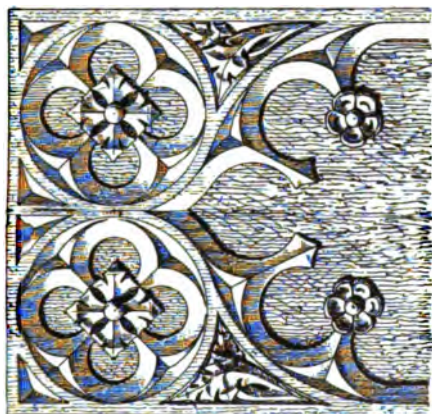
WEST PENNARD.—This church retains its rood-screen in a very perfect state, the cornices being in exceptionally good order. It has the usual row of narrow lights set in a rectangular framework. The spandrels of the door-head contain the Tudor rose and pomegranate on the north and south side respectively, suggesting as a date for this work the first years of Henry VIII.

The tracery heads, as will be seen in Plate I, are shorter than most of the others, and of a slightly different detail, a necking being introduced around the finial.

BACKWELL CHURCH, *Somerset.*  
PANELS OF SCREENS.



*Head of Upper Panels.*



*Head of Lower Panels.*

*Mullion.*



*Half Real Size.*

*Wm. Newell*





Below the transom rail on the south side of the screen are some very good panels of early Perpendicular character, those on the north being of a different design and apparently 'restoration' work, and within the wide 'squint' or hagioscope on the south side of the chancel arch is a low barrier, or framework, containing three more panels of a rather different design, which look as if they had belonged to the old rood-loft gallery front.

The two side ones are the best, and are carved with a sort of enlarged oak leaf, or smooth-edged vine-leaf, filling the elongated quatrefoils in their upper part—a rather original composition. The centre panel is more ordinary. The great width of the squint by the chancel arch has been already the subject of comment in this journal.<sup>1</sup> There is a similar feature at Ditcheat, barricaded also with an old piece of XV Century screenwork.

The church of West Pennard also retains fine old Perpendicular roofs to the north aisle and chancel, and the excellent XV Century traceried doors to the west and south entrances are specially worthy of note.

WELLOW (St. Julian).—(1). The chancel screen survives, and is in good condition. It is of oak, well carved, having the usual range of narrow upright divisions, separated by moulded standards, and with tracery of the customary kind (*see* Plate I). The lights are grouped in three compartments, the two extreme ones each containing four divisions, set in a stout moulded framework. The doors, with another four lights over, occupy the centre. They are perfect, and the door-head (which shews the usual depressed arch) has some exquisite work in the spandrels.

The transom rail is enriched with a sunk ornament on the face, and the lower panels are traceried in the manner common

1.—It contains the approach to the rood-loft stair-case, which is entered by a door on the outer, i.e. south, side, half-way through the passage. *Som. Arch. Soc. Proc. XXVI, i, p. 71.*

to many screens—with an ogee cinquefoil archlet beneath two quatrefoiled circles forming the spandrels.<sup>1</sup>

(2). In the north aisle arch is a second screen of a subsidiary order, much plainer in design than the first, and lower in elevation. It has a little tracery in the heads of simple cusp-work, of Perpendicular type, and its chief interest lies in the amount of old colour enrichment it has retained. This screen fences a chapel which was at one time the chapel of the Hungerford family, and which still retains traces of its old magnificence in the very fine oak ceiling with its carved and coloured enrichments. The shields on the ceiling display the Arms of the Hungerfords of Wellow, and the Tropnells of Hassage, a local manor.

During the restoration of this chapel, two specimens of old oak panelling carrying remains of early painting were found supporting the lead flat adjoining the chancel roof, and these appear to have formed originally part of one of the screens, probably the parclose on the chancel side (now gone).

The old oak benches in this church are a notable feature. The ends have bold poppy-head finials, and sunk panelled enrichment. Both these and the screenwork are probably of early XV Century date. The church itself dates chiefly from 1372 when it was rebuilt, and is interesting as evidence of the early prevalence of the Perpendicular style in the district.

*Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc. (Bath Branch.) 1905 (?)*

*Peach's Rambles about Bath.*

*Proc. Bath Field Club, II, 356, and IV, 244.*

*Tunstall's Rambles about Bath, p. 157.*

*South Kensington list of painted screens.*

PILTON (Plates II and VII).—This beautiful church has been despoiled of its choicest interior features. The rood-

1. The Rood-loft entrance is in the east wall of the nave, high up on the south side of the chancel arch. Its position shows that there must have been a very lofty coving over the screen to bring the work up to the level required for the floor.

screen which originally stood one bay west of the chancel arch (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXIV, i, 63) was removed when the church was renovated, and after remaining for many years in the care of the Gale family, was offered to North Cheriton Church, and there re-erected as a chancel-screen with considerable alterations, and the addition of modern work.

The chancel-arch in this church is a composition of great beauty, late Perpendicular in style, richly panelled in the soffit and obviously designed in this case for the rood-loft—to be revealed in its full proportions beneath the loft, and not cut or hidden by it, so that all its delicate detail would appear within the symmetrical graining of the rood-screen. This is evident from the comparatively low proportion and depressed head of the arch, leaving a large balance of wall space over, in which may still be seen the set-off or shelf which indicates the position of the loft floor, the door of access to which is in the northern angle of the chancel wall.

It is probable that the loft extended westwards to meet the rood-screen, but this can only be a conjecture, since no positive evidence remains. The alternative would be a rood-loft gallery of narrower dimensions, independent of the screen, and hanging against the wall over the chancel arch,—a less likely supposition.

The screen was of tall and dignified proportions ; the detail, so far as may be judged from what remains at North Cheriton, was of late character, probably coeval or nearly so with the chancel arch. The parish accounts of 1498 mention a payment to Robert “Carver” for the “Trayle under the Rood-lofte,” and in 1508, David Jonys “the peynter” is paid for his work.

The wall above the chancel opening is of great height, and formerly exhibited a large fresco, which was blotted out by the vandals in 1850. It has been described as a picture of three kings meeting death in the guise of three skeletons.

The Rood and attendant images no doubt found a place over the loft in their customary position and contributed to what

must have been a singularly rich and stately whole. The position of the rood-beam has not been ascertained, but there remains in the south wall of the chancel an "angel" corbel for the support of a secondary beam or screen before the altar, as we have at Leigh-on-Mendip and elsewhere.

The screen (now at North Cheriton) is said to retain traces of mediæval colour. The openings have four-centre arched heads, each divided by mullions into four lights, and the heads filled with late Perpendicular tracery. The central mullion is thickened and ascends unbroken into the heads of the arches. Beneath the transom rail (which has a sunk enrichment) are some very handsome traceried panels. The work has been a good deal pulled about to adapt it to its present place, and the head of the middle compartment has been lifted bodily above the screen, whilst in order to fill up the space within the limb of the arch, a quantity of spurious "Gothic" tracery work has been added, giving a general effect curious and, on the whole, not unpleasing.

But although the rood-screen has gone from Pilton, that church retains its north aisle screen, with a return or parclose of similar design, and consisting of a range of narrow vertical rectangular lights containing tracery of the "North Somerset" type illustrated in Plate II. These screens enclose a chantry chapel at the east end of the north aisle, now alas! invaded by the hideous, varnished pewing, with which this church is crammed.

The section crossing the aisle contains a pair of gates, later than the screen, and a subsequent insertion. They are probably of early XVII Century work, having a strong Renaissance admixture with a general Gothic form, and the tracery-heads over have been mutilated for their reception.

Below the transom of the screen are wide panels of a similar late character, exhibiting a variety of arabesques and foliage in low relief.

There is an excellent vine-leaf cornice enrichment on the



PILTON.

*From a Photograph by F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A.*



screen, probably dating from about 1498 when the screens were erected. The ancient colour upon this screen is preserved in comparative perfection.

There was standing in Pilton church not many years ago a fine Jacobean pulpit, dated 1618, but this again was turned out to make room for a modern vulgarity, and has been re-erected in a Yorkshire church. The old pulpit cloth was made from an ancient cope (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XIII, i, 21).

*Som. Record Soc., Pilton Churchwardens' Accounts.*

PRIDDY.—There are three sections of screenwork in this church, all of the representative local type. The rood-screen stands in the chancel arch, and the others in the arches north and south, in line with the same.

Both the rood-screen and that on the north are ancient, but the south aisle section has been added in recent years, being the gift of a local family. It is designed in conformity with the old, but is not so good in detail.

The rood-screen, as it now stands, shews six narrow lights, with the usual crocketed tracery-heads, to the north side of the central opening; four in the central compartment over the door-head, and four more on the south. Probably the last section was originally wider, but no doubt the screen must have been narrowed when set back. There is the usual flat 4-centre door-head, but the doors are missing; and the cornice enrichments and cresting have also disappeared. The lower compartments exhibit the usual pattern in the heads, of a cinque-foiled ogee-arch supporting two quatrefoiled circles. (Plate II.)

The screen in the north aisle is precisely similar in detail, but smaller, having three lights over the door, and two on each side. The hollows for two rows of enrichment remain in the cornice, but these were missing in 1902, when these notes were made.

A remarkable stone pulpit stands engaged with the pier respond on the south side of the chancel arch, the wall behind it being curiously cut away.



MELLS.—This church had originally a very lofty chancel-screen in keeping with the stately proportions of the fabric ; as is evidenced by the great height of the doorway of access to the rood-loft, which still remains in the wall on the north side of the chancel arch.

A number of carved traceried panels from the old screen remain, and are incorporated with the lectern, altar-rails, credence table, book-rest over same, and elsewhere, but the present chancel-screen, which was reconstructed in 1881, is virtually a new composition, and can hardly be commended as a design, since it fails not only to reproduce the ancient character of screens in this neighbourhood, but also to exhibit that grace and lightness of design which the old work shews. The lights are headed by very ponderous canopies of depressed ogee pattern, singularly heavy and clumsy, and this feature mars the good effect of the tracery work above, which is excellent. There is a rood upon the screen several sizes too big for it.

The parclose and aisle screens are the really interesting features of this church. Here we have a really scholarly and artistic reconstruction incorporating a number of panels, apparently ancient, the design of which accords to some extent with the rest of the series, though it has points of originality. (Plate II.)

The effect of these screens, with their excellent cornices and crestings, is singularly good, and, taken into combination with the new chancel fittings, which are of a most praiseworthy character, and the well intended (if somewhat mistaken) design of the chancel-screen, is undoubtedly good and inspires a sense of reverence, beauty, and order.

The church was originally seated with Jacobean benches, having tall ends of striking and original character, but at a recent date the writer saw these relegated to the vestry, where they were acting as a wall-panelling, excepting a few still "in situ" at the west end of the church.

LOXTON.—The screen here forms the sole distinction between nave and sanctuary.

It is of curiously rude and debased workmanship, all the detail being degraded. The lower panels show the linen-fold pattern, which the others of the "North Somerset" order do not. (Plate II.)

NORTON ST. PHILIP.—There is no rood-screen, but in each aisle there stands a high screen of carved oak, rather elaborate, but not of the best period either in design or workmanship. They are in fact a sort of debased imitation of Gothic work, and may very probably date from the XVII Century.

In addition to the screenwork noted in the foregoing list, this part of the country also contains screenwork of other types and periods, notice of which must be reserved for another article. The post-Reformation screenwork at Croscombe and Rodney Stoke is the best in the county: and there are interesting old screens at Whitchurch (Bristol), which come into another class of design, as also do those of Cheddar, Wrington, and Chew Magna.

Within recent years new screens having some claim to represent the traditional features have been erected at Frome (where the rood-loft is restored in its entirety), Camerton, Wraxall, Radstock, Nempnett and Yatton, whilst there are others of varying design at East Pennard, Chew Stoke, Baltousborough, Weston (Bath), and elsewhere. It seems to be a golden rule in these matters to adhere as strongly as possible to local type, and to introduce such minor variations as will give special interest without destroying the unity of the work with its class. Especially is the use of oak to be commended in revivals of screenwork.

Where materials foreign to their position are introduced, such as iron, copper, alabaster, or marble, no permanently happy or harmonious result can well be obtained. This mistake was often made in the Victorian restorations, with the result

that much money and effort, spent to beautify, was utterly wasted. In such cases as Kilmersdon, where a chancel-screen in hammered iron (good in itself) has been established side by side with an ancient screen of massive stone, the incongruity is painful. The iron is hopelessly "déclassé." The same may be said of work like that at Doultong and South Stoke, where iron and oak in the one case, and iron and copper in the other, are brought into combination.

The old North Somerset type of screen is simple, sensible, and inexpensive, and is earnestly commended by the writer to the attention of future screen builders.

# **The Glastonbury Lake Village :**

AN ACCOUNT OF A PORTION OF THE EXCAVATIONS  
UNDERTAKEN DURING 1906 AND 1907.

BY ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., AND H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

## **I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.**

**T**HE excavations at the Lake Village were reopened in 1907 on May 6, under the joint superintendence of the writers, and the work was carried on for six weeks. The area of ground explored consisted of a large section of the n.w. quarter of the village, together with the w. half of Dwelling-mound 13 lying near the s.w. border, 1080 square yards of ground being excavated during the season. During the digging several small areas of clay were discovered, unrecognizable as mounds upon the surface before the ground was disturbed, bringing the total number of dwelling-sites and areas of clay up to 90. The excavated ground included the following dwelling-mounds together with the intervening level spaces between them :—Mounds (or Areas of Clay) Nos. 66, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 89 were explored ; Mounds 73 and 75, partly examined in 1906, were completed, as were also portions of the following left from former years, 90 (1893), 13 (1896), 34 (1898), and 81 (1905).

The systematic examination of the entire village is now complete, with the exception of a small piece of ground on which the shed stands. The excavations were begun in March, 1892, and have therefore been in progress sixteen years. It is

the intention of the writers to describe in the present paper the above mentioned sites (omitting Mounds 13 and 34), together with Dwelling-mound 74 excavated in 1906.

A sketch-plan of the Village made in 1906 will be found in the *Proceedings*, Vol. LII, pt. ii, facing p. 94. The blank space "C" in that plan and the w. half of Mound 13 represent the area of the excavations conducted in 1907.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXVI, AND RELICS.

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate I).

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 24ft., and from E. to W. 19ft.

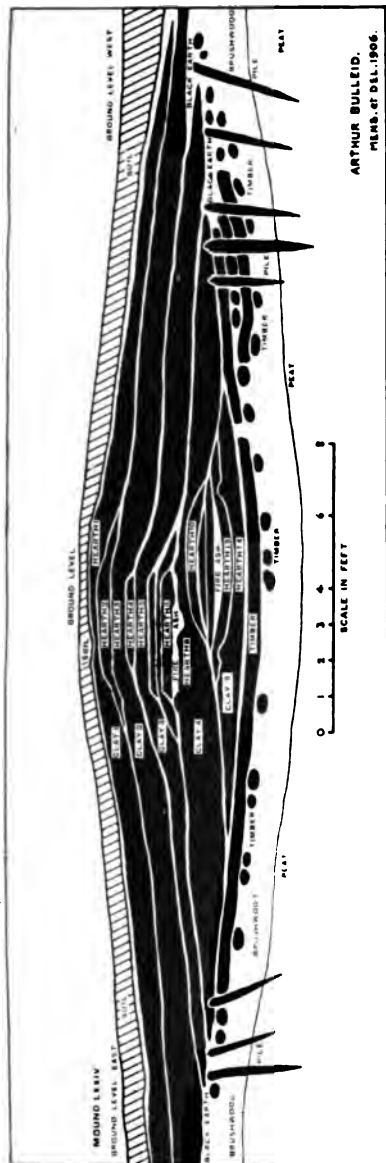
*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 9ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 5ins. at the centre to 12ins. near the N.E. margin, and 17 ins. near N.W. margin.

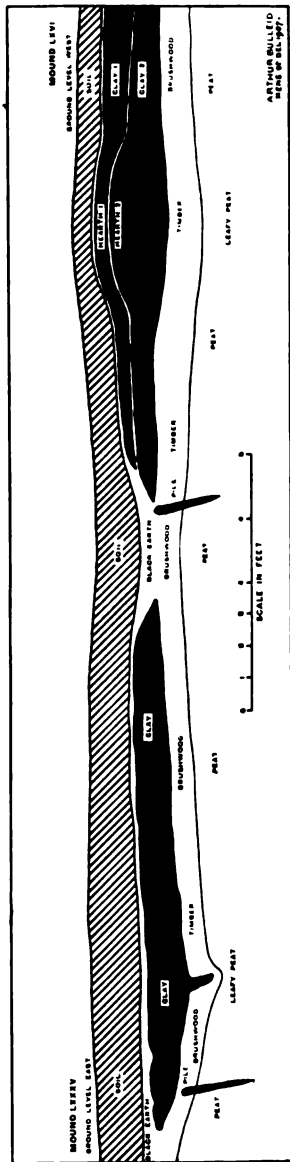
MOUND LXVI was of medium size, situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying E. of and joining Mound LXXIV, and N. of Mound LXXV. It was composed of two floors, the upper made of yellow, and the lower of dark grey, clay. The greatest depth of clay near the central picket was 18ins.

*Floor i* was of oval shape, measuring 20ft. N. and S. and 18ft. E. and W. The clay was 9ins. thick at 5ft N. of the central picket, and 11ins. deep at its greatest thickness. There were indications of a clay hearth placed excentrically S.E. of the middle of the floor, covering a space 5ft. 6ins. in diameter, and having a central area of hard baked clay from 2ft. to 2ft. 9ins. in diameter. In section the hearth was slightly convex, the centre being raised 3ins. above the margin. Black earth covered the floor from 4 to 5ins. deep, but there was no fire-ash on or around the hearth. Two lines of wall-posts were found along the N. margin of the floor.

*Floor ii* measured 24ft N. and S., 19ft. E. and W., and the greatest thickness of clay near the central picket was 7ins.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 74, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUNDS 66 AND 85, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



The uppermost hearth was a circular area of baked clay 5ft. in diameter E. and W., with a central part hard-baked and red measuring 2ft. 8ins. in diameter. It was convex in section, the centre being raised 8ins. above the E. and W. margins. The surface was covered by a layer of black fire-ash averaging 2ins. thick. At a depth of 5ins. under this hearth, another was discovered made of gravel measuring 3ft. 8ins. in diameter; a section made through the centre E. and W. was slightly convex, the fall towards the E. margin being 4 ins. and towards the W. margin 3ins. Below this there were two superimposed hearths of baked clay of smaller dimensions, the surface of the uppermost being level, and the lowermost slightly concave.

*Substructure.*—This was not strong, and consisted of a layer of brushwood with a few pieces of timber, the two together averaging 12ins. in thickness. The support under the central part of the mound was further increased by a layer of compressed rush placed between the clay and brushwood averaging 1½ins. in thickness. A mortised beam of oak, 10ft. long, lying lengthways in a N.W. and S.E. direction was found in the foundation under the S. half of the mound. The beam had two perforations and was evidently in its original position, as the holes were still filled by the oak piles that had been driven through into the peat to fix it. An alder tree stump with roots, *in situ*, was discovered under the foundation near the N. margin of the mound. The complete lower jaw of a small horse (height about 12 hands 3ins.) was found near the same spot on the surface of the rush-peat underlying the substructure.

*Relics discovered.*—Few objects of interest were found in or around this mound; those numbered are as follows:—

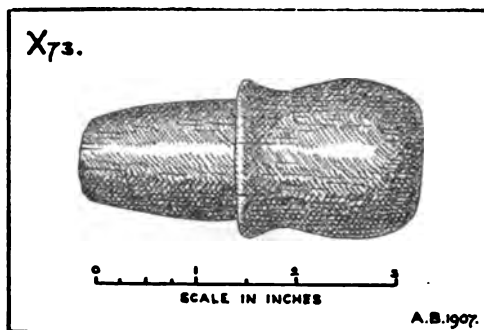
H 360. Finely worked object made from a red-deer tine, sawn square at both ends; length on the outside curve 118 mm. Figured in Plate VI. It has finely moulded ends, and in this respect is unlike anything of antler found in the village. Both the moulded ends consist of two ridges (ornamented with encircling incised lines) with a groove between. The mould-



ing at the larger end is 15.5 mm. wide, at the smaller end 10 mm. Just below the larger moulding is a circular perforation (diam., 6.7 mm.) bored transversely on the line of the greatest width of the tine. At a short distance within the moulding at both ends, on one face only, is an incised dot-and-circle. Precise use unknown; perhaps a cheek-piece of a bridle-bit. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVI, 3½ ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**H 361.** Handle of antler for an iron awl, traces of the corroded iron still remaining embedded in the smaller end of the handle. Figured in Plate VI. The object was sawn off square at both ends, the length on the outer curve being 48 mm.; double incised lines as ornament encircle both ends of the handle. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVI, 7 ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1907.

**H 362.** Large piece of stag's antler of bi-convex section, with a large transverse perforation, not quite circular, but averaging 17.5 mm. in diam. Probably the head of a hammer. Figured in Plate VI. It is in good preservation, and is of somewhat different character to the majority of antler hammers found in the village. Marks of blows are seen on one side. Max. length 72 mm.; max. girth 174 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXVI, 12½ ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1907.



Plug or stopper of oak, Mound LXVI, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1907.

**X 73.** A plug or stopper cut out of one piece of oak, the surface being smooth and even. Figured in the accompanying illustration. The transverse section was circular throughout, the greatest

length  $3\frac{7}{8}$  ins. and the greatest width  $1\frac{9}{16}$  ins. The upper or larger end was knob-shaped, and grooved to the depth of  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. At a distance of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. from this extremity the wood was notched in from  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep forming a shoulder, the thickness of the plug at this level measuring  $1\frac{3}{8}$  ins. Below the shoulder the lower or smaller end gradually tapered to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter. Found just beneath the layer of brushwood of Mound LXVI,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1907.

In addition to the above, the following unnumbered objects were found:—One-quarter of a globular bowl ornamented with a row of triangles (filled with crossed lines parallel to the sides) pointing downwards; a large complete triangular loom-weight with sides practically equilateral (the corners are rounded, the faces flat, average thickness  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins., it is perforated across each corner for suspension); a flint flake found W. of the mound; piece of a burnt flint; a stone muller (?); two large smooth pebbles; and remains of the crane (*Grus cinerea*) below the clay.

### III. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXIII, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 37 ft., and from E. to W. 26 ft.

*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 9 ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay varied from 6 ins. at the centre to 12 ins. at the N. margin, and 13 ins. at the S. margin.

**MOUND LXXIII.**—This mound, which was examined during 1905-7, was of large size, cone-shaped in outline, the longest diameter, lying N.W. and S.E., measuring 51 ft. It was situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, S.W. of Mound LXXIV, S. of Mound LXXI, and N. of Mound LXXXIV, and was composed of two layers of yellow clay.

*Floor i.*—The clay of this floor was level and of nearly uniform thickness throughout, the greatest thickness at the centre being 18 ins. The W. margin was continuous with Floor iii of Mound LXXII, and Floor i of Mound LXXVI. The S. extremity overlapped the clay of Mound LXXXIV, and

the E. margin was covered to some extent by Mounds LXXIV and LXXV. There were indications of a small baked clay hearth with a circular outline, 17ft. 6ins. to the S.E. of the central picket. The surface of the floor was covered with black earth and charcoal averaging 4ins. in thickness. The clay at the S. margin of the mound was bevelled and ended abruptly, the surface level falling 15ins. in 2ft. No wattle or other wood-work was discovered which could have been used to support or keep the clay in position.

*Floor ii* was of small extent; the greatest diameter was 13ft. 6ins., the N. and S. and E. and W. diameters measuring 6ft. and 11ft. respectively. There were no signs of it having been used as a dwelling-floor. No wall-posts or door-step were discovered.

*Substructure.*—Under the N. and W. quarters of the mound this was unimportant; under the S. quarter the foundation was composed of a layer of brushwood 9ins. thick resting on logs arranged lengthways in a N.E. and S.W. direction. Near the E. margin the timber was placed E.S.E. and W.N.W. The quantity of leafy peat underlying the substructure was slight.

*Relics discovered.*—Amongst the objects of importance were the following :—

B 346. Unfinished needle, length 57 mm. Found in trenching at the N. edge of Mound LXXIII, 10ft. from the central picket, 1906.

B 402. Bone skewer, made from the upper end and greater part of the shaft of the right tibia of a young sheep (?); length 147 mm. It has a smooth, blunted point; the upper end of the bone is perforated transversely, the circular hole on each side being 4 mm. in diam. Found near the N. edge of Mound LXXIII, 10½ft. from the central picket, 1906. A similar implement found in the village is figured in the *Proceedings*, vol. LII, pt. ii, p. 106, B224. Several bone skewers of similar character were found at Grimthorpe, near Pocklington, Yorks, and are exhibited in the British Museum.

**B 403.** Half a polished metatarsus of sheep or goat, with circular perforation 6 mm. in diam. at the proximal end. An incipient hole is seen on one side in the middle of the shaft, close to the point where the bone has been fractured. Found near the N. margin of Mound LXXIII, 11ft. from the central picket, 1906. Another broken, perforated metatarsus was found in this mound; also a metacarpus, perforated.

**E 245.** Stout but small child's finger-ring of bronze, ornamented by a continuous groove round the middle. Figured in Plate V. Width at front 3·3 mm. tapering to 1·8 mm. at back; int. diam. 12 mm.; split transversely at back. Found under the clay of Mound LXXIII, 10½ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1905.

**E 259.** Penannular ring-brooch of bronze, composed of wire averaging 1·3 mm. in diam.; max. int. width of ring 19 mm. The ends terminate in spirals of nearly three turns, the wire tapering slightly at the end. Figured in Plate V. One of the spiral coils is broken; width of the opening between the spirals 7·5 mm. Ext. width of the brooch at the spirals 25 mm. The plain arched pin is in position, length 29·5 mm. in a straight line. Found in the black earth on the surface of Mound LXXIII, 7ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 260.** Portion of a bronze rivet-head, rather above the average in size. Found in the black earth below the clay of Mound LXXIII, 8ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 262.** Bronze harness ornament, complete, but somewhat corroded. Figured in Plate V. It consists of two conjoined discs, each 20·5 mm. in diam. Both discs are bored centrally by holes about 5·5 mm. in diam., converting them into a figure "8" design. The discs are concavo-convex in section; their concave faces may have been filled with enamel; the convex face is ornamented round the middle of each of the conjoined rings by little circles in slight relief (diam. 2·5 mm.) enclosing small depressions—in fact, a dot-and-circle pattern. The discs are not only joined centrally to form an 8-shaped design, but

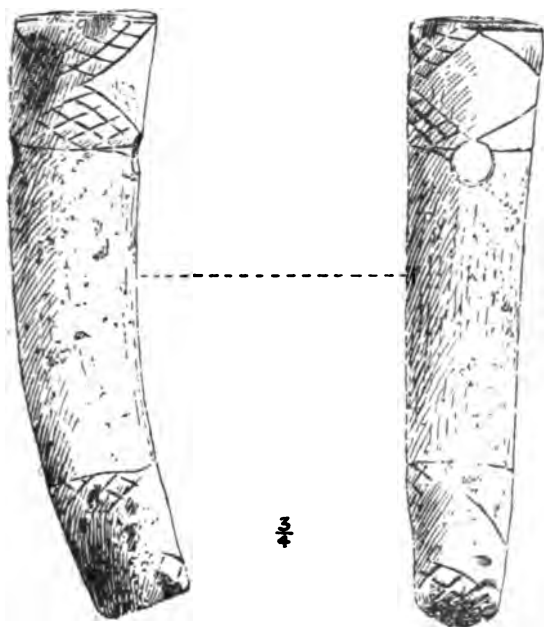
the outer sides of the upper and lower halves of the 8 are connected vertically by a bar on either side (of circular section, diam. 3.3 mm.) round which leather strap-ends had probably been attached. Each bar terminates in flat stops 9 mm. in diam., at the point where the bars are connected with the 8-shaped part of the object. Max. height of the ornament 38 mm.; max. width 36 mm. Found in the peat under the clay of Mound LXXIII, 7ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906. A harness ornament of somewhat similar character and design was found with other Late-Celtic objects in General Pitt-Rivers's last excavations on the site of a Roman building at Park House Farm, Iwerne, Dorset, 1897.

**H 346.** Tine of red-deer antler, measuring 260 mm. ( $10\frac{2}{3}$  ins.) in length along the outside curve. It has the appearance of having been 'stabbed' over the greater part of its surface by deep, irregular incisions, the purpose of which is unknown to the writers. Found in the peat under Mound LXXIII, 8ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 359.** Worked tine of red-deer in a somewhat friable condition; present length of the outer curve 113 mm. Figured in Plate VI. It is perforated by two holes through the narrowest and flattest part of the tine, the broken one at the butt-end being about 6 mm. in diameter, the larger hole (9 by 8 mm.) being 35 mm. from the tip of the tine. Probably a cheek-piece of a horse's bit. Found under the clay of Mound LXXIII, 36ft. to the S.E. of the central picket, 1907.

Judging from the frequency with which these side-pieces of bridle-bits, of varying types, have been found in the village, the horse must have been common among the lake-dwellers, not necessarily on the site of the village, but at least in the neighbouring hill-country. This is not altogether borne out by the number of remains of horse found on the site, a far greater proportion of remains of oxen having been discovered. On the other hand, it is quite probable that many of these so-called "cheek-pieces" were used for other purposes at present unknown.

These tines are perforated in various ways. Some are perforated in two places through the narrowest and flattest part of the tine near both ends, as in H 359 (see Plate VI), and H 284 (see *Proceedings*, Vol. L, pt. ii, pl. viii, facing p. 83). Others again are perforated with two holes at similar points but in an



Cut piece of red-deer antler, perhaps a cheek-piece of a bridle-bit.

Found in Gough's Cavern, Cheddar.

*For comparison with those found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.*

*(From a drawing by Mr. E. Sprankling.)*

opposite direction to those mentioned above, that is, from the convex to the concave side, like H 329 (see *Proceedings*, Vol. LII, pt. ii, pl. v, facing p. 110). Others have only one perforation near the butt-end, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another. There is a great resemblance between these curved and perforated objects and similarly shaped ones of antler which have been found in the Lake Dwellings of the Bronze

Age of Switzerland and elsewhere. They have been regarded as the cheek-pieces which, in connection with a leather thong, formed a bridle-bit (see Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 525).

For the sake of comparison we figure a Somerset example of one of these objects found near the surface of the floor of Gough's Cavern at Cheddar. It is composed of red-deer antler; length on the outer curve 111 mm. ( $4\frac{3}{8}$  ins.); maximum width at the larger end 24 mm.; diameter of perforation 8 mm. On the convex side considerable friction has taken place in two places at each end, the flattening shown by the dark shading in the drawing occurring on both sides. Precisely the same kind of flattening caused by constant rubbing is seen on a similar object of antler found at "Ham Turn," w. side of Ham Hill, S. Somerset, 1905, and exhibited in Taunton Museum. The ornamentation of the Cheddar specimen should be compared with the band of trellis-work pattern seen on a similar object from the Charioteer's Barrow, Arras (see Canon Greenwell's "Iron Age Burials in Yorkshire," *Archæologia*, Vol. 60, p. 283); and on a worked tine from Hod Hill, in the British Museum.

**M 40.** Several fragments of human skull. Found on the surface of the substructure of Mound LXXIII, 7ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

In addition to the above the following unnumbered objects were found:—A triangular loom-weight and portions of others of baked clay; sling-bullet of baked clay; burnt flint; six flint flakes; piece of bone gnawed by a dog; fragment of an iron ring found below the clay; small portion of a crucible; and quantities of coarse pottery under the clay of Floor i on the surface of the substructure.

## DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXIV, AND RELICS.

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate I).

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 33ft., and from E. to W. 32ft.



# GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

General view from the N.W. of the Second Floor of Mound 74, with the Hearth in the middle. This view also shows indications of the section cut through this dwelling in 1902.

*From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.*





*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 15ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil near the central picket was 3ins., at the N.E. margin 15ins., and at the W. margin 13ins.

MOUND LXXIV was of large size, situated near the centre of the N.W. quarter of the village, lying N.E. of Mound LXXIII, N.W. of Mound LXXV, and S.S.E. of Mound LXXXIII. The mound was composed of five floors, and a series of fourteen superimposed hearths. The total depth of the clay near the centre of the mound was 4ft. 2ins.

*Floor i* was a large area of yellow clay measuring 32ft. in diameter E. and W., the average thickness of which was 7ins. The hearth No. 1 was within 4ins. of the surface, and was made of baked clay overlaid by a soft rubbly concretion, (probably calcined upper lias gravel). The outline was somewhat oval, its greatest diameter measuring 4ft. 2ins., and it was placed excentrically S.W. of the central picket. Floor i was separated with difficulty from the underlying clay.

*Floor ii* was of similar dimensions to Floor i and also composed of yellow clay. The average thickness of the floor over the E. half was 8ins. It is well represented in the photograph, Plate II.<sup>1</sup> There were two hearths belonging to Floor ii, (Nos. 2 and 3.) Hearth 2 was a raised circular patch of yellow clay, bow-shaped in section, measuring 6ft. E. and W. through the base, the upper surface being within 5ins. of the surface. The centre was occupied by an area of red clay, 3ft. 3ins. wide, and 3ins. at its greatest depth, on the surface of which thirty small water-worn sandstone pebbles were embedded. The stoned area measured 2ft. 3ins. in diameter, the largest stone being 5ins. long, 2ins. wide, and  $\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick. The surface of the hearth was slightly tilted over towards the E., the difference in the level of the E. and W. margins being 3ins. The W. margin was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. below the

1. This photograph shows some of the turf-clad mounds in the E., S.E. and central parts of the village.

level of the highest central part of the hearth, the E. margin being 9½ ins. below the same point. The margin of the hearth showed no signs of moulding. This hearth is well seen in the photograph, Plate II; and, in section, on the top of the superimposed hearths represented in Plate IV. Hearth 3 was made of blue clay and was placed immediately under Hearth 2. It measured 4 ft. in diameter E. and W. Floor ii was easily separated from the underlying clay of Floor iii, especially over the W. half of the dwelling where there was a quantity of fire-ash, at one place 4 ins. deep. A cat's skull was dug up near the N.N.E. margin.

*Floor iii* was made of yellow clay, and measured 28 ft. E. and W. There were distinct traces of flooring-boards on the surface of the N. half; some of the pieces were lying parallel in a N.W. and S.E. direction. There were two hearths belonging to Floor iii (Hearths 4 and 5). Hearth 4 was a small circular area of blue clay, measuring 2 ft. 3 ins. in diameter E. and W., with a remarkably clear and well-preserved moulded edge. Hearth 5 was a circular area of baked clay with irregular surface, measuring 4 ft. in diameter E. and W. Floor iii separated with ease from the underlying floor.

*Floor iv* measured 23 ft. in diameter E. and W.; it was covered with a layer of wood having the appearance of brushwood; some pieces of timber were also seen radiating from the hearth towards the edge of the clay, the brushwood being placed at right angles parallel to the dwelling-wall. A series of four hearths belonged to this floor, viz., Hearths 6, 7, 8 and 9.

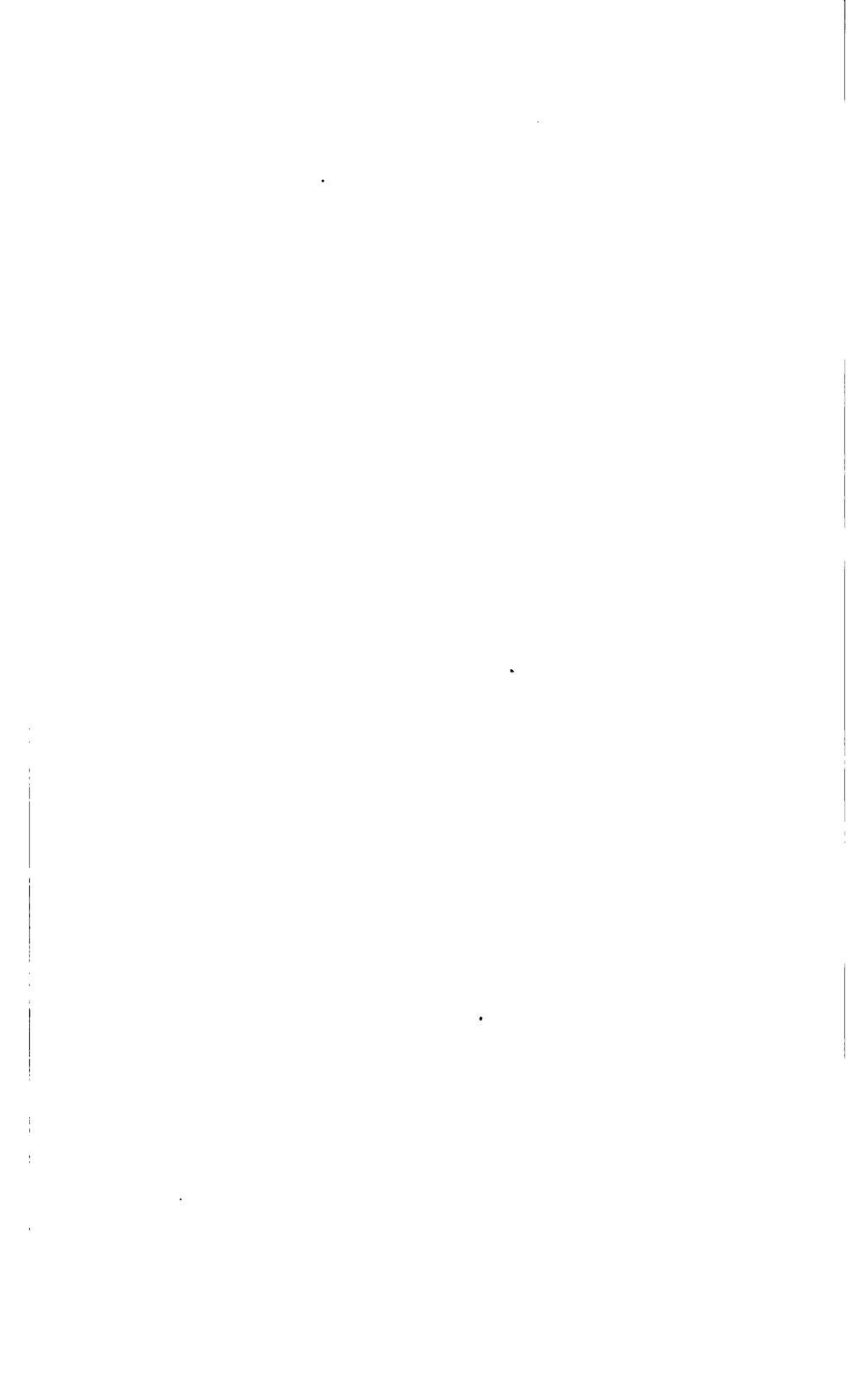
Hearth 6 was made of gravel, of circular outline, with a well-defined moulded edge along the E. margin. The surface was nearly flat, but slightly tilted towards the S.E.; it measured 3 ft. 6 ins. across the top, the diameter of the base being 3 ft. 9 ins. The average depth of the gravel was 3 ins.

Hearth 7 was made of grey clay, of circular outline, with a moulded edge which was more noticeable along the W. margin. The surface was flat, but tilted towards the E., the difference in



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

Sectional View of some of the superimposed Hearths of Dwelling-mound 74; taken from the N.; the Hearth seen in the foreground is No. 9 from the top.



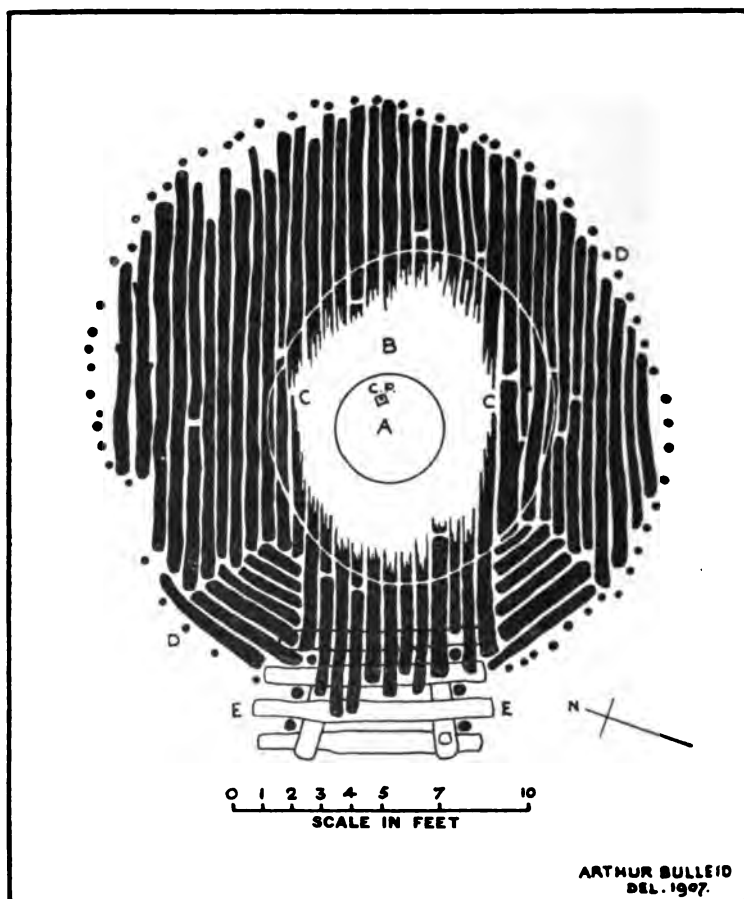
the level of the w. and e. margins being 2ins. The average thickness of the clay was 2½ins.

Hearth 8 was made of bright orange-coloured gravel resting on a thin substratum of grey clay; the average thickness of the gravel was 3ins., and of the clay 1in. The surface was flat, the outline quadrilateral with corners rounded off; the margin was finely moulded, especially along the w. margin. The greatest width across the top e. and w. was 3ft., and through the base 3ft. 10ins. There was a difference of 1½ins. in the level of the e. and w. margins.

Hearth 9 was made of baked clay, having a circular outline; the surface was of a dark brown colour and very uneven, one depression being as deep as 3ins., filled with fire-ash. The hearth consisted of two parts, a central area measuring 3ft. 3ins. in diameter, and a low moulded rim surrounding it, the rim, semi-circular in section, averaging 6ins. wide across the base and 1½ins. high. The width of the hearth, including the rim, was 4ft. 6ins. The greater part of this hearth is seen in the foreground of the photograph, Plate III. This sectional view of the superimposed hearths down to and including the fourth floor was taken from the n.

*Floor v* was a small area of yellow clay, measuring 12ft. in diameter, and consisting of a narrow fringe of clay surrounding five large superimposed baked clay hearths. The hearths were placed excentrically, and s.w. of the central picket. Hearth 10 was a circular area of baked clay with a symmetrical convex surface, measuring 4ft. 6ins. in diameter and 3ins. in depth. Hearth 11 was of nearly the same size and of similar shape. Hearth 12 was made of baked clay, of circular outline, and convex in section. The margin was not moulded. The diameter e. and w. was between 5 and 6ft. wide, the w. margin being 5ins. below the level of the highest point at the centre. Hearth 13 was separated from the under-surface of Hearth 12 by 5ins. of white fire-ash. Hearth 13 was a circular area of baked clay 5ft. in diameter e. and w., slightly con-

cave in section, the centre being 4ins. below the level of the w. margin. Hearth 14 was a circular area of baked clay 4ft.



Plan of the Substructure of Dwelling-mound LXXIV, Glastonbury  
Lake Village, 1906.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. Hearth 11, Floor V.              | D. Wall-posts.                                    |
| B. Area within white line, Floor V. | E. Arrangement of timber at entrance of dwelling. |
| C. Timber platform.                 | C.P. Central picket.                              |

in diameter E. and w., concave in section, and surrounded by a raised moulded rim. The rim was semi-circular in section,

2½ins. high and 6ins. wide across the base. The centre of the hearth was 4½ins. below the floor level at the w. margin immediately outside the rim.

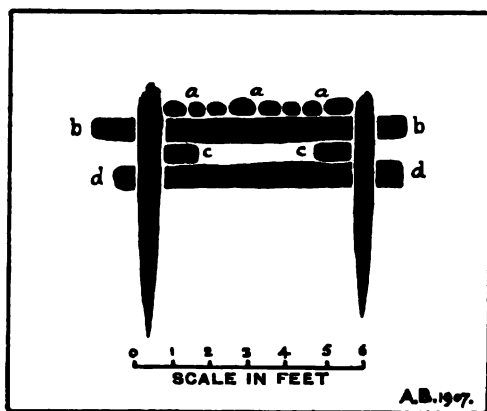
*Substructure.*—This was well preserved and the arrangement of timber was of exceptional interest. (See Photographic view, Plate IV, and the diagrammatic drawing, p. 114).

A belt of timber and brushwood surrounded and supported the margin of the mound, the wood being chiefly arranged parallel to the edge of the clay. A central area of roughly circular outline, measuring 19½ft. N. and S. by 19ft. E. and W., was occupied by a platform of alder timbers; the pieces were placed lengthways side by side in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction. The timbers were whole and covered with bark, cut in lengths of from 6 to 12 feet, and measuring from 5 to 9ins. wide. From N. to S. across the platform there were thirty-five pieces. The platform as a whole was somewhat basin-shaped, the deepest part of the concavity being 13ins. below the marginal level. Immediately along the edge of the timber there was a ring of small piles, arranged from 6 to 15ins. apart, at an average distance of 9ft. 6ins. from the central picket. Two other lines of piles were placed concentrically at a radius of 10ft. 6ins. and 12ft. 3ins. respectively, the rings being more distinct along the S., S.E. and E. margins of the dwelling. Besides the piles placed in line, scores of similar posts were found without apparent arrangement from 12 to 15ft. distant from the central picket. The position of all the piles found in connection with this dwelling is indicated by white laths in the photographic view, Plate IV.

At the W.S.W. side of the dwelling, the lines of small piles were discontinued for a space of 6ft. At this spot a remarkable arrangement of woodwork was noticed, quite different to any other part of the platform, and clearly marking the site of the dwelling entrance. On either side of the space there were three large piles placed 1ft. apart and in line, each line radiating from the centre to the circumference of the dwelling.



The middle post in each line of three was the terminal post of the inner circle of small piles surrounding the platform. The spaces between the three large piles were occupied by the ends of two horizontally placed beams measuring 8ft. long (*b.b.* see accompanying diagram) and lying lengthways N.W. and S.E., and parallel with the margin of the platform. A third beam of similar proportions was placed parallel with these on the dwelling side of the innermost of the large piles. These



Vertical Section of Timber-work at the entrance of  
Dwelling-mound LXXIV, E.E. on plan, page 114,  
Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

beams supported the extremities of some of the platform timbers (*a.a.a.*), and were resting upon two beams (*c.c.*) placed parallel with the two lines of large piles. A third and deeper layer of beams (*d.d.*) were found lying parallel to *b.b.* A somewhat similar arrangement of timber and piles was found in 1896 at the W. side of Mound IX. At either side of the entrance the timbers of the platform were arranged in the form of a triangle, the base being towards the margin of the dwelling and the apex towards the centre.

Along the margin of the platform in four distinct situations, *i.e.* W., S.W., S.S.E. and S.E. pieces of timber were placed



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906.

General View of the Timberwork Substructure of Dwelling-mound 74; the surface of Hearth 11 is seen in the middle; parts of Glastonbury in the distance. Taken from a raised platform on the N.W.

OR&

parallel to and upon the margin of the platform, and immediately inside the inner row of small piles. A mortised beam was found *in situ* lying in a N.W. and S.E. direction, partly under the S.E. margin of Mound LXXIV, and partly under the clay of Mound LXXV.

Under the main platform there were large beams placed at irregular intervals in a N. and S. direction. An alder stump with roots *in situ* was found in the peat near the S. E. margin of the mound. The leafy layer of peat was well marked under all parts of the mound. Quantities of rough pottery in fragments were found along the W. margin of Floors iii and iv.

*Relics discovered.*—Among the “finds” of importance from Mound LXXIV were:—

**B 405.** Short, stout needle, made apparently from bird-bone; length 48·5 mm. Figured in Plate V. The head is roughly oval and flat, and 7·2 mm. in maximum width; the eye is of an irregular oval form, 4 mm. long. Found in the black earth under the edge of the fifth floor of Mound LXXIV, 12ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1906. Four complete bone needles of this character, but rather larger and presumably of the same date, were found in Gough's Cavern at Cheddar, and are exhibited in Weston-super-Mare Museum.

**B 406.** Piece of highly polished bone broken at one end; length 52·7 mm. On one side only, near the complete end, is a perforation of elongated oval form (length 10 mm.), slightly pinched in at the middle. Found in the black earth below the clay of Mound LXXIV, 14ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1906.

**C 28.** Portion of a thick crucible (maximum thickness 20 mm.) with bronze adhering to the inner surface. Found in black earth 16ft. to the W.N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906. Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., believes that the clays found in association with the Somerset lias, or oolite, or the alluvium, would not be at all suitable for the manufacture

of the crucibles found in the village; and he thinks they were probably made from material procured from the fire-clay and gritty gannister beds of the Bristol coalfield.

**C 29.** Fragment of the base of a crucible. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 8ft. to the S.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**D 74.** Disc of baked clay, 24·5 mm. in diameter, of bi-convex section; maximum thickness 11 mm. Figured in Plate V. It is too small for an unfinished spindlewhorl; it may have been intended for use in a game, or as a counter. Found in trenching in the black earth 17ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906.

**E 243.** Bronze rivet-head, diameter 15 mm.; of rounded form and hollow, composed of material only 0·5 mm. thick. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 2. The heads of these rivets so commonly found in the village are precisely similar to the brass-headed nails known by upholsterers as "French furniture nails." Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 5ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1902.

**E 244.** Small bronze fibula, length 34 mm., with spring of coiled wire 1·3 mm. thick. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 1. Like other fibulæ of this class, it has been formed from one piece of metal, with the exception of the axis, which passes through the cylindrical space enclosed by the coils. The spring, beginning from the bow, makes five twists outwards on one side, then arches over the back of the coil and completes five turns inwards. The summit of the bow is of circular section (diam. 4·3 mm.). The catch-plate is not perforated in this example, and it is somewhat clumsy in proportion to its total length. The flat face of the catch-plate is decorated merely by an oblique incised line, which joins, on the bow, two transverse grooves representing an ornamental survival of the band or collar which originally served the useful purpose of fastening the retroflected end to the bow. Found on the lowest floor of Mound LXXIV, 4½ft. to the N.N.W. of the

central picket, 1902. Other fibulæ of this type have been found in the village—viz., E 5, 22, 26, and 158. Hod Hill is represented by two brooches of this type, and one was found in the Spettisbury entrenchment, Dorset;<sup>1</sup> these are in the British Museum.

**E 253.** An ovoid lump, apparently of bronze dross, length 45·5 mm.; max. diam., 24·5 mm. Found on the lowest floor of Mound LXXIV, 4ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1902.

**E 254.** Bronze needle, length 68 mm.; in a good state of preservation, except that it has been slightly bent by a knock from the workman's spade. Figured in Plate V. It has been flattened out near the top to provide sufficient width (4·1 mm.) for the boring of the eye, which is of bi-concave outline, 6 by 2 mm. The top of the eye is 7 mm. from the upper end of the needle. Found in trenching in the black earth, 20½ft. to the N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906. A similar needle, E 43, was found in Mound XLII, 1894. This type of needle has been found in Scotland, in the Broch of Lamaness, Sanday; in the Weem at Cairnconan; from the shell-mounds of Reay, Sutherland; and from the Glenluce Sands. (These are shown in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh).

**E 255.** Bronze rivet-head, similar to E 243; diam. 11 mm., height 6·5 mm., with the usual rivet in position. Found in trenching in the black earth, 21ft. to the N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906.

**E 263.** Piece of much corroded thin bronze, attached to wood by means of two bronze rivets 2·5 mm. in diam. Found in the black earth 16ft. to the W.N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906.

**E 264.** Solid bronze finger-ring, complete, ornamented by a deep continuous groove round the middle. Figured in Plate V. Int. diam. 16 mm.; width of the ring at front 5 mm., tapering to 3·3 mm. at back; bi-convex cross-section. Found on the

1. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1st ser., IV, 188.

third floor of Mound LXXIV,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 265.** Spiral finger-ring of bronze, the coil completing three-and-a-half circles or turns. Figured in Plate V. The wire from which it was made is of flattened oval section, 3 by 1.3 mm. (it tapers, however, towards the ends); max. depth of the ring 12 mm.; int. diam. 16 mm. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 3 ft. to the E. of the central picket and close to the hearth, 1906. Over a dozen similar rings have been found in the village from time to time, but none more perfect than that under consideration.

**E 266.** Apparently a piece of bronze dross. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 4 ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

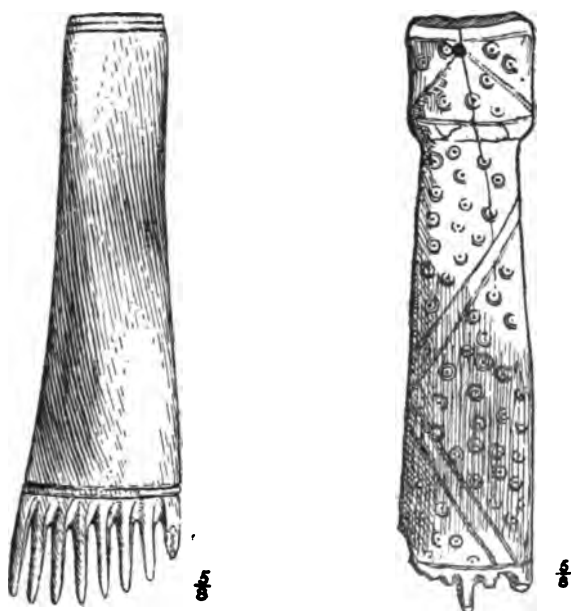
**E 267.** Portion of a band of thin bronze plate, width 32.5 mm., with rivet-holes (diam. 2 mm.) Found on the timber substructure of Mound LXXIV, 4 ft. to the n.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**F 376.** Small flint scraper. Found on the fifth floor of Mound LXXIV,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the s.s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 325.** Weaving-comb of antler found in seventeen fragments, the edges of which were much weathered and rounded. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 4. It is somewhat curved longitudinally, and in length it exceeds any of the combs from the village; length 218 mm. (8½ ins.); max. width 41 mm. It has a square butt-end; the usual perforation is seen near this end. Few of the teeth remain intact, but there were ten originally. The comb is ornamented near the base of the teeth by fourteen representations of the dot-and-circle pattern faintly incised, but without any systematic arrangement. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 10 ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1902. (This comb is now in the British Museum).

**H 326.** Portion of the handle of a weaving-comb of antler, in two pieces, which do not join. Figured in the *Proceedings*,

Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 5. It has a smooth rounded butt-end. The hole for suspension is countersunk on the upper surface. The smaller fragment is ornamented by a circular depression, with a small hole in the centre (which, however, does not extend through the comb-handle, as the illustration



Plain weaving-comb of antler found in the "Central Plateau" of the N. spur of Ham Hill, S. Somerset, 1907. (*On left-hand side.-- Drawn by Mr. E. Sprankling.*)

Ornamented weaving-comb found in association with a rude cooking-pot of earthenware in a pit-dwelling at Oldbury Camp, N. Wilts, in 1875, by Mr. Henry Cunningham, and now in Devizes Museum. (*On right-hand side.—From a sketch by Mr. E. Cook.*)

*For comparison with the weaving-combs found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.*

indicates); this decoration seems to have been produced by means of a centrebit. Found on the margin of Mound LXXIV, 16ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1902.

H 327. Portion of a weaving-comb of antler which probably had nine teeth originally. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol.



XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 6. It is very smooth owing to prolonged use. The decoration consists of a series of roughly incised and uneven lines across the comb. Found on the timberwork substructure of Mound LXXIV, 8ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1902.

**H 340.** Portion of a large weaving-comb, found in several fragments; length 109 mm. ( $4\frac{5}{8}$  ins.); width at the dentated end 41 mm. It originally had nine teeth, of which five remain complete; they average 21 mm. in length and the points are fairly sharp. Slight transverse grooves are seen on the lower surface of the teeth. The comb is ornamented by crossed oblique lines from side to side forming triangular and diamond-shaped interspaces, and similar in this respect to H 187. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXIV, 7ft. to the n.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 341.** Point of a tine, length 75 mm., exceedingly smooth from prolonged use. Figured in Plate VI. Perforated by three holes, the centres of the two upper ones being 12 mm. apart, the central one and the lower being divided by a greater distance, viz., 16.5 mm. The hole nearest the point is rather larger, and is not so round as the other holes. Between the squared end and the first hole the object is encircled by three incised lines, much worn down by perpetual friction. The precise use of the object is not known, but it is complete. Found in trenching in the black earth,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the n.w. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906.

**H 342.** Weaving-comb of antler in process of manufacture, with smooth surface exhibiting marks of tooling. The ten teeth (length 27 mm.) have not been sharpened, the apices being quite flat, and the interdental notches have only been roughly cut, probably with a knife, and not a fine saw. Most of the unfinished teeth have been cut obliquely instead of parallel to the axis of the comb. Length 142 mm. ( $5\frac{5}{8}$  ins.); max. width of the dentated end 44 mm. There is no decoration on the handle and no hole for suspension, and the only

attempt at ornamentation is the transverse incised line at the base of the teeth which may probably have served as a guiding-line in cutting them. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 7ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 343.** Tine of roe-deer antler, length 145 mm., worked at one end to a very smooth point; the other end has been sawn off square and perforated longitudinally; this aperture meets a transverse hole bored on one side of the antler 13 mm. above the base. Figured in Plate VI. Perhaps used in decorating pottery; the hole probably for suspension. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 5ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 344.** Hammer of red-deer antler, the handle consisting of the brow-tine, the hammering end being represented by the burr; length 220 mm. (8 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins.) Figured in Plate VI. The base of the bez-tine remains and forms part of the back of the hammer. At this point the antler has been sawn transversely. The circumference of the antler midway between the brow- and bez-tines is 174 mm. The handle was found broken in many pieces, but has now been almost completely restored. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 6ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 349.** Tine of red-deer antler, length 142 mm., sawn square at the base; the point has been smoothed, but both ends are now somewhat disfigured by teeth-marks caused by gnawing. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXIV, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 351.** Hammer-head made from the base of a large red-deer antler, found unbroken; length on the upper ext. curve 145 mm. Figured in Plate VI. Both the brow- and the bez-tines have been sawn off. The minimum circumference of the antler midway between the deficient tines is 195 mm. The transverse hole of oblong section (32 by 21 mm.) for the wooden handle runs in a line parallel to the face of the burr. The latter shows much evidence of prolonged use, and the

sides of the hammer-head are 'pecked' to a considerable extent. Found on the surface of the substructure of Mound LXXIV, 10½ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1906. Similar hammers have been previously found in the village, one (H 171) being figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. L, pt. 2, pl. viii; another (H 318) in Vol. LII, pt. 2, pl. v. These hammer-heads of antler have, on rare occasions, been found in barrows of the Bronze Age, in Wilts, Yorks and Derbyshire, etc. One from Collingbourn is figured in *Archæologia*, XLIII, 438; another from Cop Heap Hill, Warminster (*Stourhead Collection Catalogue*, Devizes Museum, 60). Three similar hammers of the Bronze Age are exhibited in the British Museum; one was found in a barrow near Scarborough (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, IV, 105); one with an unburnt body at Cowlam, E. R. Yorks (Greenwell's "British Barrows," 43); and another with an unburnt body in a barrow at Crosby Garrett, Westmoreland (*Op. cit.*, 390).

**H 354.** Curved knife-handle composed of a worked tine of red-deer antler of tapering oval section. Figured in Plate VI. The bottom of the handle measures 15·5 by 11·3 mm., the point of the tine having been cut off; the other end measures 32·5 by 24 mm. The base of the tang of the iron knife, secured by two iron rivets, still remains in position, being let into a slit in the handle, to a depth of 32·5 mm. on the outside curve of the antler. Length of the handle along the outside curve 258 mm. (10½ins.) Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 4ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 355.** Portion of a weaving-comb of antler with short teeth, of which the greater part of five remain. It is decorated with four dots-and-circles. Found in the black earth under the clay of Mound LXXIV, 14ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 356.** Weaving-comb, length 148 mm. (5½ins.) The handle-end is squared off, one corner having been gnawed by a dog; the perforation for suspension, however, is complete.

diam. 6 mm. Five of the ten teeth remain, the longest measuring 21·5 mm.; max. width at the dentated end 41·5 mm. The transverse, oblique, and zigzag grooves with which the shaft is decorated have been roughly cut with a knife, and the incisions have been bevelled, rendering it similar in character to H 111. The comb is much polished from prolonged use. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXIV, 8½ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**H 357.** Portion of an unknown object of red-deer antler; length in a straight line 182 mm.; max. width 45·5 mm.; section concavo-convex. On two sides and one end it has been carefully sawn; the other end is broken. The face of this broad antler has been smoothed to a certain extent; near the top and bottom are two rather deep transverse saw-cuts, and near the middle of the object a circular depression (not a perforation) 7·5 mm. in diam. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXIX, 14ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

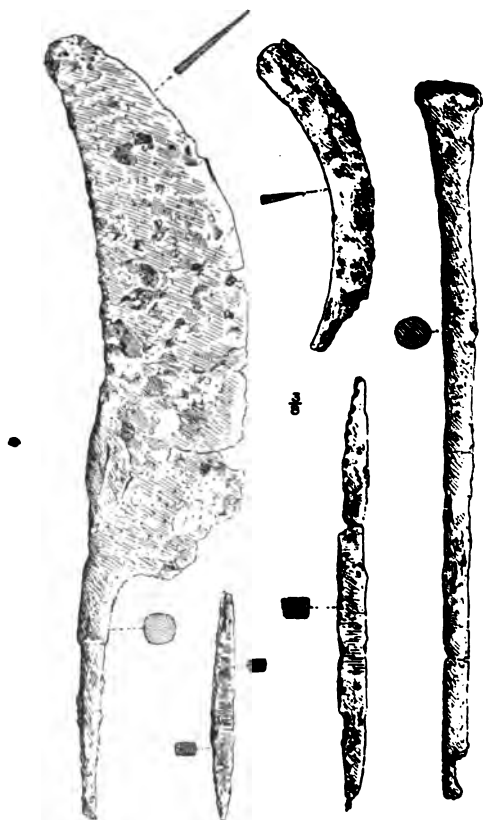
**I 95.** Horse's snaffle-bit of iron, much corroded and in three parts. It is seen that the pair of "links" forming the greater part of the bit are connected in the middle by an iron ring, and that on the outer sides portions of large iron rings, to which the bridle was attached, adhere by corrosion. Found in Mound LXXIX, 8ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1902. Similar snaffle-bits have been found in the village; also at Bigbury and Hunsbury Camps.

**I 97.** Portion of a thin knife or dagger, length 87 mm. Found in the peat near the edge of Mound LXXIV, 16ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**I 98.** Small iron file, pointed at both ends, length 82 mm.; max. width 7·5 mm. Figured on p. 126. The file-markings are at right angles to the length of the tool, and there are about twenty-eight grooves and twenty-eight ridges to the inch. Found close to the last (I 97). A small file with forty grooves and ridges to the inch (I 47) was found in Mound XLII, 1895.

I 99. Three portions of blades of knives. Found, together, with the last.

I 100. Large curved, tanged iron knife, perhaps used for cutting up meat. Figured below. Total length in a



Iron objects found in the Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906-7.

I 98. Small file.

I 102. Large file.

I 108. Long bolt.

I 100. Large curved knife, with tang.

I 105. Narrow curved knife-blade.

(Drawn by Mr. Ernest Sprankling.)

straight line 279 mm. (11ins.) Single-edged blade, the edge being convex and strongly curved; the back concave and 5.5 mm. thick towards the base; max. width of blade 53 mm.;

the tip is deficient. The tang, which has an iron collar at the top, is of quadrangular section and 90 mm. long; the base, however, is deficient. Found in the clay of the fifth floor of Mound LXXIV, 6½ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1906. No similar blade has been found in the village. Two smaller knives of similar form were found by Pitt-Rivers at Mount Caburn (*Archæologia*, XLVI, pl. xxiv, figs. 6 and 7). Small knives of like shape were also found at Hunsbury; also one at Hod Hill, Dorset (Brit. Mus.). A somewhat similar curved iron knife is figured in Anderson's "Uriconium," pl. xii, fig. 1.

I 101. Small pointed iron implement, in two pieces. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 7ft. to the W. of the central picket, 1906.

I 102. Iron file of quadrangular section, pointed at both ends; badly corroded, length 155 mm. (6½ins.) Figured on p. 126. The transverse ribbings of a fairly coarse file are seen on one face, and others are barely traceable on the three other faces also. Max. width in the middle 10 mm. Found in the section dug in 1902 at the level of the third floor of Mound LXXIV, 8ft. to the S. of the central picket, 1906. Similar files have been found in the village, viz., I 13, I 81, and I 84.

I 105. Blade of a narrow curved iron knife, max. length 111 mm. in a straight line; average width of the blade 15 mm. Figured on p. 126. As in the case of the heavy knife, I 100, the cutting-edge takes a convex curve, the concave back being 2·5 mm. in thickness. Found on the timber substructure of Mound LXXIV, 8ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1906.

P 177. Handle or loop of a hand-made pot with cylindrical aperture 11 mm. in diam.; width of projection 12 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth 24ft. to the W.N.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXIV, 1906. Handles of pots are rare in the village.

Q 50. Upper stone of a quern, max. diam. 15 ins. Smooth on concave under-surface. The concavity deviates from a

straight line to a depth of 1½ ins. Max. diam. of central aperture 3½ ins. One of the handle-holes has been broken; it was 2½ ins. wide and 3½ ins. deep. There is another handle-hole on the other side of the quern, measuring about 3 ins. by 2 ins. at the mouth, where some of the stone is now deficient. Found on the edge of the third floor of Mound LXXIV, 12 ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

Q 51. Upper stone of a quern in fragments. Found in Mound LXXIV, 1 ft. to the N. of Q 50, 1906.

Q 52. Lower stone of a quern in fragments. Found on the edge of the timber substructure of Mound LXXIV, 10 ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1906.

S 42. Smooth sandstone disc, almost circular, diam. 50 mm.; max. thickness 11 mm.; bi-convex in section. It may be an incomplete spindle-whorl. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXIV, 12 ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1906.

W 177. Spindlewhorl of indurated sandstone, of Devonian age, in process of manufacture (diam. 41 mm.), with excentric incipient hole; round this hole a ring has been faintly scratched in a more central position than the hole itself; the ring was probably indicated to correct the faulty commencement of drilling the hole. It was evidently the intention to finish the hole by 'pecking' instead of by drilling, by which method the position of the hole could be properly adjusted. Figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2, pl. iii, fig. 10. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXIV, 8 ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1902.

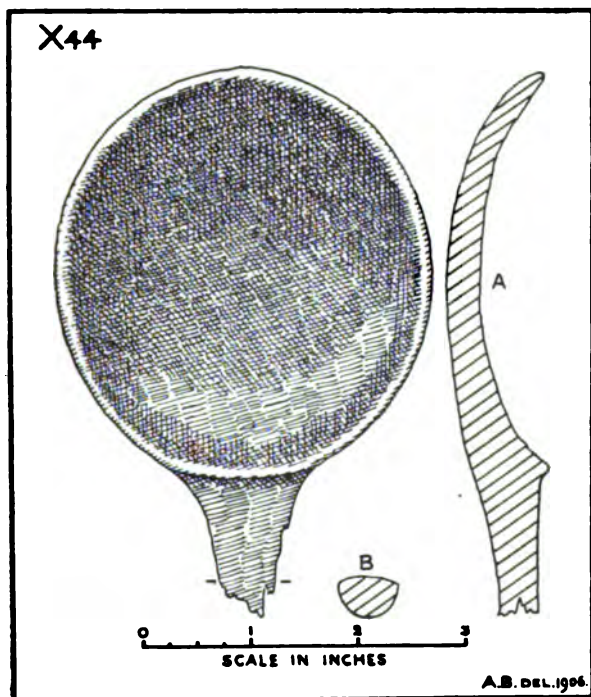
W 182. Stone disc, bi-convex in section, but flatter on one side than the other; max. diam. 47 mm.; max. thickness 17 mm. Probably a spindlewhorl in an early stage of manufacture. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXIV, 5½ ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1906.

W 185. Thick sandstone spindlewhorl with flat faces and straight sides; diam. 44 mm.; thickness 15.5 mm.; diam. of

hole 6·5 mm. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXIV, 6ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1906.

**W 186.** White lias spindlewhorl in a decomposed and friable condition ; flat faces and straight sides ; diam. 35·5 mm. ; thickness 10 mm. ; diam. of hole 4 mm. Found on the timber substructure of Mound LXXIV, 7ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1906.

**X 44.** A wooden ladle having the bowl complete and a small



Wooden Ladle found on the foundation of Mound LXXIV,  
Glastonbury Lake Village, 1906.

part of the handle attached. The wood when found had quite a smooth polished surface of a deep red mahogany colour. It was discovered on the surface of the foundation underlying Mound LXXIV, 10ft. 6ins. s.e. of the central picket,



1906; and is figured in the accompanying illustration. The bowl was shallow, being only  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. at the deepest part below the lip. The greatest outside length of the bowl was  $3\frac{1}{8}$  ins., and the greatest outside width  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. The thickness of the lip varied from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{5}{16}$  in., and the thickness of the bowl at the centre was  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. The handle-shaft was bi-convex in section, the upper surface becoming flat, and widening out towards its junction with the bowl. The thickness of the handle-shaft at the junction with the bowl was  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., and at the fractured end  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. The width of the handle-shaft at the junction with the bowl was  $1\frac{5}{16}$  ins., and at the fractured end  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

In addition to the above numbered "finds," the following objects were found during the excavation of Mound LXXIV:—Four perforated metatarsal bones of sheep; three rib-bones of animals with knife-cuts; three baked clay sling-bullets; five flint flakes; a rough flint knife; two or three jaws of cat; two small rounded pebbles; four whetstones; two hammerstones; a hazel-nut; and a *Gryphaea incurva*.

## V. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXV, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 33 ft., and from E. to W. 32 ft.

*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 11 ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 5 to 12 ins.

MOUND LXXV was of large size, situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying S.E. of Mound LXXIV, E. of the S. part of Mound LXXIII, and S. of Mound LXVI. It was composed of four floors of yellow clay, with nine superimposed hearths, all of which were placed excentrically to the centre of the mound. The greatest depth of clay near the central picket was 2 ft. The clay of the N.W. part of the mound is seen on the right of the figure in the photograph, Plate IV.

*Floor i* measured 20 ft. N. and S. by 27 ft. E. and W., and was partially overlapped by Mound LXXIV along the N.W. margin.

The hearth was a circular area of baked clay with an average diameter of 3ft., but the action of fire was traceable in the clay floor from 6 to 9ins. beyond the margin.

*Floor ii* measured 29ft. N. and S. by 32ft. E. and W., and covered a much larger area than *Floor i*, the clay extending 12ft. towards the S., beyond the S. margin of the upper layer. The hearth was made of baked clay and measured about 3ft. from E. to W.

*Floor iii* was of much smaller dimensions than the two floors above it, and the diameter was not easily determinable as the clay was much confused and mixed with black earth. The hearth was made of baked clay, and was of similar size to *Hearth 2*.

*Floor iv* was of small size, and the exact extent of its area was undeterminable, as it was mixed with black earth and appeared to extend only a few feet beyond the circumference of the hearth. At 3ft. E.N.E. of the central picket the thickness of the four floors was as follows:—*Floor i* 4½ins., *Floor ii* 10ins., *Floor iii* 3½ins., *Floor iv* 2½ins. *Floor iv* was largely composed of a series of six superimposed hearths. *Hearth 4* was made of a thin layer of gravel and measured 3ft. 6ins. in diam. E. and W.

*Hearth 5* was composed of baked clay and measured 3ft. 10ins. in diam. E. and W. The clay was 3½ins. thick at the centre. The circular hearth was convex in section, and the margin moulded, the E. edge at the circumference being 5½ins. below the level of the centre.

*Hearth 6* was made of stone embedded in clay but was incomplete when found. It consisted of three large slabs of gritty stone, covering an area 2ft. 6ins. in diam.; the largest stone was 18ins. long by 12ins. wide, and 2½ins. thick.

*Hearth 7* was made of stone and partly overlapped by *Hearth 6*. It was composed of fourteen small slabs of lias embedded in clay; the stones were much cracked by heat and covered an area 4ft. 10ins. in diam.

Hearths 8 and 9 were two small baked clay hearths, the diameters N. and S. measuring 3ft. 6ins. and 3ft. respectively. They were both of circular outline and slightly convex in section.

*Substructure.*—This was not strong: under the W. half it consisted of a layer of brushwood, but under the N.E. and S.E. quarters there were logs arranged chiefly in a N.W. and S.E. position. Below the clay in the N.E. quarter the earth mixed with the superficial layers of brushwood was very black, and contained charcoal, fragments of pottery, and slag, a quantity of incomplete animal bones, some of the pieces being calcined; occasional traces of bronze staining, but only a few small fragments of that metal, were found. This area of black earth appeared to have been part of a dwelling-floor and was probably occupied when Hearths 4 to 9 were in use. A similar floor without clay was observed in Mound LXXII excavated in 1905.

*Relics discovered.*—Part of the large mortised oak beam found under Mound LXXIV was covered by the N. quarter of Mound LXXV. It had three perforations filled with oak piles, and the beam was evidently in its original position. Immediately outside the E. margin of the mound a quantity of pottery, mostly unornamented, was discovered. An alder tree stump with roots was found *in situ* in the peat under the S. quarter of the Mound. A lower jaw of ox, which gives an estimated height at the shoulder of 3ft. 7ins., was found below the clay of this mound.

Amongst the other objects of interest found in Mound LXXV were:—

A 5. Complete amber bead, translucent orange, found in two pieces 1½ft. apart, but now joined; ext. diam. 23 mm.; thickness 6 mm.; diam. of hole 6·5 mm.; section oval. Figured in Plate V. The edge in one part for a distance of 7 mm. shows considerable signs of wear, the depression being slightly concave. Found just outside the margin of the second

floor of Mound LXXV in black earth,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907. (The second half was found  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the S.E. of this point). Two amber beads and part of another were found in the village in 1892-3; another, A 4, found in Mound LIV, 1904, is figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. L, pt. 2, pl. vii.

**B 407.** Portion of the shaft of a tibia of horse (?), sawn transversely at one end. Found on the third floor of Mound LXXV, about 12 ft. to the N.W. of the central picket, 1906. It may be part of one of the objects, B 381 and 382, described and figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. LI, pt. 2, p. 85.

**B 408.** Two smooth metatarsal bones of sheep or goat, each with condyle complete at the distal end; a circular hole at the proximal end; in one case the articular surfaces of this end have been cut off. Possibly used as a shuttle-spool in weaving. Found at the margin of the fourth floor of Mound LXXV,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1907.

**B 409.** Part of the shaft of a sheep's metatarsus, length 31.2 mm.; max. width 9.2 mm.; carefully trimmed, and having a circular bevelled perforation (min. diam. 3.3 mm.) through the middle of one of the sides on the greatest width of the object; ornamented with faintly incised diamonds, intersected by parallel lines arranged transversely. Figured in Plate V. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1907.

**B 410.** Calcined piece of smooth bone of oval section, 11 mm. by 9.5 mm., showing marks of a fine saw at both ends; max. length 19.5 mm. Found just below the clay in the black earth, 7 ft. to the E. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907.

**B 411.** Polished metacarpus of sheep, with small oval hole at the proximal end. Found just below the clay in the black earth, 8 ft. to the E. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907. This bone belonged to a sheep about 25 ins. in height at the shoulder.

**C 30.** Small portion of a crucible, with fused bronze still adhering to the side. The knobbed end of a small bronze pin was found with it. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXV, 2½ ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1907.

**E 57.** Small, gracefully formed bronze fibula, found damaged but now almost completely restored; of slender make and of La Tène type II, composed of a continuous piece of wire, nowhere exceeding 1.5 mm. in thickness. Figured in Plate V. The pin and bow are perfect, but the spring and retroflected end have been broken; the coil appears to have completed four and a half turns on either side of the head of the bow, the two sides being connected by the wire running along and almost touching the back of the coil. The catch-plate and the tail were absolutely continuous in the perfect brooch, the retroflected end being bent back to touch the summit of the bow and secured to it by means of a rounded and moulded collar 2.9 mm. in diam. Length from the tip of the pin to the back of the spring 39.5 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 13 ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907. This is not only one of the smallest fibulæ found in the village, but is the oldest in type, with the exception of E 173 found in 1898, which may antedate it slightly.

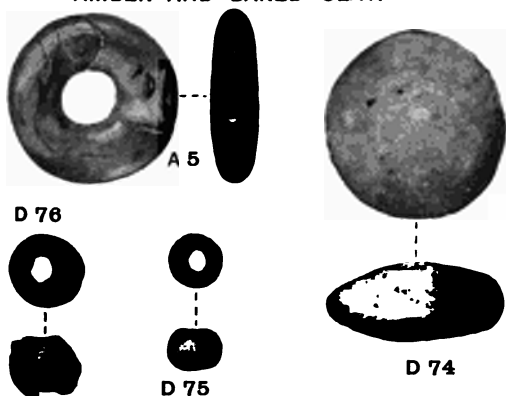
**E 268.** Corroded lump of bronze with charcoal adhering. Found on the E. edge of the stone hearth on the third floor of Mound LXXV, 3¼ ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1906.

**E 269.** Small bronze hook, perhaps the fastening of a belt; length 14.3 mm.; max. width 7.5 mm.; ornamented by a slightly incised line following the sides of the outer face. Figured in Plate V. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 7 ft. to the S. of the central picket, 1907.

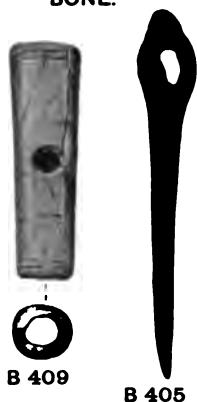
**E 271.** Two small lumps of bronze. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 8 ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**E 272.** Complete spiral bronze finger-ring, composed of finer wire than any other ring from the village. Figured in

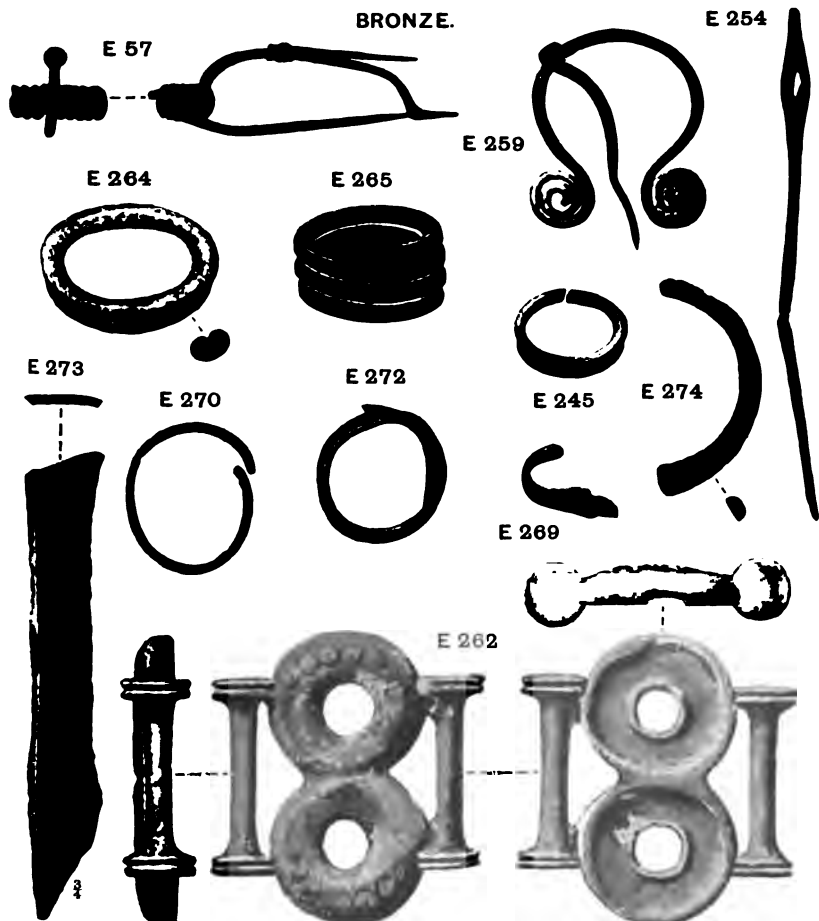
AMBER AND BAKED CLAY.



BONE.



BRONZE.



19 07.

ALL FULL SIZE, EXCEPT E 273.

OBJECTS OF BRONZE, BONE, AMBER, AND BAKED CLAY, FOUND IN THE GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906-7.

From Drawings by Mr. Ernest Sbrankling.

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Plate V. The material completes about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  turns, and is of oblong section ; int. diam. about 14 mm. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXV,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1907. It is of the same type as the ring E 88 found in 1895. A precisely similar ring was found in a crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire, and is figured in Munro's "*Scottish Lake Dwellings*," p. 132. Another ring of this character, of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  turns, was discovered at the Fort of Castle Law, Abernethy, and is exhibited in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

**E 273.** Piece of thick sheet bronze ; length 81 mm. ; max. thickness 2·7 mm. ; flat, smooth faces. The straighter edge shows evidence of having been partly cut through, perhaps with a hammer and chisel, and then bent back and broken off. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft. to the S.S.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**E 274.** One-half of the ring of a penannular brooch of bronze, the ext. diam. having originally been 29 mm. ; the pin is deficient. Figured in Plate V. In section the ring is plano-convex, the convex surface being ornamented by a continuous row of transverse incisions. One of the terminals remain ; it is slightly expanded, and measures 3·7 mm. in width. Found in the black earth 6ft. to the S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907.

**F 378.** Flint scraper with chipped and bevelled edge ; length 36·5 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth a little below the alluvial deposit, 25ft. to the E. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907.

**H 358.** Well-preserved object consisting of a complete tine of red-deer cut off at the base ; length 190 mm. ( $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) on the outer curve ; max. thickness at the cut end 21 mm. At 6·5 mm. from this end is a transverse perforation, about 4·2 mm. in diam. This end has been slightly notched for a width of about 14 mm., and there is a plain bead round the head of the object. The tine is further ornamented by a roughly cut slight incised



line encircling the object at 28 mm. from the head. Figured in Plate VI. Found at the margin of the fourth floor of Mound LXXV, 11ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1907.

**H 363.** Object of red-deer tine, roughly cut, somewhat expanded at the larger end; through this enlargement, across its greatest width, a circular perforation (diam. 5 mm.) has been bored; and at 26.5 mm. from the smaller end there is a perforation (max. diam. 7 mm.) in an opposite direction. The object shows groups of knife-cuts in two places. Length on the outer curve 101 mm. Figured in Plate VI. Perhaps a cheek-piece of a bridle-bit. Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXV, 2ft. to the s.e. of the central picket, 1907.

**I 106.** Four pieces of nondescript iron, all of quadrangular section, one piece having a tang; probably parts of the same implement, but they do not join. Found on the edge of the third floor of Mound LXXV, 10½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1906.

**I 107.** Much corroded pointed end of a large iron object, perhaps part of a file; length 92 mm.; max. width about 28 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 1½ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1907.

**I 108.** Very long iron bolt, found in a much corroded condition in five pieces, but subsequently cleaned; total length 258 mm. (about 10½ins.) Figured on p. 126. The head is of oblong form, measuring 24 mm. by 16 mm.; height of head about 9 mm. At a short distance from the head the bolt is of circular section, with a diameter of 12 mm., tapering to about 10 mm. at the smaller end. Found just below the clay in black earth, 9ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXV, 1907.

**K 31.** About one-third of a finely turned and polished arm-let, which, when complete, was 78 mm. in ext. diam.; the substance is circular in section, 9 mm. in diam. Found on the surface of the substructure of Mound LXXV, 8ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1907.



RELICS OF ANTLER, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1906-7.

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray.



**L 49.** Slightly curved bar, apparently of tin, surface somewhat oxidated; quadrangular section, the dimensions of the sides varying from 7 by 6.5 to 9.2 by 7 mm.; both ends broken off; total length on the curve 146 mm. ( $5\frac{7}{8}$ ins.) Found on the fourth floor of Mound LXXV,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1907.

**N 8.** Feet bones, apparently of beaver. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 11ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**P 179.** The greater part of an ornamented globular bowl, height  $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; ext. diam. at rim, 6ins.; max. ext. diam.  $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins. Found in many fragments (now restored). Ornamented with a band of decoration (width  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.) just below the rim, consisting of a row of triangles, pointing upwards, filled with crossed lines parallel to the sides. This is a common design in the village. As in the case with so many of these cooking-pots, soot was found adhering to the outer surfaces in some places. Found at the margin of the second floor of Mound LXXV,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907. About one-quarter of a similar bowl, with the filled triangles pointing downwards, was found this year in Mound LXVI.

**P 180.** The rim and about one-half of an ornamented globular bowl, the ext. diam. of the rim being  $5\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; max. ext. diam.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Found in several fragments (now restored). Ornamented with a band of decoration (width  $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins.) on the bulge of the vessel, consisting of two rows of rhomboids divided from each other by double incised lines; the whole is bounded horizontally by four roughly incised lines at the top and three at the bottom. Alternate rhomboids are filled in by oblique parallel lines, the others being quite plain. Found on the fifth floor of Mound LXXV,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1907.

**W 72.** Heavy spindlewhorl of sandstone, reddish-grey in colour; the diameters vary from 57 mm. to 59 mm.; max. thickness  $17.3$ mm.; slightly rounded sides; one face flat, the

other rather uneven. The hole is excentric and countersunk a little on one face; max. diam. 8.4 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXV, 12ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

Among the unnumbered "finds" from this mound were the following:—A few pieces of wattle-marked clay in the S.E. quarter; one sling-bullet of baked clay; five flint flakes; two pieces of burnt flint; three small rounded pebbles, and one larger; four whetstones, one on the second floor bearing considerable signs of abrasion along one edge; red colouring-matter.

## VI. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXXI, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 17ft. 6ins., and from E. to W. 19ft.

*Elevation.*—The highest part of the mound was 6ins. above the surrounding level ground.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 10 to 14ins.

MOUND LXXXI was a small mound situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying N. of Mound XXXVI, W. of Mound LXXXII, and S.W. of Mound LXV. It was partly excavated in 1905, and completed in 1907. The S. half of the mound was composed of two layers of yellow clay, the greatest thickness of which near the central picket was 15ins. At a distance of 5ft. 6ins. N. of the central picket the mound consisted of one floor 7ins. thick. The surface of the clay was covered by a layer of black earth averaging 3ins. in thickness. No hearth was discovered on either layer of clay, but there was evidence of fire on both.

Wall-posts were traced only along the E. and S.E. borders of the mound, the uppermost end of the wood being charred level with the clay. Baked wattle-marked clay and wood-ashes were noticed on either side of the line of posts, the signs of conflagration extending inwards on the surface of the clay for 2ft. No doorstep was discovered.

*Substructure.*—This was not strong, the support under the S.

half of the mound consisting only of a layer of brushwood; while under the N. half besides the brushwood there were a few logs arranged lengthways in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction.

Several rooted alder tree stumps were found in the peat lying to the S. of the mound.

*Relics discovered.*—The only objects of interest found in or near this mound were :—

**H 328.** Incomplete object of antler, very smooth, and showing signs of prolonged use. Found on the second floor of Mound LXXXI, 6½ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1905.

**Q 45.** Upper stone of a quern in two pieces, showing the handle-hole at the side. Found in trenching 22½ft. to the S.W. of the central picket of Mound LXXXI, 1905.

**S 45.** Irregularly shaped whetstone of fine sandstone much used on the edges and both faces; length 136 mm.; max. width 45 mm.; max. thickness 16 mm.; section bi-convex. On one face there is a deep pointed groove in which awls have been sharpened. Found in the black earth just outside the N.E. margin of Mound LXXXI, 11ft. from the central picket, 1907.

**W 111.** Oval spindlewhorl, 58 mm. by 50 mm.; max. thickness 9·5 mm.; made from a piece of skull-bone of ox or horse. The perforation, which is not quite centric, is bevelled on both faces; max. diam. 7·6 mm. Found on the floor of Mound LXXXI, 9ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

**W 175.** Sandstone spindlewhorl, bi-convex, but flatter on one face than on the other; diam. 44 mm.; min. diam. of hole, 4·5 mm. Found in trenching 14ft. to the S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXI, 1905.

**W 178.** Spindlewhorl made from a piece of thick pottery slightly concavo-convex in section; average diam. 44 mm.; diam. of hole 5 mm. Found in Mound LXXXI, 7ft. to the S. of the central picket, 1905.

A flint flake and a whetstone were also found.

## VII. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXIV, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 20ft. 6ins., and from E. to W. 23ft.

*Elevation.*—This dwelling-site was unrecognized before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay varied from 6 to 9 ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXIV was situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying S.E. of Mound LXXVI, S.W. of Mound LXXV, and S. of Mound LXXIII, the N.E. margin being overlapped by the S. edge of the latter mound for a distance of 13ft. This dwelling-site, consisting of two floors, was composed of a mixture of yellow and grey clays, the greatest thickness of which was 9ins. •

*Floor i* was the more important area of clay, being of greater size and thickness, but no hearth was discovered connected with it.

*Floor ii* was a comparatively small area of clay, but being mixed with much black earth its exact outline was undeterminable. The surface of the central part of the clay was covered by a well-marked layer of black earth and charcoal averaging 3ins. in thickness. Two small baked clay hearths, placed eccentrically to the middle of the mound and not superimposed, were found near the E. margin of the clay. The S.E. margin of Hearth 1 slightly overlapped the N.W. margin of Hearth 2. Hearth 1 was a circular area of baked clay, convex in section, with an E. and W. diam. measuring 3ft. 9ins. Hearth 2 was also made of baked clay, with an E. and W. diam. of 3ft. 6ins. In the black earth surrounding the hearths numerous fragments of unornamented pottery and a quantity of peas were found.

Under Floor ii there was a small area of clay measuring 7ft. 6ins. in diameter, having near the centre a stone hearth (Hearth 3) consisting of seven thin slabs of lias embedded in

the clay. The largest slab measured 9 by 14ins., and was 1in. thick. The stones were unevenly arranged, with an irregular outline, and much cracked by heat. The diameters of the paved area were 2ft. 4ins. N. and S., and 2ft. 10ins. E. and W. Hearth 3 was at a lower level but placed immediately under Hearth 2, and was covered and surrounded with a layer of black fire-ash 2 to 3ins. thick. No doorstep or wall-posts were discovered in this mound.

*Substructure.*—The foundation was unimportant, consisting only of a layer of brushwood. The peat underneath was hard, and the leafy layer was not observed.

*Relics discovered.*—A triangular loom-weight of baked clay was found in the black earth under Floor i; also two whetstones. Among the other objects of interest were:—

D 75. Small globular bead of baked clay of a light reddish-brown colour; roughly made; ext. diam. 7·2 mm.; thickness 6 mm.; diam. of hole about 2·8 mm. Figured in Plate V. Found between the first and second floors of Mound LXXXIV, 6½ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

D 76. Very roughly made globular bead of baked clay of a reddish-brown colour; ext. diam. 10 mm.; average thickness 8·5 mm.; diam. of hole 3·8 mm. Figured in Plate V. Found on the first floor of Mound LXXXIV, 1ft. to the S.W. of the central picket, 1907.

E 270. The greater part of a small spiral bronze finger-ring, the ends tapering to a blunted point; found in seven pieces; composed of a continuous strand of flat wire measuring 1·7 by 0·7 mm. Found near the margin of the clay of Mound LXXXIV, 7ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1907.

G 26. About three-eighths of a small translucent blue glass bead, 6 mm. thick, and originally about 9·5 mm. in diam. Found on the surface of the clay of Mound LXXXIV, 8ft. to the N.N.E. of the central picket, 1907.

Q 53. Upper stone of a saddle-shaped quern of quadrangular section in both directions; the smooth face is very



slightly concave; rounded corners; length  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; max. width of smooth face  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Found in Mound LXXXIV,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1907.

**W 54.** Oval sandstone disc, 44 by 40 mm.; max. thickness 15.5 mm.; with incipient holes on both faces, and evidently an unfinished spindlewhorl. Found in Mound LXXXIV, 8 ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1907.

#### VIII. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXV, AND RELICS.

(See Sectional Diagram, Plate I).

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter N. and S. was 21 ft., and from E. to W. 18 ft. 6 ins.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the mound varied from 8 to 12 ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXV was situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying W.S.W. of Mound LXII, E.S.E. of Mound LXVI, and N.E. of Mound LXXV. It was of somewhat quadrilateral outline, and composed of one layer of yellow clay, the greatest depth of which, near the central picket, was 14 ins. The clay floor was covered by a layer of black earth containing charcoal 3 ins. in thickness, but no hearth, doorstep, or line of wall-posts could be traced.

*Substructure.*—This consisted of a well-marked layer of brushwood supported by pieces of timber averaging 9 ins. in diameter. The logs were arranged lengthways E. and W., and the brushwood over them in a N.W. and S.E. direction.

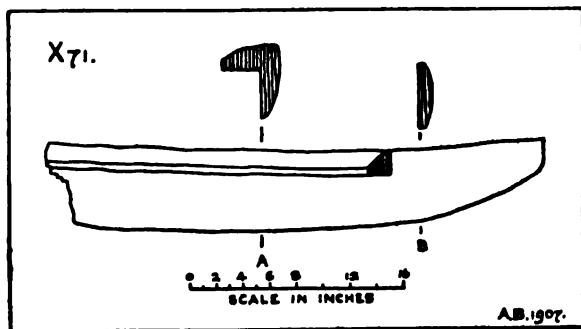
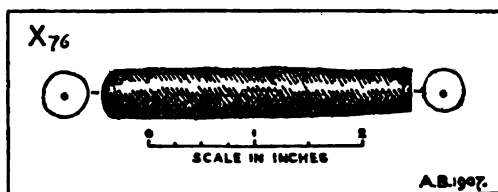
The layer of leafy peat underlying the foundation was scarcely noticeable below the E. half of the floor, but near the W. margin it was found to be well defined.

*Relics discovered.*—The only objects of importance were a piece of cut oak X71, X76, and W95 (see below). When

trenching the ground N. of the clay, two alder tree stumps with roots *in situ* were discovered embedded in the peat, and in the same position the skull of a small horse was dug up. Several remains of pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*) came from the peat below the clay. One or two pieces of ornamented pottery were found in this mound, and a flint flake with secondary chipping.

**W 95.** About three-quarters of a baked clay spindlewhorl of bi-convex section. The clay contains grains of quartz and other stone. Diameter 44 mm. ; max. thickness 21 mm. ; max. diam. of perforation 10 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth, 26½ft. to the S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXV, 1907.

**X 71.** Large piece of worked oak, one end damaged, part



Two wooden objects found in the Glastonbury Lake Village, 1907. (Mound LXXXV).

of a larger object. Figured in the accompanying illustration.

The piece was cut from the solid by an adze or some implement of a similar nature, and when found was 37ins. long, with an average width of 6ins., tapering for 9ins. towards the complete end to 2ins. The upper surface was flat, the lower slightly convex; the inner border concave, the outer convex. The depth of the concavity was 1in. Projecting from the inner concave border at right angles to the upper surface was a tongue 3ins. high beginning at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the perfect end and running the entire length of the piece. The tongue was 2ins. thick at the base, thinning towards the upper edge to  $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the complete end being bevelled for  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. In cross-section the tongue was plano-convex. The use of the piece is not known. Found in the peat 15ft. to the N.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXV, 1907. Two objects of somewhat similar outline and dimensions were discovered during the excavations of 1894 near the N. border of Mound XLIV.

X 76. Small piece of worked wood of light colour having a circular cross-section; measuring  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in length and from  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{7}{16}$ in. in width; one extremity is convex, the other cut straight. Figured on p. 143. Both ends were perforated by a small excentrically placed hole  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth by  $\frac{1}{16}$ in. in diameter. The object was cut with a knife, and its use is unknown. Found on the surface of the substructure,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the S.S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXXXV, 1907.

## IX. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXVI.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter N. and S. was 18ft. 6ins., and from E. to W. 15ft.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay averaged 9ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXVI was situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying S.S.E. of Mound LXXXIV. It was com-

posed of one thin layer of yellow clay from 3 to 5ins. in thickness. No hearth, doorstep, or wall-posts were discovered, and the layer of dark-coloured earth covering the clay did not shew signs of fire.

*Substructure.*—This was unimportant, consisting of a thin layer of brushwood and a few rough pieces of timber without apparent arrangement.

No leafy peat was noticed underlying the foundation, and no relics were discovered.

#### X. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXVII.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter N. and S. was 5ft., and from E. to W. 7ft. 6ins.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay averaged 9ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXVII.—This was a small area of yellow clay of irregular oval outline, situated in the N.W. quarter of the village, lying N. of Mound XXXII, N.W. of Mound XXXIV, and S. of Area LXXXVI. The greatest thickness of clay was 6ins. No hearth, doorstep, or wall-posts were discovered. The black earth covering the clay did not shew any signs of fire.

*Substructure.*—This was unimportant, and the stratum of leafy peat so frequently found in other parts of the village was absent. An alder tree stump with roots *in situ* was discovered embedded in the peat S. of the clay.

No relics were found either on or in the vicinity of this area of clay.

#### XI. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXVIII.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 5ft., and from E. to W. 10ft. 6ins.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay averaged 15ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXVIII was a small irregularly-shaped patch of yellow clay, situated near the w. border of the village, lying N. of Area XXXI. The greatest depth of clay was 5ins. Nothing was discovered pointing to its having been intended for a dwelling-site.

*Substructure.*—This was unimportant. An alder tree stump with roots *in situ* was discovered under the clay embedded in the peat. The leafy layer of peat was absent.

No relics were discovered.

## XII. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY LXXXIX, AND RELICS.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 10ft. 6ins., and from E. to W. 5ft.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The depth of soil covering the clay averaged 16ins.

AREA OF CLAY LXXXIX was a small elongated patch of yellow clay with an irregular outline, situated near the w. border of the village, lying N.E. of Area XXXI, and N.W. of Mound XXXII. The greatest thickness of clay was 3ins. Nothing was found pointing to its having been intended for a dwelling-site.

*Substructure.*—Nothing noteworthy was discovered regarding the foundation, and the leafy layer of peat under it was absent.

*Relics discovered.*—The only numbered objects found near this area of clay were :—

S 43. Whetstone of fine sandstone, worn on all the surfaces and showing indications of prolonged use. Length 123 mm. ; max. width 26 mm. ; max. thickness 23 mm. Found in trenching in the black earth 4ft. to the w. of Area LXXXIX, 1907.

**S 44.** Thin flat sharpening-stone of quadrangular section ; made from a very fine piece of slaty sandstone ; length 79 mm. ; max. width 25 mm. ; max. thickness 7·2 mm. Its interest centres chiefly in the fact that it is much scored on both faces by faintly marked irregular incisions, probably caused by sharpening needles. Found in trenching in the black earth 1ft. to the s.w. of Area LXXXIX, 1907.

In this Area of Clay two flint flakes were found ; and two fragments of decorated rim of a much fired earthenware dish with straight sides, similar in character to the open bowls (P 171 and 172) containing charred wheat, found in 1905 in Mound LXX (See *Proceedings*, Vol. LI, pt. 2, pl. v.).

### XIII. DESCRIPTION OF AREA OF CLAY XC, AND RELIC.

*Dimensions.*—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 14ft. and from E. to W. 17ft.

*Elevation.*—This area of clay was unrecognized as a mound before digging.

*Alluvium.*—The soil covering the clay averaged 11ins.

AREA OF CLAY XC was a small mound of yellow clay situated N.W. of the centre of the village, lying N.E. of Mound LXXXI, and s.w. of Mound LXIII. The greatest depth of clay was 6½ins. This area was partly excavated in 1892 and completed in 1907, and nothing was discovered to lead us to think it had been used for a dwelling-site.

*Substructure.*—The foundation under the clay was unimportant.

The only numbered object found in or near the clay was :—

**H 76.** Perforated tine of red-deer antler ; probably a cheek-piece of a bridle-bit. Found in the peat 4½ft. from the N.E. margin of Area xc, 1892.

**NOTE.**—Dimensions having reference to the formation of the dwellings are given in feet and inches, as also are the sizes of wooden objects, pots, querns and other large objects. The metric system has however been found preferable for all the smaller antiquities discovered in the Village.

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# **The Papers of the former Corporation of Langport, 1596-1886.**

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BY THE REV. D. MELVILLE ROSS, M.A.

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## **I. List of Documents preserved in the strong-room of the Town Hall.**

- (1). 1596. Parchment "Rent Role for Towne Land of Langport Estover belonging to the Portreeve and Comin-  
alty written the 6th day of November in the 38th yeare of  
our Sovereigne Lady ye Queene that now is."
- (2). 1617. Original Charter (Latin) of James I, in box  
with key.

Herein also is the receipt for commutation of the yearly  
payment to the Crown for £15, Ap. 1788, thus described  
in Portreeve's Account, 1787: "Paid ye Commissioners  
of Land Revenue ye purchase money for ye 10/- a year  
paid to the King's Majesty yearly to remain free burgesses  
bought off for ever £17."

Also old Silver Seal of Corporation. In British Museum  
the Seal is given No. 5048, A.D. 1617, a black-a-moor's  
head to the left filleted the bust circled with a lace collar.  
In charter, "Portreeve and Commonalty of the B. afore-  
said shall and may have a common Seal."

- (3). 1643-1670. Packet of annual balance sheets of Port-  
reeves' Accounts with some few omissions.
- (4). Minute Books:  
No. i. 1657-1710. This book has lost its cover, and is

not filled to the end. It has chiefly Presentments of Courts Baron and Courts Leet of the Portreeve and Commonalty, with some few minutes inserted out of place and time. One minute of 1780 mentions the appointment of a new Deputy-Recorder.

No. ii. 1666-1796. Leather bound. Chiefly minutes. The cover is very elaborately stamped. It bears the initials E.P., most likely of Sir Ed. Phelips, Recorder in 1665. It has the Royal Arms, Portcullis, Rose and Crown, and a fortified gateway, which may be a memorial of the traditional lower gateway to the hill fortifications of Langport. At the commencement is an English translation of the Charter of 1617, of the Rent Roll of 1596, and a Court of Survey of Town Lands and Burgages held in Feb. 1658-9.

No. iii. 1797-1830. Leather bound. Minutes.

No. iv. 1831-65. Do. Do.

No. v. 1865-85. Do. Do.

(5). 1675-1685. Only documents of Court of Record. Book not filled up. Actions of debt, assumpsit and trespass.

(6). Portreeves' Accounts. *See* (3) above.

i. 1701-1811. Leather bound volume.

ii. 1812-1851. Parchment bound.

iii. 1851-1889. Do.

iv. Another book, 1840-1859, contains a set of yearly summarised balance sheets on printed forms.

(7). 1800-58. Book of Licensing Sessions.

At the end a table of offences dealt with at Petty Sessions, 1860-1.

(8). 1701-1883. Presentments. *See* above (4), No. i.

These are Courts Leet and Courts Baron of the Corporation and of the lord of the manor, tied up in packets, fairly complete from 1701 to 1808, when the Corporation purchased the manor, after which they continue till 1883. The Court Leet was held less often as copyhold tenure was



passing away—fell into abeyance, 1872—held 1883—and revived in 1901, because of the common moors.

Memorandum of proceedings at the Courts Leet, 1829 and 1843.

Copy Presentment of the Customs of the Langport moors, 1819.

(9). Numerous parchments of leases of XVII to XIX Centuries, useful in determining old sites of tenements, etc.

(10). Miscellaneous Papers :

Various surveys and lists of tenants of the corporation and manor in the XVIII and XIX Centuries ; inquisitions by the coroners (the portreeves) ; bonds relating to the Parret Fishery ; surrenders of copyholds ; lawsuits concerning Stanmoor Bridge and Great Bow Bridge ; short sketch of Langport history, 1823 ; the Parret Navigation Co. and Drainage Districts ; vouchers ; maps *re* Tithe Apportionment, 1840, Land Drainage Act, 1861, and proposed new Town Embankment, 1883. English copy of Charter.

(11). Title deeds of Grammar School estate ; and lawsuit of Corporation with Gillett's Executors (1686-1698).

(12). Present Town Trust Papers (include opinion of council on customs of stocking manors, 1903).

There are two subjects which may be drawn with interest from these documents ; how the Civil War affected Langport, and what changes have occurred in the appearance of the town, its streets, buildings and bridges.

## II. The Civil War Period.

The first glimpse of Langport's share in the history of the times (which the corporation papers present) is during the great Civil War. Here are echoes of that sad time when the rights of the king and the rights of the people broke fiercely like two dark thunder clouds against each other, and brother

against brother, family against family, were dragged into the conflict.

Langport, in its small way, was a centre of attentions, being one link in a chain of fortresses from Bristol or Bridgwater to Lyme, which each side in turn required, in order to attack or defend the West Country. It is difficult to decide whether Langport was royalist at heart or not. Several indications suggest that it was. Probably its chief concern was so to order its policy that it might keep its goods in peace. The town was certainly not on the side of Parliament at any time like Taunton, and it seems to have been content to support the king when it was safe to do so. When the king had the upper hand, Langport willingly contributed and sent presents to the Royalist leaders, but when Parliament was the stronger the corporation sent presents of fish and sugar loaves to the chief Parliamentary leaders in the neighbourhood. No man became prominent for either side from among the people of Langport as John Heron did in the last revolution.

Thomas Trevilian, who is mentioned in the town charter of 1617 as the town clerk, still held that office, and seems not to have been republican like his cousin Richard's family at Middelney. It was Middelney which refused the ship money when Langport paid it through Thomas Trevilian their portreeve. After the war, parliament picked out two of the leading burgesses who had been portreeves to punish them for known activity in the king's cause, John Ball and Thomas Edmonds (*Calendar State Papers*, 1652). Probably the fact that the town clerk had a cousin in R. Trevilian, who was on the Parliamentary committee for Somerset, saved the burgesses from further inquisitions. There is no doubt about the joy and the hogsheads of liquor when Langport celebrated the Restoration.

After events clearly showed that the town had not the Puritan sympathies of Taunton and Bridgwater. When these were out and out for the Monmouth rebellion, Langport had

only three men marked down by Judge Jeffreys, and they were not among the chief burgesses. The family of John Bush, the minister intruded into Huish-cum-Langport vicarage, did not continue in dissent, but returned to the church, and their burial place is in All Saints' Church. It was a matter to be remarked as late as 1828 that no dissenting chapel had been erected in Langport until that time (Short Sketch), whereas elsewhere meeting houses have constantly dated from the Puritans of the Rebellion. (Powell's *Bridgwater*, vol. i, gives a chapel 1688.) The close connection which had existed from time immemorial between the corporation and the church still continued. In 1703 the corporation "removed Thos. Edmonds from ringing the Curfew Bell at 4 in the mg and keeping the Church Clock for neglect of soe doing" (Minutes, vol. ii), and they regularly paid the clerk 20s. or 30s. per annum in the XVIII Century (Portreeves' Accounts). In 1719 £10 was paid by the portreeve towards augmenting the vicar's endowment within the town (Minutes, vol. ii). In addition to the church rate, they gave such subscriptions as £5 5s. to the Sunday school (1792), £5 5s. to the erection of the organ (1807), and a loan of £400 to repair the church (1826).

Langport chose a noted Royalist for recorder in 1667 in Sir E. Phelips. In this same year all the chief burgesses, with the recorder and town clerk, bound themselves by the oath and declaration that it was not lawful upon any pretence whatever to take arms against the king, and "that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking armes by his authority ag<sup>t</sup> his person or against those that are commissioned by him," and that there was no obligation from the oath commonly called the Solemn League and Covenant, but that it was an unlawful oath. They called on Richard Seaward, under penalty of £5, to be admitted burgess and to take this oath (Minutes, vol. i); and later they expelled him from the corporation because he was "excommunicated and doth obstinately refuse and neglect

to reconcile himself to the church" (vol. ii). In 1669 the Minutes (vol. i) state that to give a good example to all persons dissenting the public service on the Lord's Day, and for a future encouragement to all persons observing the Lord's Day, and keeping the publique (service), and for the advancement of the reputation of the portreeve and burgesses of the time being that all the chief burgesses for the time to come shall on each Lord's Day attend at Mr. Portreeve's house some very short time before the beginning of the public service on each Lord's Day and give their attendance on the said portreeve at church and soe home; and if without good excuse any refuse, they would levy restraint on the goods of such, if the fine of 3s. 4d. was refused.

Amongst the neighbouring families there were strong supporters of both parties in the Civil War. Edward Ceely of Creech St. Michael, whose family was afterwards allied to Trevilian's, was a strong Parliamentary. His cousin, Col. Ceely, was governor of Lyme at the time of Langport fight, and Ceely is mentioned in 1652 and 1659 (Port. Accounts). The family of Marmaduke Jennings of Burton Pynsent appear to have been on the same side. The mother of Richard Trevilian (Mary Jennings) was of that family. In 1652 the corporation spent £2 8s. on birds at Christmas to give to Mr. Jennings, Mr. R. Trevilian, and Mr. Newton of Swell; 16s. 6d. on fish to Mr. Pyne; also £1 14s. 2d. for birds to Mr. Jennings, Mr. Ceely, and Mr. Newton. Another item in that year is "paid for meeting at the Swan when Mr. Jennings and Mr. Trevilian rode for London, 5s." The Pyne family of Curry Mallet and Cathanger were also divided against one another in that terrible period. Humphrey Alsop says: "I desire to be allowed for keeping of a maymed soldier in the year my brother Thomas was constable by the order of Mr. Pyne, Mr. Hendly, and Mr. R. Trevilian then committees in Langport, £4 14s." (1652, Port. Accounts). On the other hand Valentine Pyne, the second son of G. Pyne

of Curry Mallet, became eminent on the Royalist side, and was with Chas. I, Rupert, and Chas. II (*Diet. Nat. Biog.*).

Langport had also intimate relations with two other local leaders who were very prominent, one for the King and another for the Parliament: Sir John Stawell and Col. Wm. Strode. Sir John Stawell of Cothelstone had married the daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Hext of Low Ham. By the generosity of Sir Edward and his lady Langport had lately received its almshouses at Somerton and its fund for apprenticing children. One wonders how many Langport and Low Ham men were enlisted in the troops which Sir John recruited for the 1643 campaign. Mr. Speke, who joined Sir John Stawell in all his service for the king, was a tenant under the Langport corporation (*Port. Acct.*, 1646). On the Parliament side Col. Wm. Strode was one of the foremost leaders in the early part of the war. John Bush had been his trencher chaplain at Barrington Court, who was afterwards intruded into Langport benefice.

In the campaign of 1643, Lord Hopton advanced from Cornwall, and garrisoned Taunton, Langport, Bridgwater, and Dunster. The Royalist army reached Langport by June 6th, which was important as defending the line of the Parret with Bridgwater. From this time, for two years, until the day of the battle, July 10th, 1645, Langport was held securely as a Royalist town. It served as one centre in the line of defence of the West from Bristol to Sherborne, and was useful for the storage of arms and provisions, and as a place of refuge for all Royalists in this district. The loyal Trevilians of Wick and Kingsbury took refuge here, when parties of the enemy were scouring the neighbourhood. The Somerset committee reported in 1646 that Robt. Trevilian of Drayton was on the king's side, and joined Sir J. Stawell and the plundering cavaliers. He had set forth a horse for the king, was against Lyme, and had fled to the garrison of Langport for safety when the Parliamentary forces came near Drayton.

John Trevilian of Kingsbury had been twice prisoner, and said at Somerton two years since, "we shall hang the Round-heads for twopence a dozen." He maintained his son to ride up and down in arms with the Cavaliers, and when any of the Parliamentary forces came near Kingsbury, the said John Trevilian did fly to the garrison of Langport for refuge. (Camden Soc., Trevelyan Papers, iii). In 1644, J. and W. Cote of Curry Rivel sent cattle to Sir F. Mackworth, governor of Langport, and accepted a protection from him for the saving of their estates. (Calendar of Com. for Adv. of Money, 1652).

Part of the two years was by no means a pleasant time for the town and garrison of Langport. By the march of the Earl of Essex in the summer of 1644 Taunton was surrendered to Blake, whose skirmishers swept the country all around to provision Taunton. The dissolute Goring purposely oppressed Langport to gratify his spite against Hopton, who had settled Langport as a garrison, as well as against Mackworth, with whom he had disputed in the North (*Clarendon*). The portreeve's account for 1643 contains memories of the memorable advance through Langport in June, 1643: "For a quarter of Meall when my Lord Hopton and Sir Francis first came, being compelled there-unto." "Sacke for my Lord Millard when in town being compelled to it, 17s." "Petition concerning the Corporation, 1s." "Hosen and Shoes by warrant sente by our Majestie and by order of the masteres, £5 10s." Towards this last item £5 was specially collected by consent and order. "New locke and key for the vestry door, 2s." Here ammunition seems to have been stored. "Wm. Gill for making powder, 1s." We can note the distress caused by the war in the following items: Canvas and Cloth bought for the poor from John Catell and John Sawtle and Gregory Loosemore, and £3 15s. 10d. for clothing and shoes given to them. The contributions which were arranged by Lord Hopton to be paid towards the king's exchequer are set

down in a way which suggests many different kinds of taxation : " 13 months' contribution, 13s. 4d. ; 14 months' contribution, 13s. 4d. ; 15 months' contribution, 13s. 4d. ; 16 months' contribution, 13s. 4d., concerning the corporation monie." However, all this did not prevent the jolly burgesses from granting £4 to the portreeve, "to my two feasts," and "wine at my first court and birds to the Recorder (Merifield), 11s."

When Charles himself followed the Earl of Essex to the West in 1644, he stayed at Sir C. Berkeley's house in Bruton. The latter was at that time lord of the manor of Langport. "P<sup>d</sup> Sir Charles Barkeley's rent in arrears 19s." (1658). "For chief rent to Sir Charles" (1659, Port. Accounts). The king stayed three days at Ilchester, gathering in reinforcements and supplies. The portreeve enters in that year £1 4s. and £3 12s. for "Majesties forces under Lord Hopton and Sir Francis Mackworth." "For a quarter of mault and 20 bushels to Sir Richard Winckfield, William Whitead Commisary."

At the battle of Langport in 1645, Fairfax destroyed the king's army of the West. The garrison had been reduced to two days' provision by the negligence and ill-will of Goring, and had to live by plunder. Sir F. Mackworth had refused under such conditions to attempt to hold the town. The town itself must have fared badly during these disputes, and life must have been very uncertain, when the clubmen could venture to the very walls and fire over them. But the scene of destruction after the battle was still more pitiable, and most of the houses in Bow Street lay in ashes. All the principal buildings, the Market House, Town Hall, Market Cross, Hanging Chapel, and bridges required restoration. The portreeve enters in the accounts for 1645 : "P<sup>d</sup> the Constables John Ball sen. and Thos. Edmonds to save the Town of untoward plunderinge 12s." "A shroud to bury a soldier out of Robt. Gould's house 3s. 6d." "A shroud to bury a soldier out of R. Gill's house 3s. 6d." "A grate for the prison against the Streete 8s. 10d." "Repairs to prison house 6s. 8d." "New

lock and key and for mending the vestry door 2s. 8d." "Glazing Town Hall windows 3s. 4d." "Mending Market House Buttery with board and nayles to save ye glass 1s. 4d." The next note suggests fortifications: "P<sup>d</sup> for timbering to make ( . . . ?) by ye command of Sir Francis Mackworth 6s. 6d." "More for timber and wages 12s. 6d." The miseries of the time are reflected in the following: "30 travellers men women and children 3s." "P<sup>d</sup> W. Gill for a warrant and inquisition for taking Milsom Mill;" "for a shroud to bury her 3s.;" and "Ed. Evans to bring her to Little Bow in a boat."

The Town Clerk was commissioned to obtain another seal. "£1 10s. to Mr. Trevilian new Seal of Corporation." Perhaps the former had been stolen. Was this the present black-a-moor seal, and is the British Museum mistaken in giving the date 1617, or is it the portcullis seal? No document now extant shows the use of the portcullis seal before 1750.

In the next year (1646 account) we find: "laid out for paying in of the King's rent 6s." (this is perhaps the annual payment mentioned in the charter); "John Barker for drawing up a petition to the Commissioners for to take off the six months' contribution 1s. 6d." The repairs to public buildings, Market Cross, Broad Bow and Town Hall continued. There were heavy law expenses in addition.

The next account is dated 1648, and mentions four rates "to Sir Thomas his army," amounting to 21s. 8d.; and two other small rates "gathered for the British Army." Does the latter mean covert assistance to the king's forces? Law expenses were again heavy for the year, and public buildings were still under repair. Another attempt was made to have the war tax lightened. "P<sup>d</sup> Jarvis Smith for promoting about the contribution to ease the town 6s. 8d." The following may be a reference to the fortifications: "for drawing the timber out of the ground in North Street by Hannam house 9s." The Somerset elders were now intruding into church matters; probably a big conversion-to-order was made after the capture of Langport,



and the Solemn League and Covenant and the Parliament's Prayer Book were forced on the town. This year the Church Prayer Book was forbidden on heavy fines, even in private houses. "Pd a minister Mr. Rowes for preaching 11s."

In the next year (1649 account) the war rate went up alarmingly. Contributions for Sir Thomas Fairfax are mentioned amounting to 59s. 3d., and the different sets of months amount to seventeen months. The heavier rate is probably due to the second Civil War, which broke out from April to August, 1648. Further expenditure was incurred on public buildings and law proceedings. A small item which reflects the changes made in religion is also brought in: "for a minister which taught here 2s. 6d."

In 1650 (Port. Accounts) the war tax had fallen considerably, but rose again in 1652, which may be accounted for by Cromwell's expedition against Scotland and the battle of Worcester in 1651. In this latter year we find: "the hanging Chapell" mentioned, which quite disproves the fable that Judge Jeffreys' hangings brought in that name, rather than the position overhanging the road.

In 1653 the war tax was heavier still. The Dutch were attacking us, and Blake had been defeated by Trump in November, 1652. The church being then compelled to have dissenting ministers, these unusual items appear: "Minister's dinner and wine to John Michell 17s. 6d." and "the preacher's dinner and wine to John Michell, 16s. 6d." and "the lecturer's diet and wine 7s. 6d. and 11s." Amongst the receipts were £50 from J. Michell for part of the fine of the Inn or Swan.

In 1656 a large sum was spent on the vestry. "Mending the vestry with timber, lead and soder, £2 9s., and its lock, 10d." The government contributions were £2 7s. 6d. A larger sum was spent on lecturers: "Pd. Nicholas Weech for attending the lecture and ringing the bell, 10s." "I desire to be allowed for my expense to the lectur, £4." "Paid for the minister's dinner and for sack, £4 18s." "For wine to give





### MACE OF THE CORPORATION OF LANGPORT.

Head bears C. R. (temp. Chas. I.). Shaft has Bust and Badge of the Duke of Somerset,  
Lord of Langport Manor, 1443-4.

*from a Photograph by Mr G. H. Hammett.*

to Mr. Moore, Mr. Darby, and Mr. Bernard for preaching here on the Sabbath, 4s." The very large sum of £15 17s. was spent on clothing for the poor; and they also provided for the scolds: timbers, bolts and nayles to make the cucking stool, 12s.; and wages, 9s. 6d.; lock and chain to lock it, 2s. 2d. Also paid for bringing a note to warn the masters, 4d. In 1657 ministers at the lectures throughout the year cost £7 1s. 4d. In 1658 we may notice: "Seager for making ye Stoks, 7s. 4d.; and for the ieron, 8d.; also lock for Letleas (Little Ease)." The charge for the lectures was £7 6s. 4d. This is the last time that a charge of any extent is made for preachers at All Saints', and it is probable that John Bush was appointed as permanent minister at this time. The war contributions went down to about 30s. per annum.

The next portreeve was John Michell, landlord of the Swan, 1658. He came into that period of confusion which occurred between the death of Cromwell and the Restoration, when the Rump Parliament was first restored and then turned out by the army, and Royalist risings took place in different parts. It may be that Langport was preparing for what all men longed to see, the king get his own again, for it began to secure its mace: "For the mace and carridge and letters, £7 10s." "To Mr. Ceely for serchinge for Birgesses and his fee, £1." The Langport mace has no hall mark which may show its date. Probably it represents two dates. The head is of Charles I, and is divided into four compartments, each bearing a crown surmounting a rose, thistle, harp, or fleur de lis, with C.R. The staff may be as old as 1443, for it bears the portcullis, and at the butt end a bust of a duke wearing a ducal coronet. The ducal family of Beaufort, whose badge was the portcullis, were lords of the manor till the Lady Margaret's death. The only male lord was John, created duke 1443, died 1444. When the head of the mace was made under Charles I, the town could number several lords of the manor since the Beauforts, but none who used their badge,

the portcullis. The town placed the same badge on the battlements of the church tower. The mace is silver gilt. A Court of Survey was held in February, 1658-9, which is preserved in Minutes, vol. ii.

The account of Thomas Alsop, Nov., 1659—Nov., 1660, records the general rejoicings at the Restoration of the king. "Hogshead of beer when the King was proclaimed, £1 10s." "Beer when the Coronation was observed, 5s." "For the Company of Masters at feasts and meetings, for wine, beer, tobacco, and cider, £7 10s. 6d." The contributions to government continued at 12s. 6d. per quarter. An interesting item is, "Cloth and Cord to pack up ye mace to send to London, 9d." The church arrangements were allowed to continue unaltered till 1662, and so we still find: "clarke for attending ye lecture, 10s." "To Mr. Michell ministers' ordinary and ye wine, £4 18s."

John Blake, 1660-1, shows the town honouring the old Royalist, Sir John Stawell, to whom they sent "12 pottells of Cannarie, £1 16s., and Sugar loaves, 9s. 8d."

The town had to provide ten men, as of old, to the county force, and so we have: Pd. to Captain Cannon for 3 muskets, £1 13s. 6d.; to Humphrey Gardener, £3, and one musket, 16s., and barrel, 5s. "Bringing the muskets from Taunton, 6d." "Powder to try them, 10d." "Powder at muster in Rowditch, 2s." 10 bills and 7 sets of bandeleres, 3 dirks, tipping the pikes, 10 swords, £7 1s. "2lb. powder to keep guard at the Swan, and Mr. Michel for soldiers' pay, £1 10s. and £1 10s." "23rd April. 5lb. powder, 8s. 8d." "Mr. Weech for 7½lbs. powder for Tanton Muster, 12s. 6d."

In the next year John Ball, 1661-2, paid £2 for the king's arms, probably put up in the church, and three days' pay to the trained soldiers, and 10s. for mowing the river and throwing the hasick (sedge or rushes such as hassocks are made of).

We need not here enter into the history of *John Bush*, given by Calamy and others, but simply notice how the cor-

poration papers refer to him. He was elected one of the "Moorheads" (*i.e.* moorheards or herds) in 1668, and presented Mr. J. Michell, the portreeve, for trespassing on the moors with his pigs. In Feb., 1676, he was elected a capital burgess, and was fined 10*s.* for refusing to take the oaths. In March he was fined £4; in April £5; in May £10 after he had refused to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and the oath that he would not take arms against the king. These were read out to him, and the fine inflicted thereafter. In July, 1678, on pain of a fine of £20, he seems to have submitted, and took the oath and the office of a magistrate. He is found as portreeve in 1686, and also for the following year, and again in 1701. His son, grandson, and great-grandson were each in their turn portreeve, and their names appear in the Minutes down to 1760 (vol. ii). Amongst the trade tokens of Taunton Museum is one marked with the minister's name: "John and Mary Bush." He married for his first wife Mary Alsopp, and is described as "Curat of Langport," June 3, 1662 (Pitney Register); and his second wife (1682) was the widow of Richard Trevilian, the Parliamentarian. He appears to have lived at Midelney then, and was buried at Drayton in 1711, aged nearly 80. His first wife was daughter of a Langport mercer, and the portreeve (1666) enters: "John Bush 3½ yards canvas, tape, and buttons, 6*s.* 2*d.*"

### III. The Former Appearance of the Town and Changes in its Buildings.

This is a proper subject of interest for an Archæological Society, and has not hitherto been discussed in the *Proceedings*.

The rent roll or survey of the corporation in 1596, which corresponds generally with the survey in 1659, may help us to form some idea of Langport under the Tudors and Stuarts.

The town must have appeared then very different from

what it was in the early XIX Century. Hardly a building of the Tudor period, save the church and hanging chapel, now remains. It has gone through another great change since the XIX Century began.

In 1596 there was a "Mill House" in "Upp Streete *alias* Chep Streete." This was either a miller's house, or, more likely, a windmill, of which mention is made in the manor court roll of 1344. In 1659 the house is a burgage, "heretofore called Mill-house." Leases of the XVIII and XIX Centuries mention Windmill Toyte near Rowditch, to the n. of the present Hill House (Toyte=cushion or mound). On the top of the hill, w. of the church, and on the s. side (located in Minutes, iii, 1817) stood the *Market House*, giving its sub-name of Chep Streete to this part; and near it were a set of twelve shammells and two thatched standings or booths, let by the corporation to the various tradesmen of the town. The Tudor shammells still remaining at Shepton Mallet, or the old picture of Ilminster market place and its standings (Street, *Mynster of the Ile*) might, perhaps, give some idea of the appearance of Langport hill at that time. Its present state, which knows none of these things, could not suggest its former appearance. The *Shammells* were the shops of the tradesmen, and were hired at a rent of from 2s. to 5s. (1596). Under Elizabeth only one "house called a shoppe" is mentioned in North Street, and another in Uppstreete, and a third in Bow Street. The Market House had its bell, before the ringing of which by the order of the portreeve, who was clerk of the market, none might begin to buy or sell. This Market House occurs in the portreeve's accounts down to 1767. In a survey (Minutes, vol. ii) of 1795, we find "where old market house formerly stood." Near the w. end of the church was the *Church Cross*, on the steps of which (if it were like Muchelney) we might picture the market folk resting. A fair for cattle on the hill is mentioned as late as 1810 (Pre-sentments). In 1813 fair and market place on the hill was

enlarged by the abolition of a ruined house (Minutes, iii). The name Pigg Street given in XVIII Century leases to part of Uppstreete, seems to imply that the pig market was also held there to the N. of the church. In the Elizabethan survey, the *Hanging Chapel* is called the Town Hall, whilst that "which was commonly called the Town Hall," between the Little Bow and the Crosse, is used as a burgage house. The upper well was on the hill in 1668 (Minutes, vol. i), and also a set of elms which were not to be topped by the portreeve without the consent of the major part of the burgesses. A survivor of these apparently lasted to the XIX Century, and old people can remember how men sat under it, and passed beneath its spreading branches to enter the west door of the church. A *Church House* existed in the Tudor and Stuart times, probably on the hill to the north of the church, where church-ales were given (Eliz., Churchwardens' Accounts). It is found after the rebellion in the corporation's hands. In 1646 Mr. Hannam, sometime portreeve, was permitted to have a lease of it for £5 fine. Work is mentioned about the Church House in 1727 (Port. Accounts).

At the bottom of Uppstreete, somewhere near the present post office, was the *Market Cross*, a building of stone with tiled roof. It may have been like Somerton or Cheddar Market Cross. Langport had its share in the wool and weaving trade, as the wealth of the portreeve, Heron the Dyer, under Henry VI, and other references may prove. The Cross is often mentioned needing repairs in the Port. Accounts, and is last heard of in 1779. Hard by the Cross stood "The Inn" (1596) of the place, called in 1659 "The Swan," and in 1818, when the corporation bought it, "The Langport Arms." It possessed its own brewery, standing near "The Inn" (1596). Not far below was the prison, appropriately called "The Little Ease," which was demolished before 1751 (Minutes, vol. ii). Several burgesses had *three acres* in Langport Field, the arable or pasture land to the N. and E. of the town, which was prob-



ably farmed on the co-operative system, and divided by baulks of grass in place of the modern hedges. Other burgesses are mentioned as having withy beds to the s. of the hill, or near Bow Street. One stood on the present site of the Congregational Chapel.

Watley Green, or common, was used for fairs (Court Leet, 1688). It was mapped out in 1829, preparatory to granting leases to build thereon (Port. Accounts).

The *Hospital, Almshouse, or Poor House*, of the town, was the House of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, in Westover, near the Great Bow Bridge. In 1591 it had a resident priest, "Sir Richard Pepyn guider there," and is called a poor house or hospital (Calendar State Papers). In 1684 it is ordered "that £10 be disbursed by the portreeve for settlinge and placeinge out of John Pope to the Hospitall House of St. Mary Magdalene neere L. Weston." In 1656 the portreeve paid £2 for receiving of Weech's maid into the almshouse.

Yet another public building of early days was *Dwelly's Barn*, later styled *Dwelly's Plot*, or *Town Plot*, on the n. side of Bow Street, near Little Bow. For this, even in the time of the Civil War, £1 per annum was paid to the churchwardens by the portreeve. Perhaps it was the old Tithe Barn thus taken by the town.

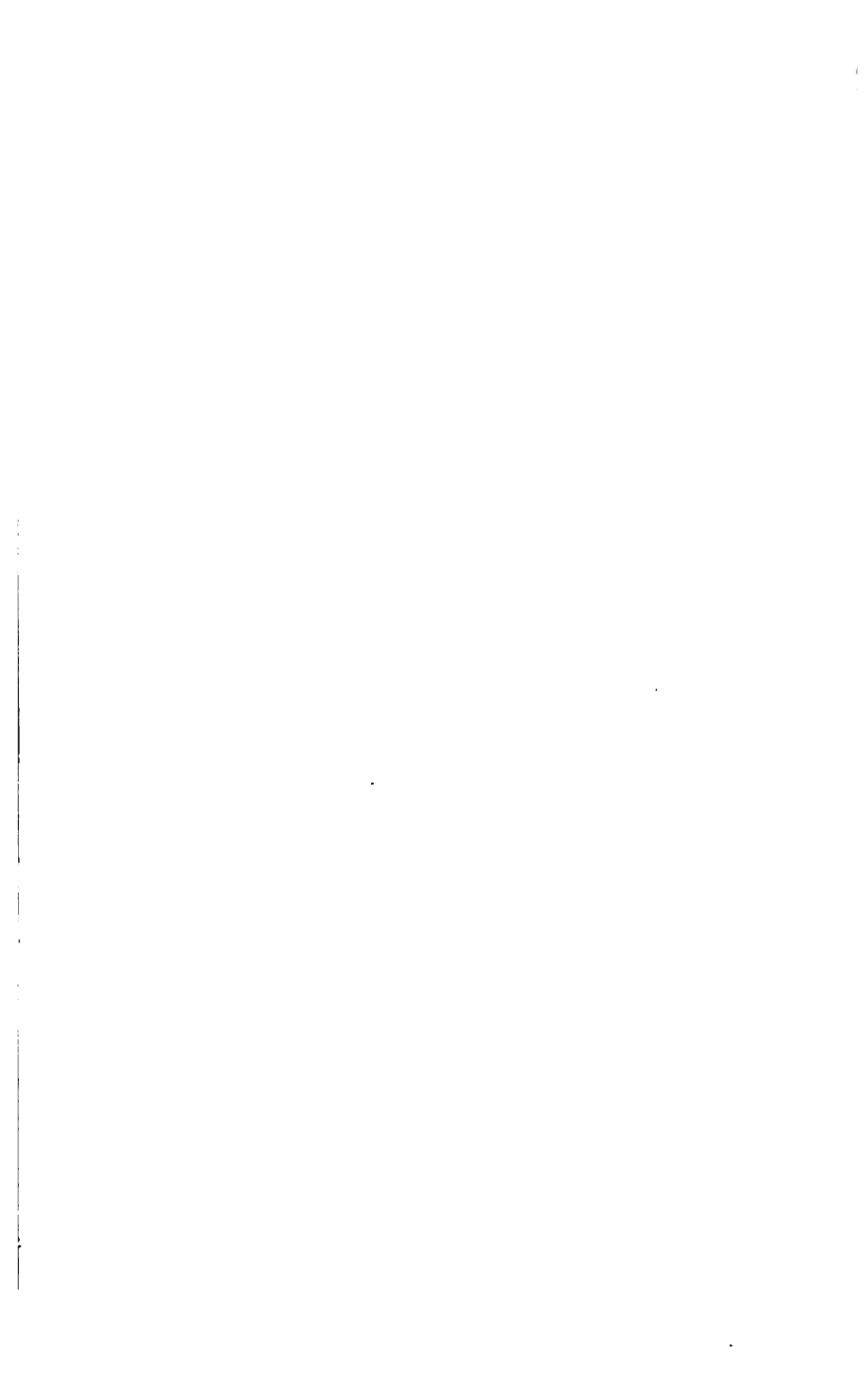
We come to the *Langport Bridges*. In the chantry survey of Edward VI we are told of "the Bridge ther which is a great bridge of stone with xxx arches beinge the great staye of that towne and the contrye there aboute." Elizabeth's grant or charter of 1564 more correctly speaks of "bridges" in so great ruin and dilapidation that the inhabitants cannot support and repair the same bridges. The charter of James I also correctly mentions "the bridges containing in the whole one and thirty bowes." Of these the Great Bow Bridge was re-built in 1840. In 1825 the town clerk had no means of discovering who built this ancient bridge or the date of it, but it was then a long and narrow stone bridge of nine arches.



**LANGPORT'S ANCIENT STONE BRIDGE OF NINE ARCHES.**

Pulled down in 1840 ; from a Painting made about 1810.

*From a Photograph by Mr. G. H. Hemmel.*



About the same time there were still nine arches under Bow Street (1828, Short Sketch). Little Bow Bridge may account for two more arches. A draught bridge at Broad Bow (Port. Accounts, 1646), probably conveying to the island of Cockle-moore, may give us two more ; but where the other nine were placed, it is impossible to say. The xxxi arches did not include the bridge between the two moors, which was ordered to be built in 1669, in place of putting a bull in the moors.

The *Arches under Bow Street* were at all times a constant care to the corporation. The portreeve, J. Michell, was presented in 1688, "for that 3 arches between the two Bowes wants repaire and are very dangerous for travellers and is to be repaired on pain of £2."

The charter grants to the town 2*d.* for passing carriages and 4*d.* for conveyance of merchandise or goods brought over or delivered within six hundred feet of either bridge. In Port. Accounts: "paid 3 men to stop James Berbier's goods for pontage" (1662). Lock and key for the bridge (1670).

In 1800, when Portlake Rhine was straightened and deepened, the corporation paid £87 towards re-erecting little Bow Bridge.

The oldest houses now existing in Langport are some built in Queen Anne's reign. They bear the character of that day. One has the name of a tenant, T. Saunders, on the window pane, 1709, so the present owner, Mr. Whitmore, courteously informs us.

Another great change was made in the appearance of Langport in the early *XIX Century*. The Short Sketch of History included in the town papers (1828) has some glaring misstatements, but may be trusted to know what had lately taken place. It states that about 1800 the town was in a dilapidated state from the antiquity of its buildings, but the corporation and Sir R. Colt Hoare, who were the owners of the greatest part of the property, sold it off in fee to the lessees who were holding for lives. "Whereupon a great

many new houses have since been erected and are still erecting, thereby giving the town a very different appearance to what it had in the last century." The corporation Minutes (vol. ii) show why the change occurred at that time. The Ilchester Canal Co. was just formed, and needed lands for river improvements. They state (Minutes, iii) that most of the corporation property was in houses, many of which were in a ruinous condition in 1801.

Until 1800, except for the disappearance of the old public buildings, the narrow streets and old thatched houses of the town might have recalled Tudor and Stuart times. *The Court Leet Presentments* throughout the XVIII Century emphasize this fact. It was not only in Stuart days that such barbaric customs as the following were possible: "We present *Nicholas Weech* for that his wife doth by a common nuisance throw water out of her door into the streate to the prejudice of their neighbours, which they are to cast noe more in payne of 10s." (Minutes, vol. i); it was also possible in the XVIII Century, when certain tenants were constantly guilty of causing obstructions and nuisances in the streets. The first notice we have found of any better system being organised is in 1754, when the court of the portreeve ordered that "henceforth every occupier of any houses or lande within the Borough should take up, cleanse, and carry away all dirt, soyle, and other nuisance lying in front of their houses and lands half way over the street, at least once in every week, under such penalties as the portreeve and commonalty should think fit and proper to inflict on defaulters" (Minutes, vol. ii). Two years later an amateur system of *police* was thus arranged: "It is agreed that a watch be immediately set up, and that every housekeeper alternately, by four at a time, do find and provide 4 fitt and proper persons to watch every night from nine of the clock in the evening until five in the morning, and that the same be keep't up, and this order to continue in force till counter-manded," June, 1756 (Minutes, ii).

In the presentments of the courts leet, the portreeve is presented because "the prison house, known by the name of the Little Ease," is out of repair, and also because the stocks, "pilery," and cucking stool are out of repair (1706, 1745, etc.). He is presented also when the town well, or arches, or bridges, causeys, or shamells want repair (1724, 1747). High and low, rich and poor were indifferently reprimanded by the courts leet. Under the Commonwealth Dame Bridgett Trevilian, the widow, was presented because Thomas Trevilian's house wanted thatching (Minutes, i, 1657). The death of T. Trevilian, town clerk, is presented in 1657. In 1663 Mrs. Trevilian is again presented, because her kitchinge stable and stanles want thatching. In 1708 Lady Edith Phelips was presented because her house was out of repair. In 1732 Lord Berkley, lord of the manor, was ordered by the court leet to repair the pound on penalty of two guineas. The simplicities of life in the XVIII Century are impressed on us when we find the perpetual presentments of chimneys, and remember the danger of wholesale fires, under which people then lived, when thatched roofs and wooden walls were in use. In 1713 one tenant is called up for making a fireplace in his house and not erecting a tunnell (chimney), "and for every tyme he makes a ffyre to pay the penalty of 20s." In 1733 it is ordered that certain chimneys be raised 2ft. higher; or, again, an oven is out of repair and "dangerous of setting fire to the neighbours." James Hurd is presented for allowing his tenant to make a fire in a room of his, wherein was no fireplace or chimney (1736). Each inhabitant had to keep the pavement fronting his own house in order, and "causeys" are constantly presented.

The game and the fish of the manor had not then been civilised out of existence. Both the corporation within the borough and the lord of the manor gave leases for fishing in the Parret, where salmon was plentiful. A lease of the fishery was granted by Sir E. Phelips, the portreeve, to J.

Pitcher, in 1691, for 21*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Another was granted on easier terms to John Trevilian, Esq., being recorder in 1719 (5*s.*). In 1764 it was ordered that twenty couple of wild fowl be given yearly to Mr. Speke, the recorder (*Minutes*, vol. ii). In 1843 the vicar of Huish paid 10*s.* 6*d.* for a lease of the fishery. In a document dated 1717, the limits of fishing and fowling for the lord's gamekeeper are defined. At the court leet held by the lord's steward, two verderers were presented for the year; and in 1729 Mr. Mathews, cordwainer, was appointed gamekeeper to Lord Berkeley, and was authorised to take for his own use any nets or sporting instruments found in use by others within the bounds. In 1791 Lady Chatham of Burton Pynsent, being a relative of the wife of the lord, Sir R. Colt Hoare, writes to him in alarm about a rumour that the Parret fishery was to be let to a Bath or Seaton fishmonger. In the presentment of 1731 we still find the mediæval designation of customary tenants. Besides verderers, well-wardens were appointed by the lord, constables and constables' bailiff, royal bailiff, and searchers and sealers of leather. When the court leet was omitted in 1732, the jurors presented the steward to pay them a bowl of punch of 10*s.* value for not keeping the customary court.

The improvement and re-building of the town in the early XIX Century was not accompanied by any diminution of the floods. The promoters of a bill presented to parliament in 1825 for the re-building of Langport and Long Load bridges, stated that the floods had during the last five years annually increased in depth and extent. This was said to be due to recent enclosures of various moors and common fields and to increased activity in drainage. The waters, which used to lie a long time in the moors, were thus quickly drained into the bed of the river, which was not large enough to pass them down. Boats were used for weeks in Bow Street to convey food to the houses, and people lived in the upper rooms, or were fed at the Town Hall. The bill was not passed in 1825, but the Parret

Navigation Co. obtained powers in 1840, at which time the Langport Corporation gave £500 towards the new bridge on condition that they should not have any responsibility in future for repair. After the improvement of the Parret Navigation at that time, Langport became a centre for distributing the merchandise which was brought up the river, and an extensive river canal and highway carrying trade was organised, reaching as far as Axminster. Stuckey's Bank was then founded (1806). The population increased by nearly one-third to about 1200. The introduction of the railway undermined the carrying trade, and the population is now reverting to eight hundred. Many houses have been pulled down and replaced by gardens, streets have been widened, and roads diverted at the entrance and exit of the town, where the two stations are built, so that the inhabitants of 1807 would hardly recognise the Langport of 1907.

#### IV. Some Records which deserve notice.

A modern stained glass window in Langport Church was erected "In memory of Thomas Gillett, Founder of the Grammar School." The Grammar School owes its endowment to T. Gillett, but was not founded by him. His endowment was given in 1675. But in 1668 the Corporation Minutes (vol. i), speak of the school as an "Ancient Schole," and that the corporation had recently restored the buildings at great expense. Later they instituted a lawsuit against Gillett's executors about the appointment of the headmaster and the management of the school. The present Grammar School, with a stone inscribed "founded 1675," was not built till 1850 (Minutes, vol. iii).

1670, August. Within the cover of Minutes, vol. ii, is pasted an order signed by Lord Fitzharding, that Langport shall henceforth supply five foot soldiers instead of ten to Captain Cannon's company, because the rateable value was not fully £300. Lord Fitzharding was the successor in the



lordship of the manor to his father, who has been mentioned above as Sir C. Berkeley, under Charles I. This order will explain a minute of 1674 (vol. i), which provides that arms over and above those used in the service of the town are to be disposed of for the benefit of the town. "Paid 5 men for ye trayne Bande 2 days £1." "Ye muster master 7s. 6d." (Port. Accounts, 1706).

1669, 1673. Together with the mace and seal and standards of weight and measure regularly handed on from one portreeve to another, there is here mentioned a bag of old writings (vol. ii). A sad destruction of old writings occurred after the death of the town clerk, J. F. H. Warren, in 1884.

1674. A year of great dearth. 20s. weekly was taken from the town stock to make bread to be distributed to the poor. The exhausting struggle with the Dutch at sea may have been the cause (Minutes, vol. ii).

1702. Expended at proclaiming the Queen £1 1s. 8d. On Coronation Day at the Swan and for the people in ale £2 10s. 10d. (Accounts).

1732. New Town Hall (the present) built (Port. Accounts).

1740. Pontage was again exacted from all vessels unloading near the two bridges, though this toll had for some time fallen into abeyance. Wheelage was apparently also demanded from carts passing over the bridge, as an action was brought against the Sergeant-at-Mace (1752) for stopping a Crewkerne man's waggon who refused the toll. In 1764, G. Stuckey (afterwards portreeve) was indicted at Ilchester for assault and battery on T. Webb, collector of wheelage.

1763. Frame to the picture of King James I, being the gift of Sir W. Pynsent, Bart., to the Corporation, 10s. 6d. (Port. Accounts). This has now disappeared.

1766. Lord Chatham £5 5s. to raise ye Gard walls of Broad Bow (Port. Accounts).

1769. The Corporation being 40 guineas in debt, Mr. G. Speke gave a sum of 20 guineas as a voluntary subscription on condition that the burgesses raised the rest.

1794. A disabled sailor from Lord Howe's fleet 6*d.* (Port. Accounts).

1795. Chaire hire to Wells being the first sessions for raising men for the navy £1 1*s.* (Port. Accounts). Beef given to the Poor £5 5*s.*

1801. Resolved that every member of the corporation receive the Sacrament annually, within 6 months previous to Nov. 1 (day of election of portreeve) on pain of £5 penalty.

Resolved to sell off houses and lands of corporation in fee simple, and all who do not purchase houses be compelled to put in good and sufficient repair (Minutes, iii).

A large sum realised by these sales was eventually invested in land at Westonzoyland (1869).

1802. Clock put up in Guildhall (Minutes).

1809. The manor purchased by the corporation for £250 from Messiter (Port. Accounts).

1814. £10 to poor because of inclement winter (Minutes, iii).  
£10 for rejoicings at general peace.

1815. £10 10*s.* to national fund for the relief of the wounded and families of those who fell at Waterloo.

1817. Potatoes and rice to poor in severe winter. This is not an unusual item.

Corporation advance money on interest to overseers to buy ground and build new Poor House in North Street, £246.

1825. Town spends £30 to oppose bill for Ship Canal.

1833. Night watch appointed for better protection of town.

1834. A calamitous fire in North Street which burnt poor cottagers out (Port. Accounts).

1837. Pair of stocks made on a moveable plan. (These were lately burnt by caretaker, 1906).

1840. Three pairs of new iron Market House Gates surmounted by portcullis in iron.

Tithe commutation. Guard walls of Hanging Chapel which had fallen e. and w. rebuilt.

1844. Fire engine house erected in Hanging Chapel garden.

1852. Cessation of business on funeral of Duke of Wellington.

1853. Langport West Station opened with festivities.

1856. £200 paid for new Pig Market near Little Bow.

1859. £5 contributed towards establishment of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

1872. Walter Bagehot elected deputy-recorder.

1875. Donation of £250, by J. Broadmead, Esq., to widen Little Bow Bridge.

1876. Commission of Inquiry on Municipal Corporations.

1878. Corporation contribute to Police Cottage and Cells in Whatley.

1882. £4 4s. paid to portreeve to attend House of Lords, and committee appointed to watch Lord Rosebery's bill for abolition of unreformed corporations.

1883. New Town Clock, £89. Petition for a fresh Charter for town.

1884. £200 subscribed to Town Embankment.

1886. March 27. "Langport a borough no longer . . . . . muffled peal on the bells of their fine old church" (*Som. Gazette* ; in Minutes, vol. v).

A study of the records of the former corporation of Langport will convince every dispassionate reader that the rule of the portreeve and commonalty was on the whole wise, dignified, and beneficial. Their financial support was given to every project which was for the welfare of the town. They proved themselves efficient guardians of the public buildings and schools, streets, bridges, and ditches. They provided food and clothing, tools and work for the poor in times of scarcity. They looked after the almshouse and infectious hospital, the

prison and the fire engine. Nor did they neglect to mark suitably every national, patriotic, and ecclesiastical event. Experience has shown that the abolition of the corporation was an unfortunate blunder, and that the Parish Council cannot take its place.

We desire to acknowledge the courtesy of the Town Trust, and of their clerk, Mr. Wedd, for ready access to the strong room in the Town Hall to inspect the corporation papers which have been here described.

## The Sequel to the Battle of Edington, A.D. 878.

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BY THE REV. W. H. P. GRESWELL, M.A., F.R.G.S.

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AFTER the famous Battle of Edington which Somerset archæologists generally assume to have been fought on the Poldens (*Proceedings of the Somerset Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxi), King Alfred, in the words of the historian Asser, "pursued the fugitives to their fort, and all that he found outside the fort, men and horses and cattle, he cut off, killing the men forthwith. Then with the whole of his army he boldly pitched his camp before the gates of the Pagan fortress. And when he had remained there fourteen days, the Pagans (*i.e.* the Danes), overcome by hunger, cold and fear, driven at last to despair, sued for peace," etc. The Peace was that of Wedmore a place close to the Poldens and within sight of them. But where was the fortress? It is distinctly implied that this "Paganica Arx" was *on a plain* and had gates. This description does not suit Bratton Castle near Westbury in Wilts, sometimes said to have been the fortress to which Guthrum fled. The Saxon word used for it is a "Geweorc," *i.e.* a work or fortified place. Bishop Clifford, casting about for a likely refuge near the Polden Edington, thought that possibly it might have been "Brugie" or "Bruge," *i.e.* Bridgwater (the Bruge de Walter de Douai, the Domesday owner) and argues that "as in later times Bridgwater possessed a castle, so it was probably a fortified place even in the days of Alfred." This is professedly a hypothesis only. But, surely, the more likely site for this "Paganica

Arx " and its gates is at Downend in Puriton Manor and at the foot of the Polden hills, as it fulfils the conditions of lying in a plain and also of being nearer the field of battle. Here, too, at "Downend pulle" was an ancient landing-place where ships coming up the river Parret used to anchor, and, altogether, a spot likely to attract the Danes carrying on a campaign by sea and land against King Alfred in North Petherton. Formerly there was a loop of the river Parret at the very end of the Polden ridge, and if we take the "Doneham" of Domesday to be a "Ham" close to Downend, the geographical description of land given in Domesday as lying "inter duas aquas" *i.e.* within both arms of the Parret, can easily be understood. This "loop" can still be clearly seen on maps drawn as late as 1723. (Gough MSS., Somerset, *Bodleian*, No. 18,217). In Domesday the extract with regard to Doneham runs thus: "Walter de Dowai (the same man who held Brugie *i.e.* Bridgwater) holds one Virgate of land which is called Doneham. Algar held it in the time of King Edward (the Confessor). This is of that land which the king gave to him between the two waters. It is worth 12 denarii."

As this plot of land was practically islanded off by the curve of the Parret and was close to the anchorage and fortress of Downend it was exactly the place where the Danes could collect all their booty with comparative safety. Could Doneham be simply Dane ham? It is, and probably always was, a rich grazing ground. At any rate, King Alfred, after driving the Danes down the ridge of Polden in a running fight, "the shouts and clashing of arms being heard over a wide space," as it certainly would on that particular hill that lies like a narrow back or "dorsum" along the moors, penned them into the fort below. John Wallingford, in his excerpt from the Life of St. Neot, describes how King Alfred "*anticipavit montem (the Polden ridge?) hostibus nimis aptum, si prævassent.*" Elsewhere in the Life of St. Neot, "*deposita seriatim acie.*" The king anticipated "*proximum promontorium,*" the word

"promontory" being peculiarly applicable to the Poldens then, a long ridge running down to the Parret between flooded regions.

Nothing now remains of this supposed "*Arx paganica*." There is a field called "Baily" or "Bally Field," with a well of water near, reminiscent of a Castle or "*Geweorc*," and the word "Castle" is still applied to the place by the inhabitants. Moreover, there are ample signs of the delver's hand. But the G. W. Railway sweeps through the very site at Dunball Station, and the face of the little hill has been much altered and disfigured by modern Cement works. The canal below is also a new work. We have to rely mainly upon early documents for proof of its importance. Puriton Manor was always part of the old Barony of Nether Stowey, and, in the years immediately following the Norman Conquest, was probably regarded as the "*Caput Baronie*." In the Pipe Rolls, 7 Henry II, etc., Philip de Columbers, lord also of Nether Stowey, owed "xjs. in Burgh." Here, at Downend was his Burgh. It could not have been at Nether Stowey because this place did not become a Borough till 32 Edward I. It was called in the Somerset Placita "*The Burgh de Capite Montis*" (S.R.S. vol. ii). As editor of these Placita, Mr. Chadwyck Healey has a note on the place, as follows :

"This ancient Borough is mentioned under the French form of *Chel delmunt*, and is probably Doneham of Domesday and, almost certainly, the modern Downend. There was a Serjeant or Bailiff for Chedesmund, mentioned as a hamlet in 1280 (*Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 690)." In the *Athelney Cartulary* (S.R.S., xiv, 163) Philip de Columbers granted a messuage (c. 1216 ?) in the "*Ville de Capite Montis*" to a Philip de Hokeburn. In the Inq. p.m. of John, Lord Audley, the successor of the Columbers, Barons at Nether Stowey, (12 Nov. 6 Henry VII) it is recorded how he held, in Somerset, "the manor of Nether Stowey, 40 marcs ; Manor of Downend worth 60s. ; Manor of Puryton worth £20, held of the King by

service of the moiety of a Barony." It is curious how Downend and Chel delmunt have been forgotten. In Saxton's old map (*temp.* Queen Elizabeth) the place is marked "Chies chettle of ye Mount, alias Downend." Later still it has been called "Chisley Mount." A very old man, speaking simply from hearsay, once told the writer that "they of Athelney fought here." If Downend with its neighbouring island and paddock of Doneham was really the "Arx Paganica" of Asser, (and its distance is not great from the Polden Edington), here is a strange bit of corroborative evidence. Apart from this, however, the place is well worth a closer investigation. The composite word "Chies chettel" seems to be made up partly of the Norman chastel (castellum), which took the place of the Danish "Geweorc." It may be noted that "Chazchettle" or "chat chateau" is a well-known expression in early Norman military architecture, (*Viollet le Duc*) and means a wooden contrivance built for purposes of assault and wheeled up to the walls and entrenchments of the fortress assailed. Whether Saxton's "Chies chettle" has anything to do with this is another thing, but the similarity of the words is striking.

Although Downend Pill was on the river Parret, and therefore in communication with the Severn Sea, it was of little use to the Danes in 878, as their base this year lay far away at Chippenham, and they had been defeated just previously at Cynwyt or Cynuit (*Asser*), which I take to be Comwich, anciently written Cynyz or Cumwyz (*Som. Pleas*, Edw. III), on the Parret. Downend was a Danish rendezvous and looting station, and King Alfred getting astride the Polden Hills cut off their retreat. He had halted at Egerley, the *Æglea* of the Chronicle, close to Glastonbury (pronounced locally as a dissyllable), the day before the notable attack at Edington.

It may be added that at Domesday the Parish Church of Puriton was the possession of St. Peter's at Rome. Shortly after this it appears to have changed hands, and the Nether Stowey Barons gave it, together with Churches of Caerleon-



on-Usk, to the Priory of Goldcliff in Monmouth, arguing a Norman conquest (c. 1120) of South Wales from the Burgh de Capite Montis, conducted oversea. Puriton appears in the *Nomina Villarum* as a Free Manor together with Huntspill, (S.R.S., vol. iii, p. 60). For "Chisley Mount" there is a reference in the *Proceedings* of the Society, vol. xxiii, i, p. 35, where there is an allusion to a sketch shown by Mr. Bull of the fort and entrenchments.

## **Ham or Hamdon Hill, South Somerset.**

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**DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA WITHIN THE LINE OF  
ENTRENCHMENTS, AND OTHER FINDS OF INTEREST  
DURING 1907.**

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**BY R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.**

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**T**HE fascination of probing into the story of the past, when history was but at its dawn, has ample scope on the Camp of Hamdon Hill. Year by year a careful observer may see unfolded scattered leaflets which, pieced together, form the outlines of a local history, throwing light on the manners, customs, and mode of life of the early dwellers on this well-known hill-fort.

If one may judge by their relics, the prehistoric inhabitants were of a comparatively peaceable disposition, engaged in tending their flocks and herds on the adjoining plains, or in the chase in the neighbouring forests, while their women-folk at home were spinning, weaving, or making garments of skins, when not ministering to the wants of the inner man.

Of a later date, one may recognise the sites of Roman or Romano-British dwellings, whose occupants were apparently of more warlike tendencies, having left behind them various weapons and the means of their manufacture, as well as numerous articles of personal use and adornment, many of which bear the impress of Late-Celtic workmanship with no small degree of artistic sense, tending to show that in all

probability Late-Celtic and Roman (or Romanized) peoples existed contemporaneously on Ham Hill.

Possibly of still more recent origin, may also be found the remains of a villa, maybe the residence of an official of the Roman administration, essentially Roman in character, into the relics from which there appears to enter but little leaven of British or Late-Celtic influence.

Truly a wonderful storehouse of antiquarian interest !

Hitherto some doubt has been expressed as to the permanency of any occupation of Ham Hill. Recent discoveries tend to dissipate this uncertainty, it being the writer's good fortune to realise, what in last year's *Proceedings*<sup>1</sup> he outlined in theory, the fact of the existence of a Roman villa within the line of entrenchments.

Permission was obtained at the end of May, 1907, to excavate in a field known as "The Warren" at the s.e. portion of the Hill, for a brief period, limited to six working days, owing to the supervention of farming operations. Within a few minutes of commencing work, foundations of a definite character were discovered, the upper surface of which was on an average not more than from six inches to a foot below the surface of the soil. Although the field has been ploughed for generations, it is strange that no record or suggestion of foundations has hitherto been made. In the course of two or three days, the outlines of a villa of considerable extent were traced, the walls having an average thickness of about two feet, substantially built of faced Ham stone and well laid on a set-off course. The area of the buildings was about 160 by 40 feet, and included at least 12 rooms ; the floors of two of the smaller rooms were partially uncovered, disclosing sound concrete flooring on which were innumerable tesserae which had previously been disturbed. A few relics,<sup>2</sup> among which were coins of the 3rd and 4th centuries, A.D., were found during the progress of the work.

1. Vol. LII, pt. ii, pp. 160-1.

2. See Additions to the "Walter Collection," pt. i, pp. 86-7.

The writer's best thanks are due to Mr. G. R. Norman of the Abbey Farm, Montacute, for his courtesy in affording the opportunity which led to the discovery, and also to Messrs. A. V. Cornish and W. P. O'Connor for their assistance in tracing the foundations and preparing a plan of the same.

At the time of the above discovery, excavations were being carried on by the writer (by special permission from the Duchy of Cornwall,) on the east side of the northern spur of Ham Hill, in what may be termed the "East Valley," running due south from the "Frying Pan" to the Inn. After trenching a portion of the floor of the reputed amphitheatre, which yielded nothing, attention was directed to a spot about 150 yards to the south—Site A '07—near where a large Roman steel-yard had been found by a casual observer some time previously, when the site of a Romano-British dwelling and workshop with many interesting "finds"<sup>1</sup> dating from the first three centuries A.D. was unearthed.

In September a working-lad came across another site of a Romano-British dwelling in the "East Valley," about 130 yards north of the Inn (adjacent to Chislett's Quarry, where the fragments of the *lorica*<sup>2</sup> were found)—Site B '07—where several objects<sup>3</sup> of interest (2nd and 3rd century A.D.) were obtained.

During September and November some relics,<sup>4</sup> which appear to form a link between the Prehistoric or Late-Celtic and Romano-British periods, were found by workmen while 'rubbling' towards the middle of the "Central Plateau" of the northern spur of Ham Hill—Site C '07.

Since 1904 ample evidence has been culled by the writer to indicate the existence of a prehistoric settlement at "Ham Turn" on the western brow of Ham Hill, peopled by a race

1. See Additions to the "Walter Collection," pt. i, pp. 87-8.
2. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd Ser., vol. xxi, p. 135 and plate.
3. See Additions to the "Walter Collection," pt. i, p. 89.
4. See Additions to the "Walter Collection," pt. i, pp. 89-90.

presumably akin to that which dwelt at the Glastonbury Lake Village, owing to the great similarity of their implements and decorated pottery. The situation of this settlement was probably influenced by the proximity of Ham Stone or "Ham Hill Great Stone," which was described by the late Mr. Richard Walter as "a large mass of stone which stood on this spot from time immemorial, measuring 30 by 18 feet by about 20 feet in height, whence an extensive and uninterrupted view of the surrounding country could be obtained." (It was cut up for building purposes in 1824, and all that now remains to mark the spot is a large heap of chippings and rubble known as "Rubble Knap.")

Doubtless on account of its commanding position this stone was used as a look-out, and perhaps at times as a beacon. In troublous times this watch-tower would be of the greatest value to dwellers at "Ham Turn," evidence of whose residence there has been gathered from the existence of hut-circles with definite hearths, around which have been found various implements of flint, bone, antler, and bronze, decorated Late-Celtic pottery and fragments of loom-weights, near which one of the only three recorded Roman coins from this site was found in the spring of 1907—a "second brass" of Caligula—a "first brass" having been obtained there in 1905,<sup>1</sup> and one in 1902,<sup>2</sup> both of Claudius I.

An old lady, still living at Stoke-under-Ham, well remembers as a girl being taken to the top of "Ham Stone," the upper surface of which, she says, was hollowed out in the centre and burnt as if by fire. Among the village children in the early part of the XIX Century, the following couplet was current, and greatly appealed to the juvenile mind—

"When Ham Stone hears the Norton chimes at midnight clack,  
It rolls down hill to drink at Jack o' Beard's and back."

1. *Proceedings*, vol. LI, pt. i, p. 88.

2. See Additions to the "Walter Collection," pt. i, p. 86.





EDWARD JAMES STANLEY, M.P. 1882-1906.

President of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, 1897 and 1898.

*From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray, of a Photogravure of a Painting by the Hon. John Collier, 1906.*

## Edward James Stanley, M.P. 1882-1906.

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BY THE REV. W. H. P. GRESWELL, M.A., F.R.G.S.

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WE much regret to announce the death of Mr. Edward James Stanley, M.P. 1882-1906, which took place on September 28th, 1907. Mr. Stanley was for many years one of the Trustees of our Society, and a member from 1874. During the years 1897-1898, he presided over the Annual Meetings at Bridgwater and Taunton respectively, the latter meeting being on the occasion of the Society's Jubilee. In these years he frequently attended the monthly committee meetings; and he was a generous contributor to the funds of the Society.

Born in 1826, the son of Edward Stanley (1789-1870), of Crosshill, Lancashire, Mr. Stanley claimed a collateral descent from the Earls of Derby, through Peter Stanley, uncle of the eleventh Earl. Originally the Stanleys were a branch of the Audley family. His mother was Lady Mary Maitland, daughter of the eighth Earl of Lauderdale. Although not a Somerset man by birth, Mr. Stanley used to say that he could trace a descent from Lady Strange, of Knockyn, daughter of John Mohun, and one of the coheir-esses of the Dunster Barony of Mohun.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. E. J. Stanley was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree in 1852. In 1872, he married the Honorable Mary Dorothy Labouchere,

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xliii, pt. i, p. 14. See also "The Barony of Smith-Stanley," *Lodge's Peerage*, 1832, and *Debrett's Peerage*.



eldest daughter, and heiress as far as the Quantock Manors were concerned, of Henry Labouchere, the first and last Lord Taunton, who was President of the Board of Trade in the Russell Administration (1846-1852), and Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Palmerston (1855-1858) for a short time. In this latter post he succeeded Sir William Molesworth, and, together with him and J. A. Roebuck, M.P. for Bath, J. Temple Leader, M.P. for Bridgwater, J. S. Mill and Charles Buller, was known as a Colonial Reformer, with advanced views. At an early date in his career, H. Labouchere, who represented Taunton (1830-1859), was a strong advocate in the Imperial Parliament of Canadian Constitutional Reform. It is worth noting how the members for Bath, Bridgwater and Taunton, all took similar views on this important point of Colonial development, the fruits of which are manifest to-day. Mr. Labouchere's connection with the County of Somerset as a landlord, began with the purchase of a large portion of the Egmont Estate, which was advertised in 1829 as containing 7,160 acres of meadow, pasture, or arable woodland and orchard, and included the Manors of Enmore, Spaxton, Currypool, Tuxwell, Aley, Over Stowey, Plainsfield, Weekfitzpayne, and the Borough and Honour of Stoke-Courcy. Both by the traditions of his own family, and also by his marriage, Mr. Stanley was destined to be a politician.

Mr. Stanley sat as member for West Somerset in the Conservative interest during 1882-5. At the outset of his political career he might have been classed as a follower of Whig rather than of Tory traditions, a tendency which would not have been lessened by the Labouchere Liberal connection. But as time went on, and the much-debated policy of Mr. Gladstone with regard to Ireland showed itself, Mr. Stanley found himself leaning more and more towards the Conservative and Unionist party. He was accustomed to say that he placed the utmost confidence in such leaders as the late Lord Salisbury.

When, under the Re-distribution Act (1885) the Parliamen-

tary Constituencies were re-arranged, and the Bridgwater Division was formed, Mr. Stanley was naturally asked to stand for it by the Conservatives. A strong opponent was found in Mr. E. Cely Trevilian, of Curry Rivel, but after a hard fought contest, Mr. Stanley was elected by the somewhat narrow majority of 100, the numbers being Stanley, 3,935, Trevilian, 3,835. In 1892, Mr. Stanley was again opposed by a Liberal candidate, in the person of Mr. Douglas Walker, but this time he won by the very substantial majority of 1193, the numbers being, Stanley, 4,555, Walker, 3,362. After this decisive victory, there was no further opposition to Mr. Stanley, and he continued to sit for Bridgwater until 1906, when, owing to his advanced age, he determined to resign, and give place to Mr. R. A. Sanders, who was chosen to fight the constituency in his stead.

Amongst his constituents and large *clientèle* Mr. Stanley was a man of great personal kindness, and was seldom deaf to appeals for help in all works of public charity and beneficence, and, upon the occasion of his retirement, his numerous friends presented him with an admirable portrait of himself, painted by the Hon. John Collier, the well-known artist, and son of Lord Monkswell. This portrait, together with a large framed oil painting by Mr. Ricks, son of a former townsman of Bridgwater, are to be seen at Quantock Lodge, and are highly valued by the family.

In his works of kindness and hospitality, Mr. Stanley was ably helped and seconded by the Honorable Mrs. Stanley. Such institutions as the District Nursing Association owe a great deal to her continual and most energetic advocacy. A cordial acknowledgement of this was made in a recent public presentation and address, signed by numerous friends and well-wishers, all of whom desired to express their deep sympathy with Mrs. Stanley's efforts to help the poor.

As a member for an agricultural constituency, Mr. Stanley took a great interest in farming and stock-raising, being three

times President of the Somerset Agricultural Society, viz., in 1885, at Taunton, in 1894, at Bridgwater, and also in 1895, when no show was held. His home farm, at Plainsfield, recruited from the famous Nether Stowey herd, and managed by Mr. Culverwell, turned out some fine specimens of the very shapely Red Devon cattle, admired all over the kingdom, and the particular pride of the West-country farmer. Altogether, Mr. Stanley won more than 120 prizes (first, second and third) in public shows for these cattle. He began by winning prizes in 1887 at Bridgwater, Newton Abbot, Dunster and Dorchester. His last prize was won at Cardiff in 1901. In 1889, 1890, and 1891, perhaps his most successful years, he took prizes at Islington. But his fine strain were known at York and Manchester, no less than at Totnes and Taunton. He was also an exhibitor of Exmoor horned sheep, and took many prizes at the Bath and West of England Shows, the Royal Counties Shows, and the Somerset and Devon County Shows.

Mr. Stanley was High Sheriff for the County of Somerset in 1880, and was for many years County Councillor for the Cannington Division. By virtue of his North-country connection, he was one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for Lancashire.

But no account of Mr. E. J. Stanley would be complete without some sympathetic reference to the irreparable loss he sustained in the death of his eldest son, Henry Thomas, who was killed at Hekpoort, in South Africa, during the Boer War (Sept. 16, 1900). England loses many young and noble officers in her numerous wars for the up-keep of Empire, but she has seldom lost a more promising and more noble officer than Lieutenant Stanley. Courteous and affable to all, a keen cricketer for his county, and an ardent lover of his West Country home, he could ill be spared from the neighbourhood. But duty seemed to call him to South Africa as an officer in the West Somerset Yeomanry. "*Qui ante diem periit, sed*

miles, sed pro patriâ " is the notice of the young life, inscribed on the memorial brass which his brother officers and comrades placed in the chancel of Over Stowey Church. The chancel itself was altered and extended "in memoriam," and in the churchyard itself stands a commemorative monolith of Cornish granite.

## Frederick Thomas Elworthy, F.S.A.

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BY CHARLES TITE.

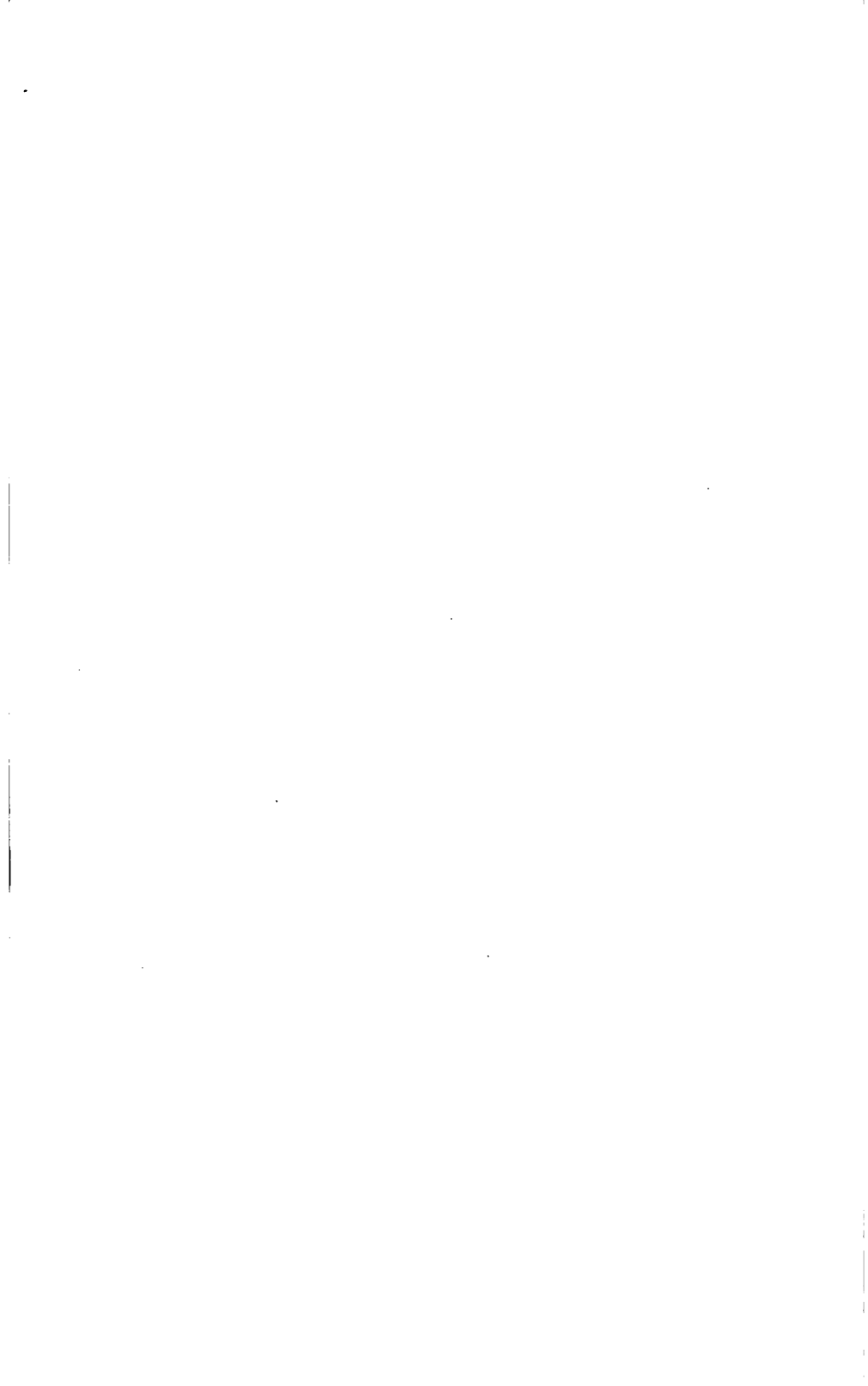
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MR. F. T. Elworthy, of Foxdown, Wellington, passed away on December 13th, 1907, after a long illness, aged nearly 78 years. He became a member of our Society in 1873, and was for many years a regular attendant at the annual meetings. He was one of the General Secretaries from 1891 to 1895, during which time he also edited the volume of Proceedings. When he gave up that work he was elected a member of the Committee, and so remained to the time of his death.

Mr. Elworthy was a zealous student of local history, archæology, and folk-lore, and was a most delightful companion for those who had the pleasure of his friendship on the occasions of our annual meetings, when he was ever ready to discuss a host of interesting topics, upon most of which he was able to throw considerable light. Moreover, he contributed several able papers to our annual volumes. His "Notes on the History of Wellington" were the result of long and careful research, and formed a considerable book when reprinted. His paper on "Witham Friary" was also another good example of the kind of work he was able to do. Moreover, he prepared a valuable general index to the Society's Proceedings, extending over twenty years, dealing with volumes XXI to XL inclusive, a work involving no small sacrifice of time, and much patient labour.



**FREDERICK THOMAS ELWORTHY, F.S.A.**  
**Hon. Secretary and Editor of the Society's "Proceedings,"**  
**1891-6.**



But his most important work was done in connection with the dialects of West Somerset and East Devon, which he had made a matter of scientific study for many years. In 1876, he read a paper at the Bath meeting "On West Somerset Patois," in the course of which he called attention to "the rich treasures embedded in our western dialect," and assured his hearers that it would "very amply repay all the labour that can be bestowed upon it." About the same time, Mr. Elworthy read a paper before the Philological Society, on "The Dialect of West Somerset," to which he added an appendix, giving classified lists of words to illustrate West Somerset pronunciation, with introductory remarks, and an explanation of the glossic system of spelling used. This was followed by "An Outline of the Grammar of the Dialect of West Somerset," which was illustrated by examples of the common phrases and modes of speech in use among the people. Referring to this work, one of the greatest living philologists says: "It was the first grammar of an English dialect of any scientific value." Then he took in hand "The Exmoor Scolding and Courtship," two dialogues illustrating local speech at the beginning of the eighteenth century; and "The Somersetshire Man's Complaint," a poem of a full century earlier. The original texts were edited, collated, and arranged, with a complete transcript in glossic—a phonetic alphabet devised for the scientific expression of speech sounds. The vocabulary was enlarged, and the whole illustrated with copious notes. But Mr. Elworthy's great work, the preparation of which occupied many years, was "The West Somerset Word-Book," of nearly 900 pages, a glossary of the dialectal and archaic words and phrases used in the West of Somerset and East Devon. This stands pre-eminent amongst works of the kind issued in England, and will probably continue to be the standard book of reference in the years to come, when local dialects have ceased to be spoken. Dr. J. A. H. Murray, editor of the *Oxford Dictionary*, referring to Mr. Elworthy, says: "His con-



tributions to dialect philology, especially to that of West Somerset, have attained a renown far beyond his native county, and even beyond the confines of England: they are known to all philologists in Europe and America."

Mr. Elworthy was also a most active and zealous member of the Council of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, and frequently contributed papers to their *Transactions*. He was elected President of the Association for 1906-7; and for many years edited the reports of the Committee on Devonshire Verbal Provincialisms.

But his work for the local societies did not exhaust the stores of his well-stocked mind. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, for which he wrote valuable papers; as he did also for the British Association and the Folk-lore Society. Moreover, Dr. Murray tells us that when he undertook to edit the *Oxford Dictionary*, "Mr. Elworthy became one of his most zealous volunteer lieutenants, reading, with members of his family, numerous important books, and collecting from them more than 15,000 quotations for the use of the Dictionary, as well as assisting in the arrangement and primary sub-editing of the materials. His contributions to the Dictionary never ceased down to the period of his last illness, and his help will be greatly missed in some departments of the work."

During the latter years of his life, Mr. Elworthy was deeply interested in studies connected with the wide-spread belief in "The Evil Eye," on which subject he published an important work in 1895. In this he brought together a vast amount of information, gathered from various parts of the world, and relating to many ages of its history. Five years later, Mr. Elworthy published another and kindred volume, entitled "Horns of Honour, and other Studies in the By-ways of Archæology." The object of the latter work is made clear by a single sentence in the Introduction, where the author tells us:

“It is assumed that all attempts at decoration, whether of the person, in the way of dress or of pattern, shown by curved lines or other evidence of design, however crude, upon inanimate objects, had in their origin some definite idea or fact which it was intended to illustrate.” In connection with these volumes, Mr. Elworthy formed a large and valuable collection of charms, amulets, etc., many of which were illustrated in the books from his own drawings. These works had a large circulation, and added considerably to Mr. Elworthy’s literary reputation.

This is not the place to give details of the helpful work Mr. Elworthy did in many departments of local and of county life : of his zeal and liberality as a Churchman, his eminence as a Freemason, his accomplishments as a linguist and as an artist, or his experiences as a traveller. The newspapers of West Somerset have devoted much space to these matters. On all hands his friends and neighbours feel that they have lost a most able and earnest colleague ; and the members of our own Society who knew him intimately will sincerely share that feeling.

## Charles Trask.

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MR. Charles Trask, of Courtfield, Norton-sub-Hamdon, who was Chairman of the Directors of the Ham Hill and Doulting Stone Co., died on Monday, December 30th, 1907. He had entered on his 78th year, and had spent practically all his life in his native village, which he loved dearly, for he had studied its history thoroughly, and found it an ever-increasing source of interest and of pleasure. The results of his researches in this direction were given to the public about ten years ago, when Mr. Trask published a volume entitled : "Norton-sub-Hamdon in the County of Somerset ; Notes on the Parish and the Manor, and on Ham Hill." In a pleasant and chatty style he tells how : "The discovery of hut-circles on Ham Hill, many years ago, led my thoughts, in the first instance, to the possible history of the hill, and afterwards to that of the parish of Norton." Then he unfolds the gradual development of his researches, and incidently points out what many others may do, if only their love of home and of local institutions is strong enough to enable them to overcome many difficulties. The work is, in many respects, a model parish history, and is the result of long years of careful study and diligent research. When the members of our Society visited Ham Hill in 1886, Mr. Trask ably described the quarries, and gave many interesting details of his own archæological discoveries in the neighbourhood. A couple of years previous he also described the Doulting quarries to our members, when the Society visited Shepton Mallet. Mr. Trask brought his love of archæology to bear upon local buildings in the most

practical manner. In dealing with the parish church, the Church House, and such fine old private residences as came under his own immediate care, he most zealously retained all ancient and interesting work, even when this had to be done at considerable cost.

Mr. Trask had been a member of our Society more than forty years, having joined in 1866. He was a most able and useful man, and had done splendid public service for many years, and in many ways, in the district in which he lived.

C. T.

### W. J. Braikenridge.

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ONE of our oldest members, Mr. William Jerdone Braikenridge, of Claremont, Clevedon, and of 16, Royal Crescent, Bath, passed away at his first-named residence on Wednesday, December 11th, 1907, in his 91st year. Mr. Braikenridge joined our Society in 1860, but had never taken an active part in its work. He was a zealous and most liberal churchman, and a generous supporter of local and philanthropic institutions. He was much interested in literature and in some branches of art, an interest he had inherited from his father, Mr. George Weare Braikenridge, of Brislington, who had formed a splendid library and some valuable collections of artistic treasures, which passed on to his son.

C. T.



SOMERSETSHIRE  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY  
SOCIETY.

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New England Historic Genealogical Society.  
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- 1884 ALLEN, F. J., M.D., St. John's College, Cambridge.
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- 1888 ALTHAM, Mrs., Sherford Lodge, Taunton.
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- 1902 APLIN, J. SHORLAND, Overdale, Yeovil.
- 1904 ARDEN-DAVIS, Rev. R., The Vicarage, Clevedon.
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- 1899 ATCHLEY, Rev. H. G. S., 15, Adelaide Terrace, Portishead.
- 1884 ATKINS, J. M., 9, High Street, Wells.
- 1888 AUSTEN, Rev. E. G., Berrow Vicarage, Burnham.
- 1897 AVELINE, H. T. S., Cotford, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
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- 1901 BADCOCK, Miss HENRIETTA, Euston Lodge, Taunton.
- 1872 †BADCOCK, H. J., Pitminster, Taunton, **Trustee, Treasurer.**
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- 1888 †BAILWARD, T. H. M., Manor House, Horsington, V.P.
- 1883 †BAKER, E. E., F.S.A., The Glebe House, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1892 BAKER, Rev. S. O., Red Lodge, Clevedon.
- 1897 BAKER, W. T., Elsmere, Northfield, Bridgwater.
- 1904 BARNES, W. F., High Street, Shepton Mallet.
- 1906 BARNICOTT, PERCY J., Hill Rise, Taunton.
- 1894 BARNSTAPLE ATHENÆUM, North Devon.
- 1902 BARNWELL, Rev. H. L., St. John's Vicarage, Glastonbury.
- 1875 BARRETT, JONATHAN, Ashfield Lodge, Taunton.
- 1872 BARRETT, Major, Moredon House, North Curry.
- 1896 BARSTOW, J. J. JACKSON, The Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1891 BARTELOT, Rev. R. G., Fordington St. George, Dorchester.
- 1886 †BATES, Rev. E. H., Puckington Rectory, Ilminster, **General Secretary.**
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- 1907 BATH, The Corporation of, Guildhall, Bath.
- 1902 BATSFORD, B. T., 94, High Holborn, London, W.C.
- 1887 BATTEN, HENRY B., Aldon, Yeovil.
- 1886 BATTEN, H. CARY G., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
- 1899 BATTEN, Mrs. H. CARY G.,       "       "       "
- 1903 BATTEN, H. C. CARY,       "       "       "
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- 1886 BATTEN, Col. J. MOUNT, C.B., Mornington Lodge, West Kensington, W., and Upcerne, Dorchester.
- 1907 BAYNES, Rev. Preb. R. E., The Lammias, Minchinhampton.
- 1908 BAZELL, C., St. John's Vicarage, Bridgwater.
- 1903 BEALE, FRANK, Bank House, Clevedon.
- 1873 \*BEDDOE, J., M.D., F.R.S., The Chantry, Bradford-on-Avon.
- 1897 BELL, Rev. W. A., Charlynch Rectory, Bridgwater.
- 1902 BELLAMY, F. J., 18, High Street, Yeovil.
- 1898 BENNETT, EDGAR, Hendford, Yeovil.
- 1906 BENNETT, Rev. F. S. M., Portwood Vicarage, Stockport.
- 1891 BENNETT, Mrs., 2, Bradmore Road, Oxford.

- 1893 BENTLEY, F. J. R., Woodlands, Wellington.
- 1895 BERE, CHARLES, The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1907 BERRYMAN, F. H., Field House, Shepton Mallet.
- 1898 BERTHON, Mrs., North Curry, Taunton.
- 1905 BEVAN, E. R., Rempstone, Corfe Castle, Wareham.
- 1883 BICKNELL, A. S., Barcombe House, Barcombe, Sussex.
- 1900 BIGGS, W. B., Barry Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1907 BIRKBECK, L. C. H., Church Square, Taunton.
- 1902 BLAKE, Colonel M. LOCKE, Bridge, South Petherton.
- 1891 BLATHWAYT, Lt.-Col. LINLEY, F.L.S., Eagle House, Batheaston.
- 1887 BLATHWAYT, Rev. WYNTER E., Dyrham, Chippenham.
- 1878 BLATHWAYT, Rev. W. T., " "
- 1903 BOND, F. BLIGH, F.R.I.B.A., Star Life Chambers, Bristol.
- 1897 BOND, Rev. R. S., Thorne Rectory, Yeovil.
- 1898 BOODLE, R. W., 7, Pershore Road, Birmingham.
- 1896 BOOKER, WM. THOS., Southernhay, Wellington.
- 1905 BOORD, PERCY, 57, Redcliffe Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1887 BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, U.S.A., *per* Kegan Paul, Trübner  
and Co., Dryden House, 43, Gerrard Street, London, W.
- 1896 BOTHAMLEY, Ven. Archdeacon, Richmond Lodge, Bath.
- 1892 BOTHAMLEY, C. H., Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 BOULTING, EUSTACE G., Blagdon Lodge, Taunton.
- 1878 BOUVERIE, H. H. PLEYDELL, Brymore, Bridgwater.
- 1908 BOWES-LYON, The Hon. F., Norton Manor, Taunton.
- 1904 \*BOYLE, Sir EDWARD, Bart., K.C., M.P., 1, King's Bench Walk,  
Temple, E.C., and 63, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1905 BOYLE, Lady, 63, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
- 1904 BOYLE, MONTGOMERIE, Horsington House, Templecombe.
- 1906 BOYLE, REGINALD C., Monkton House, Taunton.
- 1897 BOYS, Rev. H. A., North Cadbury Rectory, S.O. Somerset.
- 1905 BRADFORD, A. E., Hendford Cottage, Yeovil.
- 1905 BRADFORD, Mrs., " " "
- 1860 BRAIKENRIDGE, W. JERDONE, Claremont, Clevedon, and 16,  
Royal Crescent, Bath (deceased).
- 1902 BRAITHWAITE, J. B., Blencathara, Burnham, and The High-  
lands, New Barnet, Herts.
- 1903 BRAITHWAITE, JOHN B., The Highlands, New Barnet.

- 1867 †BRAMBLE, Lieut.-Col. J. R., F.S.A., Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, Trustee, V.P.
- 1899 BRAMBLE, Miss E. M., Seafield, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 BRISTOL PUBLIC LIBRARY, (E. R. N. MATHEWS, *Librarian*.)
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- 1877 BRODERIP, EDMUND, Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.
- 1903 BROWN, DAVID, M.D., Hamdon, North Town, Taunton.
- 1898 BROWN, DAVID, Estayne House, Wellington Road, Taunton.
- 1882 BROWN, JOHN, Wadeford House, Chard.
- 1905 BROWN, ROBERT, Brent Lodge, Taunton Road, Bridgwater.
- 1886 BROWN, W. H. M., Highfield, Sherborne.
- 1906 BRUTON, F. A., 2, Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.
- 1886 BRUTTON, J., 7, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1908 BRYAN, Mrs. A. M., Charlton Adam Vicarage, Somerton.
- 1899 BRYAN, H. D., Croome Cottage, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1906 BUCKLAND, J. C., 4, East Street, Taunton.
- 1885 BUCKLE, EDMUND, 179, Oakwood Court, Melbury Road, London, W.
- 1881 BULL, Rev. T. WILLIAMSON, Charlecote, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1893 †BULLEID, ARTHUR, F.S.A., Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1905 BULLEID, Mrs. ARTHUR, " "
- 1902 †BURNELL, C. E., Henley, Shepton Mallet.
- 1892 BURRIDGE, Major W., The Willows, Wellington.
- 1875 BUSH, JOHN, 9, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
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- 1904 BUSH, Mrs. T. S., " " "
- 1898 BUTLER, W. B., 1, Upper High Street, Taunton.
- 1907 CAMERON, A. C. G., H. M. Geolog. Survey (*retired*), New Haven Houses, Lyme Regis.
- 1902 CAMPBELL, Rev. COLIN A. F., Street Rectory, Bridgwater.
- 1906 CARR, JONATHAN, Wood House, Twerton, Bath.
- 1882 †CARTWRIGHT, Rev. H. A., Whitestaunton Rectory, Chard.
- 1887 †CASH, J. O., High Street, Wincanton.
- 1899 CAYLEY, Rev. R. A., Stowell Rectory, Sherborne.
- 1895 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, The Worshipful Chancellor C. E. H., C.B., K.C., F.S.A., 119, Harley Street, W., and New Place, Porlock.

- 1857 CHAFYN-GROVE, G. TROYTE, F.S.A., North Coker Ho., Yeovil.  
 1905 CHAMBERLAIN, G. P., The Grove, Staplegrove.  
 1907 CHANNER, J. S., Bishop's Hull, Taunton.  
 1902 CHANT, T. W., Stowe Lodge, Watford, Herts.  
 1906 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., The Rectory, Parracombe, s.o.  
 1874 CHAPMAN, A. ALLAN, 10, Elm Grove, Taunton.  
 1906 CHAPMAN, ERNEST M., Wyndham, Wilton, Taunton.  
 1904 CHARBONNIER, T., Art Gallery, Lynmouth.  
 1875 CHEETHAM, F. H., Triscombe House, Taunton.  
 1904 CHICHESTER, Mrs. C., Hazelcroft, Horsington, Templecombe.  
 1892 †CHISHOLM-BATTEN, Lieut.-Col. J. F., Thornfalcon, Taunton;  
     and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W., *Trustee*.  
 1863 †CHURCH, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Sub-Dean, Wells.  
 1902 CLARK, ALFRED J., Netherleigh, Street.  
 1895 CLARK, F. J., F.L.S., Netherleigh, Street.  
 1902 CLARK, JOHN B., Overleigh House, Street.  
 1902 CLARK, ROGER, Street.  
 1873 †CLARK, W. S., Mill Field, Street.  
 1849 CLARKE, A. A., 13, Vicars' Close, Wells.  
 1893 CLARKE, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrove, Taunton.  
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1906 DAY, W. A., 12, Russell Street, Bath.  
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1891 DERHAM, WALTER, 76, Lancaster Gate, London, W.  
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1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.  
1900 †DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.  
1880 DOGGETT, H. GREENFIELD, Springhill, Leigh Woods, Clifton.  
1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Prince's Road, Clevedon.  
1896 DOWELL, Mrs. A. G., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.



- 1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1906 DUCKET, Mrs., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
- 1903 DUBERLY, Miss, Hillmore, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1898 DUDER, JOHN, Tregedna, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1894 DUDMAN, Miss CATHERINE L., Pitney House, Langport.
- 1905 DUNHAM, D., Brooklyn, Sherborne Road, Yeovil.
- 1877 DUPUIS, Rev. Preb. T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
- 1893 DYKE, C. W. P., 29, Fellows Road, Hampstead, London.
- 1900 DYNE, Rev. W. T., Evercreech Vicarage, Bath.
- 1896 DYSON, JOHN, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
- 1901 †EASTWOOD, A. EDGELL, Leigh Court, Taunton.
- 1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1905 EDMUNDS, Mrs. H. M., Kildare, Winscombe.
- 1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, 3, Woolley Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
- 1906 ELTON, C. T., Rowford Lodge, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Taunton.
- 1881 †ELTON, Sir E. H., Bart., Clevedon Court, V.P.
- 1891 ELTON, Major WM., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
- 1873 ELWORTHY, F. T., F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington (deceased).
- 1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
- 1875 ESDAILE, GEO, Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
- 1875 ESDAILE, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
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- 1908 EVANS, Miss EMILY B.,       "       "
- 1907 EVANS, CHAS. E., Nailsea Court, Som.
- 1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
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London, S.W., and Knowle, Dunster.
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- 1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
- 1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare
- 1903 FORBES, Rev. J. DE BURGH, The Rectory, Hemyock.
- 1883 FOSTER, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.

- 1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
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- 1874 FOX, F. F., F.S.A., Yate House, Yate, R.S.O., Gloucester.
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- 1906 FOX, THOMAS, Old Way House, Wellington.
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- 1907 FOXWELL, Professor H. S., 1, Harvey Road, Cambridge.
- 1876 †FRANKLIN, H., St. Michael's, Taunton.
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late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, V.P.
- 1893 †FRY, E. A., 124, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
- 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
- 1906 FRY, Miss RENÉE, „ „ „
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- 1904 GAWN, C. R., Spring Grove, Milverton.
- 1906 GEORGE, CHAS. W., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.
- 1862 GEORGE, Rev. PHILIP EDW., Sion Hill, Bath (deceased).
- 1887 \*GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Barrow Gurney.
- 1884 GIFFORD, J. WM., Oaklands, Chard.
- 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1897 GILES, W. J., 11, Whitehall Place, Taunton (deceased).
- 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Apse, South Road, Taunton.
- 1906 GOLDNEY, Sir PRIOR, Bart., c.v.o., c.b., Hardenhuish Park  
Chippenham ; and Manor House, Halse, Taunton.
- 1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.
- 1902 GOODING, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
- 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1908 GOODLAND, C. HAROLD, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODLAND, ROGER, Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1879 GOODLAND, THOS., 27, Bridge Street, Taunton (deceased).
- 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., 8, Osborne Terrace, Taunton.
- 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODMAN, SYDNEY C. N., 4, Paper Buildings, Inner Temple,  
London ; and Oaklands, Ashstead.

- 1905 GOUDGE, Rev. Preb. H. L., Theological College, Wells.  
 1889 GOUGH, WM., Rockdene, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.  
 1906 GRAHAM, ARTHUR R., The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.  
 1888 GRANT, Lady, Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.  
 1892 †GRANT, Rev. Preb. C., St. Benignus' Vicarage, Glastonbury.  
 1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., London.  
 1905 GREENSLADE, W. R. J., Fairfield, Trull, Taunton.  
 1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.  
 1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., F.R.G.S., Dodington, Bridgwater.  
 1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.  
 1902 GRUBB, JOHN, The Down, Winscombe, Som.  
 1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.  
 1876 HADDON, CHAS., Southfield Villa, South Street, Taunton.  
 1871 HALL, H., F.R.I.B.A., 20, Quernmore Road, Stroud Green,  
 London, N.  
 1887 HALL, Rev. H. F., Leasbrook, Dixon, Monmouth.  
 1907 HAMILTON, Mrs. E. C., Withypool, Exford, Taunton.  
 1896 †HAMLET, Rev. J., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.  
 1878 HAMMETT, ALEXANDER, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.  
 1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High St., Taunton.  
 1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.  
 1903 HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., 7, Litfield Place, Clifton.  
 1904 HARFORD, Rev. Canon E. J., Wells.  
 1902 HARRISON, H., The Manse, Ashcombe Park, Weston-s.-Mare.  
 1905 HARTWRIGHT, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, Pitminster.  
 1898 HATCHER, ROBERT, Cannsfield House, Park Street, Taunton.  
 1906 HAWKES, F. S., Backwell, near Bristol.  
 1906 HAWKES, Mrs. F. S., Backwell, near Bristol.  
 1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton.  
 1902 HAWKINS, Rev. HENRY, 1, Westerhall, Weymouth.  
 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS, LL., The Vicarage, Bruton.  
 1902 †HAYNES, F. T. J., M.I.E.E., Belmont, Cheddon Road, Taunton.  
 1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., Williton.  
 1897 HELLIER, Rev. H. G., St. Martin's V., Roath Park, Cardiff.  
 1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G., " " "  
 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., Langford, Sidcup, Kent.  
 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.

- 1906 HENNIKER, JOHN G., Catcott, Bridgwater.
- 1907 HENNING, Rev. G. S., East Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
- 1895 HEWLETT, Mrs. G., Pream's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 1885 HILL, B. H., Newcombes, Crediton.
- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1906 HILL, Mrs. E. S. CARNE, Lyneham Cottage, High Ham.
- 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
- 1888 HIPPISELEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
- 1905 HOBHOUSE, Mrs. E., New Street, Wells.
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. HENRY, P.C., Hadsphen House,  
Castle Cary, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1902 HODGE, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Chancellor T. SCOTT, East Liberty, Wells.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., 71, Beeches Road, West Bromwich.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip, Coleford, Bath.
- 1895 †HOOD, The Rt. Hon. Sir ALEXANDER AGLAND, Bart., P.C., M.P.,  
St. Audries, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
- 1906 †HOOK, ARTHUR J., 11, Middle Street, Taunton.
- 1905 HOPE, Rev. H. K., Batt's Park, Trull, Taunton.
- 1907 HOPKINS, T., M.D., 6, Julia Terrace, Burnham.
- 1907 HOPKINS, Mrs.                   "                   "
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, J. F. FORTESCUE, Mells Park, Frome.
- 1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
- 1905 †HOSKYNs, H. W. PAGET, North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1905 HOSKYNs, R. G. DE HAVILLAND, King Ina's Palace, South  
Petherton.
- 1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
- 1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L.,                   "                   "                   "
- 1907 \*HUGHES, T. CANN, F.S.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster.
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., D.LITT., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.

- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1900 HYLTON, Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Ammerdown Park, Radstock.
- 1903 ILES, ALFRED R., Shutterne House, Taunton.
- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1904 INGRAM, Mrs., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1892 INMAN, T. F., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill, Bath.
- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
- 1901 JAMES OF HEREFORD, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., Breamore, Salisbury, and 41, Cadogan Square, London.
- 1901 JAMES, Rev. J. G., Litt. D., The Manse, Chase Side, Enfield.
- 1885 JAMES, W. H., Fortfield, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1908 JAMES, W. VICTOR, Leglands, Wellington.
- 1889 JANE, WM., Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1907 JARDINE, ERNEST, The Park, Nottingham.
- 1908 JENNER, Sir WALTER K., Bart., The Abbey, Charlton Adam.
- 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
- 1907 JENSEN, C. W. LAMB, Oakhill, Bath.
- 1907 JENSEN, Mrs. C. W. L., „ „
- 1907 JEUDWINE, J. W., The Grove, Stocklinch, Ilminster.
- 1896 JEX-BLAKE, ARTHUR JOHN, The Deanery, Wells.
- 1891 †JEX-BLAKE, The Very Rev. T. W., D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, The Deanery, Wells, V.P.
- 1905 JOHNSTON, J. NICHOLSON, A.R.I.B.A., Hesket House, Yeovil.
- 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
- 1907 JONES, Rev. R. L., The Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1880 JOSE, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
- 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1901 JOYCE, Rev. G. W., The Parsonage, Wellington.
- 1907 JUKES, Rev. H. W., The Rectory, Portishead.
- 1904 KEILOR, Rev. J. D. D., East Chinnock Rectory, Yeovil.
- 1908 KELWAY, JAS., Wearne Wyche, Langport.
- 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
- 1877 KEMMYS-TYNTE, St. DAVID M., 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1895 †KENNION, Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, V.P.
- 1905 KENT-BIDDLECOMBE, G. B., The Bank House, Taunton.
- 1881 KETTLEWELL, WM., Harptree Court, East Harptree.

- 1908 KIDNER, Mrs. JOHN, Dodhill House, Taunton.  
1907 KILLICK, C. R., M.B., Tower Hill, Williton.  
1906 KINGSBURY, J. E., Leighton, The Avenue, Taunton.  
1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY, Newbridge House, Bath.  
1887 KITE, G. H., Elmswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.  
1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.  
1905 KNIGHT, F. H., 12, Elm Grove, Taunton.  
1907 LAMB, A. W., North Parade, Taunton.  
1871 LANCE, Rev. W. H., Bagborough Rectory, Taunton.  
1893 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Parsonage, Axminster.  
1904 LAURENCE, Mrs., Meldon House, Weston-super-Mare.  
1906 LAWRENCE, F. W., F.R.G.S., Hillcote, Lansdown, Bath.  
1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, Forde House, Taunton.  
1901 LAWRENCE, S. A., Belvedere West, Taunton.  
1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.  
1900 LEAN, Mrs. J.,                   "                   "  
1906 LEATHER, J. H., Normansleigh, Minehead.  
1906 LEDGER, Mrs. A., Belmont, Taunton.  
1907 LEGARD, A. G., Brow Hill, Batheaston.  
1907 LE GROS, PHILIP E., North Hill House, Frome.  
1907 LEIGH, R. L., The Hawthorns, Wall Heath, Dudley.  
1887 LEIR, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.  
1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.  
1905 LETHBRIDGE, Sir WROTH P. C., Bart., 17, Hyde Park Street,  
London, W.  
1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.  
1907 LEWIS, Rev. G. H., Allandale, Berrow Road, Burnham.  
1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, 1, The Crescent, Taunton.  
1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.  
1894 LIDDON, Rev. HENRY JOHN, Mount Terrace, Taunton.  
1904 LIPSCOMB, Mrs., Lavender Cottage, Guildford.  
1906 LLEWELLIN, W. M., C.E., 8, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.  
1906 LLOYD, Rev. J. A., F.S.A., Mere Vicarage, Wilts.  
1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.  
1869 LONG, Colonel WM., C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.  
1904 LOUGH, E. QUEKETT, The Park, Yeovil.  
1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.

- 1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1897 LOVIBOND, GEO., Eastcroft, Bridgwater.
- 1887 LOVIBOND, Mrs., Exe House, Exeter (deceased).
- 1892 LUDLOW, WALTER, Alcombe, Dunster.
- 1906 LUTTRELL, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead.
- 1868 †LUTTRELL, G. F., Dunster Castle, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1906 LYSAGHT, G. S., Nynhead Court, Wellington.
- 1870 LYTE, Sir HENRY MAXWELL, K.C.B., F.S.A., 3, Portman Square, London, W.
- 1898 MACDERMOTT, Miss, 3, Marlborough Terrace, Taunton.
- 1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
- 1906 MACFIE, ROBERT C., Hamp House, Bridgwater.
- 1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1890 MACMILLAN, W., Ochiltree House, Castle Cary.
- 1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
- 1898 MAGGS, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., Ilminster.
- 1907 MAJOR, ALBANY F., 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.
- 1903 MALET, Major J. WARRE, Sandylands, Englefield Grn., Surrey.
- 1897 MALET, T. H. W., 23, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
- 1869 MAPLETON, Rev. H. M., Badgworth Rectory, Axbidge.
- 1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
- 1906 MARDON, HEBER, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- 1905 MARSHALL, Rev. E. S., F.L.S., West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.
- 1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., 4, Winton Square, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
- 1903 MARTIN, A. TRICE, F.S.A., Bath College, Bath.
- 1908 MASEY, Miss B., 5, Park Terrace, Taunton.
- 1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
- 1905 MAUD, Mrs. W. HARTLEY, 57, Eaton Square, London, S.W.
- 1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Orpington Vicarage, Kent.
- 1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
- 1907 MAYO, F. W., Swallowcliffe, Yeovil.
- 1894 McCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1908 McDERMOTT, E. T., 8, The Circus, Bath.
- 1894 MEADE, FRANCIS, The Hill, Langport.
- 1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, Walford, Taunton.

- 1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Powlett House, Taunton.
- 1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1875 MEDLEY, Rev. J. B., Tyntesfield, Bristol (deceased).
- 1885 MELLOR, Rt. Hon. J. W., F.C., K.C., Culmhead, Taunton.
- 1892 MEREDITH, J., M.D., High Street, Wellington.
- 1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
- 1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., F.S.A., Sherriffhales Vic., Newport, Salop.
- 1904 MICHELL, THEO., Trewirgie, Wellington Road, Bournemouth.
- 1907 MILNE-REDHEAD, GEO. B., Millard's Hill, Frome.
- 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
- 1876 MITCHELL, G. W., 56, Beulah Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.
- 1908 MOLE, ALBERT C., The Grove, Pyrland, Taunton.
- 1902 MOLE, H. BLOOME, The Croft, Shepton Mallet.
- 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1904 MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
- 1890 MOORE, F. S., 34, Paragon, Bath, and Castle Cary.
- 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrral, Glastonbury.
- 1881 MURRAY-ANDERDON, H. E., Henlade House, Taunton.
- 1905 NAPIER, Rev. H. F., Pitcombe Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1896 NAYLOR, J. R., O.S.I., Cadbury House, Yatton.
- 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
- 1907 NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown).
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, *per* B. F. Stevens and Brown,  
4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, 2, Logan Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
- 1907 NIND, Lt. Colonel F. W., Whitefield, Wiveliscombe.
- 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, Stafford Lodge, Taunton.
- 1888 NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1863 ††NORRIS, HUGH, South Petherton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., 145, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
- 1904 PAGE, HERBERT M., M.D., The Grange, Langport.
- 1902 PAGE, Rev. J. E., 7, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
- 1865 †PAGET, The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD H., Bart., P.C., Cranmore  
Hall, Shepton Mallet, V.P.
- 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1908 PALMER, W. H., Bridgwater.



- 1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
- 1906 PASS, A. D., Manor House, Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth.
- 1904 PATERSON, Rev. W. G., West Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke House, Taunton.
- 1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, Snowdon Hill House, Chard.
- 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 3, Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.
- 1907 PAULL, Major J. R., Summerlands, Ilminster.
- 1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
- 1897 PEACE, ALFRED, Penlea, Bridgwater.
- 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Fore Street, Taunton.
- 1897 PENNY, Rev. JAS. ALPASS, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle.
- 1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
- 1907 PEPPIN, Rev. G. F. C., The Vicarage, Marston Magna, Bath.
- 1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
- 1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
- 1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., Woolaton, Piuner, Middlesex.
- 1905 PERRETT, W. E., 73, High Street, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
- 1891 PERRY, Colonel J., Crewkerne.
- 1888 \*PETHERICK, E. A., F.R.G.S., 18, Hopton Road, Streatham.
- 1902 PETHICK, HENRY, Weston-super-Mare (deceased).
- 1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
- 1882 PHILP, Capt. F. L., 20, Eaton Place, Brighton.
- 1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.
- 1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing Ho., Basinghall St., London, E.C.
- 1902 POLLARD, H. STANLEY, Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.
- 1902 POLLARD, Mrs. H. S., Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton
- 1907 POLLOCK, Capt. J. M., Flatroof House, Uphill.
- 1906 POMEROY, The Hon. Miss, 4, Fons George Road, Taunton.
- 1908 PONSONBY-FANE, The Rt. Hon. Sir SPENCER, G.C.B., Brympton,  
Yeovil.
- 1882 POOLE, HUGH R., The Old House, South Petherton.
- 1898 POOLE, WM., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1907 POOLE, W. J. RUSCOMBE, St. Alban's, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
- 1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
- 1898 PORTMAN, Hon. E. W. B., Hestercombe Park, Taunton.

- 1876 †PORTMAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, Patron.
- 1902 POWELL, Rev. A. H., LL.D., The Vicarage, Bridgwater.
- 1905 POWELL, Rev. C., East Coker Vicarage, Yeovil.
- 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1906 PRATT, C. W., 1, The Parade, Minehead.
- 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., Tintinhull, Martock, S.O.
- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., Ermington, Dorchester.
- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., L.D.S., 12, Frederick Terrace, Weymouth.
- 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1905 PRING, FRANCIS J. H., Exeter College, Oxford.
- 1891 QUICKE, Rev. C. P., Ashbrittle Rectory, Wellington.
- 1898 RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishops Hull, Taunton.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, Mrs. H., " "
- 1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Broadway, Ilminster.
- 1854 \*RAMSDEN, Sir JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; and Byram, Yorks.
- 1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
- 1891 RAWLE, E. J., 11, Thirlmere Road, Streatham, London, S.W.
- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, 182, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.
- 1902 REEDER, Rev. W. T., Bradford Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Combe Down Vicarage, Bath.
- 1898 RIGDEN, G. W., 2, Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
- 1880 RISLEY, S. NORRIS.
- 1897 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Gloucestershire.
- 1892 ROBERTS, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
- 1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.
- 1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
- 1908 ROGERS, ARTHUR W., F.G.S., 16, Park Street, Taunton.
- 1904 ROGERS, F. EVELYN, Hamilton House, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1870 ROGERS, T. E., Yarlington House, Wincanton.
- 1882 ROGERS, W. H. H., F.S.A., Ridgeway, Colyton, Devon.
- 1877 ROSE, Rev. W. F., Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 †ROSS, Rev. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Langport.
- 1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.

- 1907 ROWCLIFFE, W. C., Halsway Manor, Bicknoller, Taunton.
- 1886 ROWE, J. BROOKING, F.S.A., Castle Barbican, Plympton.
- 1896 RUDDOCK, Miss FANNY M., Elmfield, Clevedon.
- 1891 RUTTER, Rev. J. H., Linton Vicarage, Cambs.
- 1906 SADLER, O. T., Weacombe House, Bicknoller, Taunton.
- 1904 SAGE, F. G., The Meadows, Claygate, Surrey; and Stavordale Priory, Wincanton.
- 1908 SANDERS, R. A., Barwick House, near Yeovil.
- 1906 SCOTT, Miss M. E., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren.
- 1896 SOOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.
- 1885 †SEALE, Rev. F. S. P., East Brent Vicarage, Highbridge, R.S.O.
- 1898 SEALY, W. H. S., Hillside, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1863 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts, (deceased).
- 1906 SHAW, Rev. Preb. W. STOKES, 5, Devonshire Buildings, Bath.
- 1903 SHEPHERD, HERBERT H., The Shrubbery, Ilminster.
- 1903 SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.
- 1903 SHILLITO, Rev. W. F., The Vicarage, Creech St. Michael.
- 1896 SHORE, Comdr. The Hon. H. N., R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon.
- 1906 SHORT, G. W., 50, High Street, Taunton.
- 1895 SHUM, F., F.S.A., 17, Norfolk Crescent, Bath.
- 1903 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
- 1906 SIMEY, GEORGE I., South Hill, Greenway Lane, Bath.
- 1849 SLADE, WYNDHAM, Montys Court, Taunton.
- 1908 SLATER, HENRY H., The Cottage, Withycombe, Taunton.
- 1907 SMITH, Miss AMY, The Mount, Halse, Taunton.
- 1898 SMITH, A. J., 47, North Street, Taunton.
- 1868 †SMITH, Rev. Preb. G. E., Langford, Bristol.
- 1896 SMITH, H. W. CARLETON
- 1893 SMITH, J. H. WOOLSTON, Town Hall, Minehead.
- 1882 SMITH, WM., M.D., Weyhill, Andover.
- 1907 SMYTH, Rev. A. W., Downside Vicarage, Bath.
- 1900 SNELL, F. J., North Devon Cottage, Tiverton.
- 1883 †SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells, President.
- 1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
- 1904 SORBY, Rev. J. ARCHIBALD, Enmore Rectory, Bridgwater.
- 1891 SOUTHALL, H., The Craig, Ross.
- 1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H.

- 1901 SOUTHCORBE, H. W., The Park, Yeovil.  
1853 SPEKE, WM., Jordans, Ilminster.  
1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.  
1871 SPENCER, J. H., Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.  
1876 SPILLER, H. J., Hatfield, Taunton.  
1881 SPILLER, Miss, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.  
1901 SPRANKLING, E., Brookfield Cottage, South Road, Taunton.  
1907 SPURRELL, HERBERT, Sampford Brett, Williton.  
1885 STANDLEY, A. P., Rossall School, Fleetwood.  
1874 †STANLEY, E. J., Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater (deceased).  
1906 STANSELL, C. W., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.  
1908 STAPLE, J. H., Doultling, Shepton Mallet.  
1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., H.M. Prison, Wakefield, Yorks.  
1907 STAWELL, Col. G. D., c/o Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, London.  
1904 STEEVENS, Mrs., Hove Lodge, Bournemouth.  
1902 STEPHENSON, Rev. E. H. C., Lympsham Rectory, Weston-s.-Mare.  
1899 STERRY, Rev. F., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.  
1906 STIRLING, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells.  
1876 STOATE, WM., 7, St. John's Terrace, Weston-super-Mare.  
1907 STONE, E. H., Freshford, Bath.  
1907 STORRS, Rev. G. NOEL, Kittisford Rectory, Wellington.  
1902 STRACHAY, Sir EDWARD, Bart., M.P., Sutton Court, Pensford.  
1906 STRANGWAYS The Hon. H. B. T., Shapwick, Som.  
1900 STREET, Rev. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.  
1903 STRONG, WM., 6, College Gardens, Carleton Road, Tufnell  
Park, London, N.  
1908 SULLY, H. T., Cromhall Ho., Elm Grove Rd., Cotham, Bristol.  
1898 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Hardwicke Hill, Chepstow.  
1908 SULLY, PERCY R., Poole Cottage, Wellington.  
1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.  
1908 SULLY, Miss W. C.,                   "                   "  
1897 SUMMERFIELD, WM., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.  
1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROOKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.  
1904 †SWANWICK, ERNEST, The Fort, Milverton.  
1907 SWAYNE, GEORGE C., Glastonbury.  
1907 SWEET, A. F., 11, Hammet Street, Taunton.  
1902 SWEETMAN, GEORGE, 11, Market Place, Wincanton.

- 1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
- 1907 SYMONDS, HENRY, 30, Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1908 TANNER, RUSSELL R., Sandy Hill, Beckington, Bath.
- 1892 TANNER, Rev. T. C., Burlescombe Vicarage (deceased).
- 1907 TANNER, W. E., Fordlynch, Winscombe, Som.
- 1897 TARR, FRANCIS J., Westaway, Yatton.
- 1892 TAYLOR, Rev. A. D., The Rectory, Churchstanton.
- 1897 †TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Bauwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Som.
- 1903 TAYLOR, Theo., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
- 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., The Manor House, Chew Magna, Bristol.
- 1890 THOMAS, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1905 THOMPSON, Miss ARCHEB, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
- 1897 THOMPSON, A. G., Thelma, Greenway Avenue, Taunton.
- 1904 THRING, Mrs. GODFREY, Walsingham, Millington Road, Cambridge.
- 1902 TIDMAN, C. J., Torwood, Ellenborough Park, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1879 †TITE, Chas., Stoneleigh, Taunton, General Secretary.
- 1892 TITE, Mrs. C.,       "       "
- 1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London W.
- 1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
- 1870 TOMKINS, Rev. W. S., 33, Canynge Square, Clifton.
- 1883 TORDIFFE, Rev. STAFFORD, Ashwick Vicarage, Bath.
- 1866 TRASK, CHAS., Courtfield, Norton-sub-Hamdon (deceased).
- 1907 \*TREAT, JOHN HARVEY, Lawrence, Mass., U.S.A.
- 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Waterslade, South Road, Taunton.
- 1900 TREPLIN, E. C., F.S.A., Orchard Portman House, Taunton.
- 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
- 1885 †TREVILIAN, E. B. CELY, Midelney-Place, Curry Rivel, V.P.
- 1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C.,       "       "
- 1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Major E. G., Siltan Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
- 1882 TUCKER, W. J., The Grange, Chard.
- 1886 TUCKETT, F. FOX, F.R.G.S., Frenchay, Bristol.
- 1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton, and 19, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1901 TYLOR, EDWARD B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anthropology, Museum House, Oxford.

- 1898 UTTERSON, Maj.-General, C.B., Cotlake House, Taunton.
- 1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Old Hall, Somerton.
- 1906 VAUGHAN, Rev. Preb. H., The Rectory, Wixall, Bristol.
- 1908 VAUGHAN-ROBINSON, Rev. G. H., Corfe Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
- 1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
- 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
- 1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
- 1905 VINCENT, Rev. E. B., King's College, Taunton.
- 1908 VISGER, CHAS., M.R.C.S., Beachcroft, Clevedon.
- 1905 WADE, Rev. G. W., D.D., St. David's College, Lampeter.
- 1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHAS. R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
- 1905 WAIT, Miss, Deerhurst, Downside Road, Clifton.
- 1889 WAKEFIELD, J. E. W., Hoveland Lodge, Taunton.
- 1899 WALDEGRAVE, Rt. Hon. Earl, Chewton Priory, Bath.
- 1905 WALSH, T. L., Sherwood, Bridgwater.
- 1902 WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH, M.B., Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1903 WALTER, R. TERTIUS, The Ridge, Ilminster.
- 1908 WARDLE, FREDK. D., Town Clerk, Guildhall, Bath.
- 1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
- 1907 WATERMAN, A. N., 4, Westmoreland Rd., Durdham Pk., Bristol.
- 1906 WATSON, WM., Southleigh, Burnham.
- 1882 WEAVER, CHAS., Uplands, 52, St. John's Road, Clifton.
- 1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., Milton-Clevedon Vicarage,  
Evercreech, Bath, **General Secretary.**
- 1903 WEAVER, J. REGINALD H., 20, Lammas Park Road, Ealing.
- 1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
- 1906 WEIGALL, Rev. GILBERT, Old Cleeve Rectory, Washford.
- 1857 WELCH, C., 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
- 1905 WELLS NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
- 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF, (*Chapter Library*).
- 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
- 1896 WERE, FRANCIS, Callingwood Hall, Tatenhill, Burton-on-Trent.
- 1896 WEST, Rev. W. H., 25, Pulteney Street, Bath.
- 1876 WESTLAKE, W. H., 11, The Crescent, Taunton.

- 1897 † WHISTLER, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S., Stockland Vic., Bridgwater.  
 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton.  
 1907 WHITE, SYDNEY L., Highbury, Frome.  
 1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.  
 1897 WHITTING, Mrs. E. M., Westcombe, Evercreech.  
 1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., Claverton Manor, Bath.  
 1906 WICKENDEN, F. B., Tone House, Taunton.  
 1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., The Manor, Holcombe, Bath.  
 1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.  
 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.  
 1893 WILLIAMS, T. WEBB, Greystones, South Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.  
 1906 WILLS, Sir FREDK., Bart., Northmoor, Dulverton, R.S.O.  
 1896 WILLS, H. H. W., Barley Wood, Wrington.  
 1908 WILSON, HERBERT, Preston Cottage, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil.  
 1907 WINCH, Miss CHARLOTTE, Hatch Court, Taunton.  
 1903 WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.  
 1874 WINTER, Major J. A., 14, Manor Road, Twickenham.  
 1868 † WINTERBOTHAM, W. L., M.B., Castle St., Bridgwater.  
 1885 WINTERSTOKE, Lord, Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O.; and 25,  
 Hyde Park Gardens, London W.  
 1860 WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.  
 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Moreton House, Dorchester.  
 1894 WOOD, Rev. W. BERDMORE, Bicknoller Vicarage, Taunton.  
 1878 WOODFORDE, Rev. A. J., Locking Vicarage, Weston-s.-Mare.  
 1905 WOODHOUSE, Lt.-Col. S. H., Heatherton Park, Taunton.  
 1899 WOODWARD, Miss J. L., The Knoll, Clevedon.  
 1903 WORTHINGTON, HENRY H., Bindon, Wellington.  
 1885 † WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.  
 1902 WRENN, W. A., 7, Mountlands, Taunton.  
 1885 WRIGHT, W. H. K., Free Library, Plymouth.  
 1904 YOUNG, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.

TOTAL, 693 MEMBERS, excluding Honorary Members and any 1908 members recorded in the list.

## Rules.

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**T**HIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer; elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.



VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the Town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

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### **Rules for the Government of the Library.**

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrears may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book, to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request, and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

\*.\* *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

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### Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorize the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Society shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1907.

# THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS

*May be obtained from the Assistant-Secretary by  
Members of the Society, at the following*

**NETT PRICES** (*postage extra*) :—

VOL.	DATE.	PLACES OF MEETING.	PRICE.
I* ...	1849-50	Taunton—Wells ...	12/6
II† ...	1851	Weston-super-Mare ...	12/6
III ...	1852	Bath ...	5/-
IV ...	1853	Yeovil ...	3/6
V† ...	1854	Taunton ...	15/-
VI ...	1855	Dunster ...	5/-
VII ...	1856-7	Bridgwater—Bruton ...	5/-
VIII ...	1858	Bridgwater ...	3/6
IX ...	1859	Glastonbury ...	3/6
X ...	1860	Clevedon ...	5/-
XI ...	1861-2	Langport—Wellington ...	5/-
XII ...	1863-4	Wells—Burnham ...	3/6
XIII ...	1865-6	Shepton Mallet—Ilminster ...	4/-
XIV ...	1867	Bristol ...	6/-
XV ...	1868-9	Williton—Axbridge ...	3/6
XVI ...	1870	Wincanton ...	5/6
XVII ...	1871	Crewkerne ...	4/-
XVIII ...	1872	Taunton ...	5/-
XIX ...	1873	Wells ...	3/6
XX ...	1874	Sherborne ...	3/6
XXI ...	1875	Frome ...	7/-
XXII ...	1876	Bath ...	3/6
XXIII ...	1877	Bridgwater ...	3/6
XXIV ...	1878	Bruton ...	3/6
XXV ...	1879	Taunton ...	3/-
XXVI ...	1880	Glastonbury ...	5/-

VOL.	DATE.	PLACES OF MEETING.	PRICE.
XXVII ...	1881	Clevedon ... ..	7/-
XXVIII ...	1882	Chard ... ..	5/-
XXIX ...	1883	Wiveliscombe ... ..	5/-
XXX ...	1884	Shepton Mallet ... ..	5/6
XXXI ...	1885	Weston-super-Mare ... ..	6/6
XXXII ...	1886	Yeovil ... ..	3/6
XXXIII ...	1887	Bristol ... ..	3/6
XXXIV ...	1888	Wells ... ..	3/6
XXXV ...	1889	Minehead ... ..	3/6
XXXVI ...	1890	Castle Cary ... ..	3/6
XXXVII ...	1891	Crewkerne ... ..	3/6
XXXVIII ...	1892	Wellington ... ..	5/-
XXXIX ...	1893	Frome ... ..	4/6
XL ...	1894	Langport ... ..	5/6
XLI ...	1895	Bath ... ..	5/6
XLII ...	1896	Sherborne ... ..	4/6
XLIII ...	1897	Bridgwater ... ..	5/6
XLIV ...	1898	Taunton ... ..	4/6
XLV ...	1899	Clevedon ... ..	4/6
XLVI ...	1900	Dulverton ... ..	5/6
XLVII ...	1901	Bristol ... ..	6/-
XLVIII ..	1902	Glastonbury ... ..	6/-
XLIX ...	1903	Chard ... ..	5/6
L ...	1904	Gillingham ... ..	6/-
LI ...	1905	Weston-super-Mare ... ..	6/-
LII ...	1906	Minehead ... ..	8/6
LIII ...	1907	Shepton Mallet ... ..	8/6

Some details of the Contents of Vols. I—XLVIII will be found in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, pp. 163-176; but the prices given there have recently been revised.

Two General Indexes to the *Proceedings* are still obtainable. Vols. I—XX, price 8/-; Vols. XXI—XL, price 5/-

\* Most of the remaining copies of Vol. I have two or three plates deficient.

† The few remaining copies of Vols. II and V are mostly soiled. No absolutely perfect copy of Vol. V remains that can be sold separately, i.e. apart from a complete set of the volumes.



# FORM OF BEQUEST.

---

I give to the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY  
the sum of

(free of Legacy duty). And I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being  
of the said Society shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

---

I give to the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY  
(free of Legacy Duty)\*

\*Antiquities  
or other  
objects.

wheresoever situate, belonging to me at the time of my decease, for the benefit of the  
said Society. And I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the  
said Society shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.



*[Illegible vertical text]*

26 pence  
3 pence  
1 table  
b

Your attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that on Dec. 31st, 1907, the Society's Accounts showed a total deficiency of about £170, to which will shortly be added the cost of the repairs and alterations to Castle House,—expenses which will be followed by the gradual conversion of the present apartments of the Curator into rooms suitable for Museum and Library purposes. It is most desirable that interest in the Society's work and property should be greatly extended, and that a longer roll of members should be obtained in this large county. An appeal, therefore, is made asking members to interest their friends in the Society's work, and to use their best endeavours to increase the number of members during this the Diamond Jubilee year of the Society. There is still a very small proportion of lady-members.

Attention is also drawn to the fact that seven-eighths of the BREKTON COLLOTYPEs OF SOMERSET CHURCH TOWERS have been sold. Members who have not already acquired these beautiful prints should read the advertisement on the wrapper of this volume.

A Short History of Taunton Castle, by the Rev. D. P. Alford, has been published (with 3 plates). Price 4d.; by post 5d.

An Illustrated Catalogue of the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter in Taunton Castle Museum will be issued shortly, for which the Curator is prepared to receive orders. Price 5d.; by post 6d.

A new Price List of the vols. of "Proceedings" will be found in Part II, pp. 226-7.



26 photos  
2 portraits  
1 table  
6

*The following Publications may be obtained from the Curator, at the Museum, Taunton Castle; any of which will be forwarded on receipt of the amount for the work required:—*

**SOMERSET CHURCH TOWERS**, consisting of 60 plates of collotypes reproduced from photographs by the late Mr. R. P. BRERETON, M.A. They are printed on thick paper, 11½ in. by 8½ in. Price 7/6; by post, 8/—, until the stock is reduced to 50 sets; after which the price will be raised to 10/—; by post, 10/6. Extra copies of the towers of Taunton St. Mary, North Pether-ton, Cheddar, and Huish Episcopi, are obtainable at 4d. each; postage, 2d. for one, or all.

**EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN, D.C.L.**—By WM. HUNT, M.A. With Frontispiece. Price 6d.; by post, 7d.

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**THE FLORA OF SOMERSET.**—By Rev. R. P. MURRAY, M.A. lxii + 438pp. and map. Cloth. Price 16/- *net*.

**SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS.**—See overleaf.

**CATALOGUE OF FELINE FOSSILS** in the Society's Museum, with 25 Lithographic Plates. Price 4/- to Members; 10/- to Non-Members. By post, 7d. extra.

**SOMERSET TRADE TOKENS.**—Price 1/6; by post, 1/7.

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**GUIDE TO THE "NORRIS COLLECTION."**—With two Plates of Illustrations. Price 4d.; by post, 5d.

**SHORT HISTORY OF TAUNTON CASTLE.**—With Illustrations. By Rev. D. P. ALFORD, M.A. Price 4d.; by post, 5d.

**GUIDE TO THE CHARBONNIER COLLECTION OF PEWTER** in Taunton Castle Museum. With Illustrations. Price 5d.; by post, 6d.

**INDEX TO MONUMENTAL BRASSES** mentioned in the *Proceedings* of the Som. Arch. Soc. Price 3d.; by post, 4d.

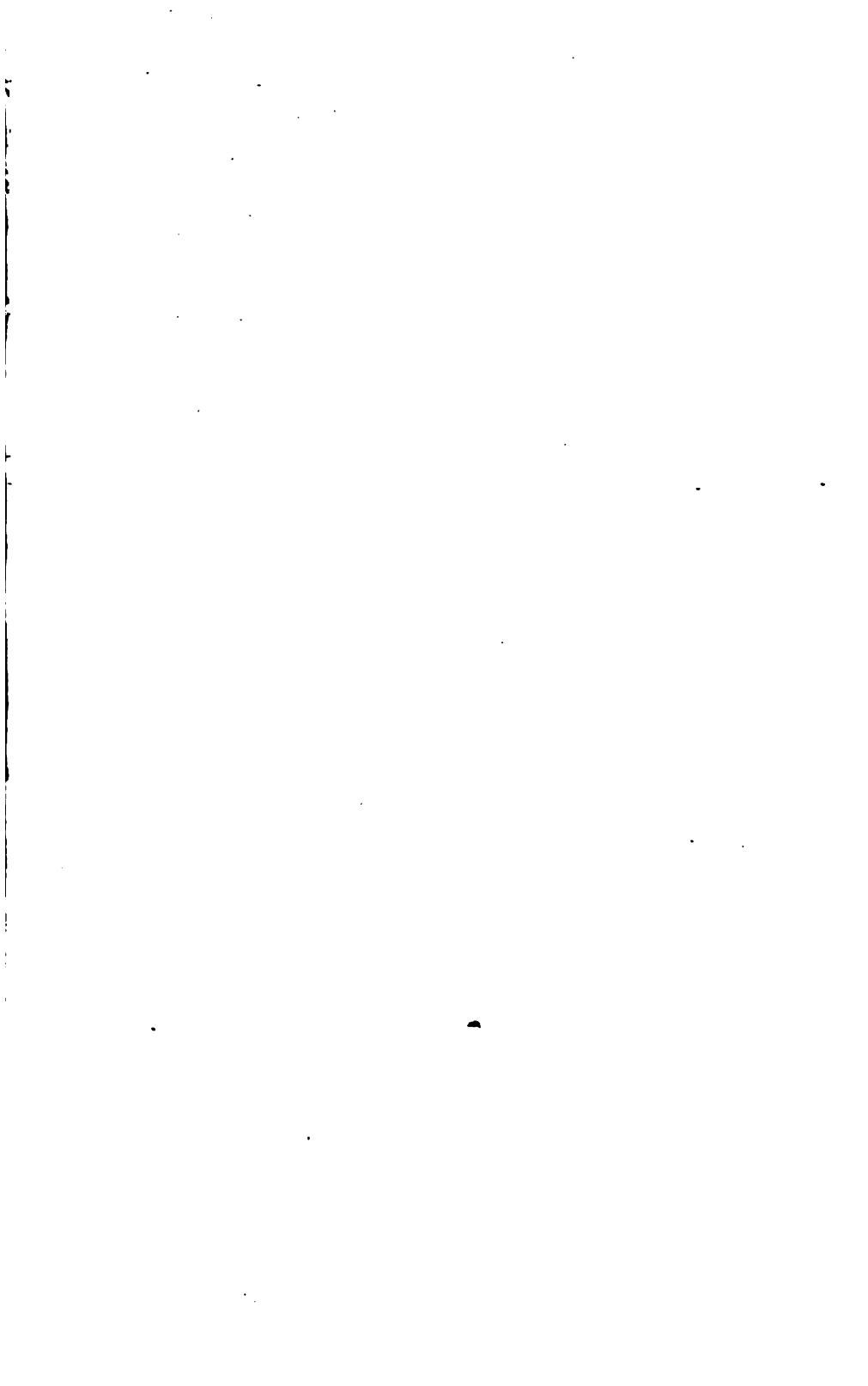
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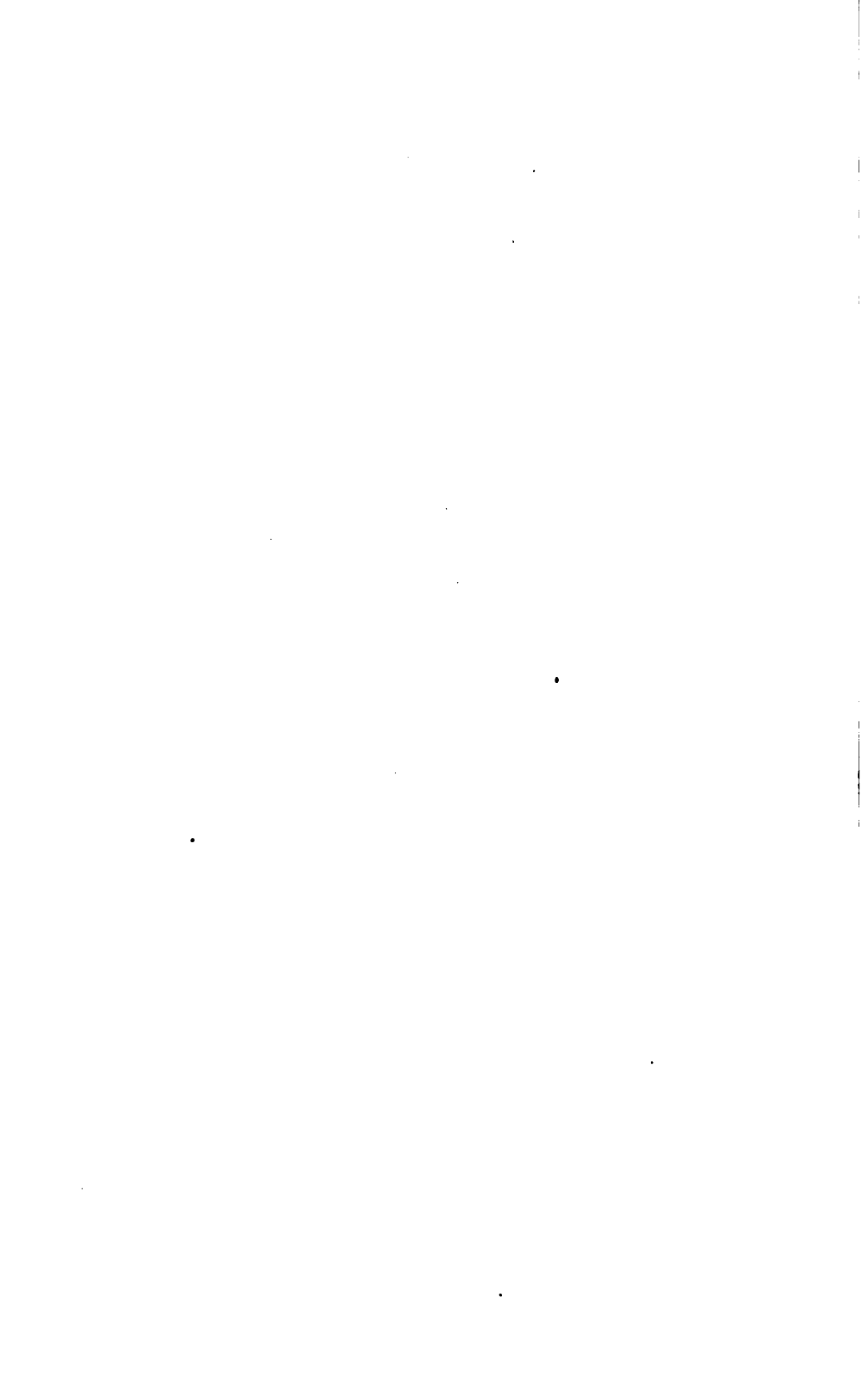
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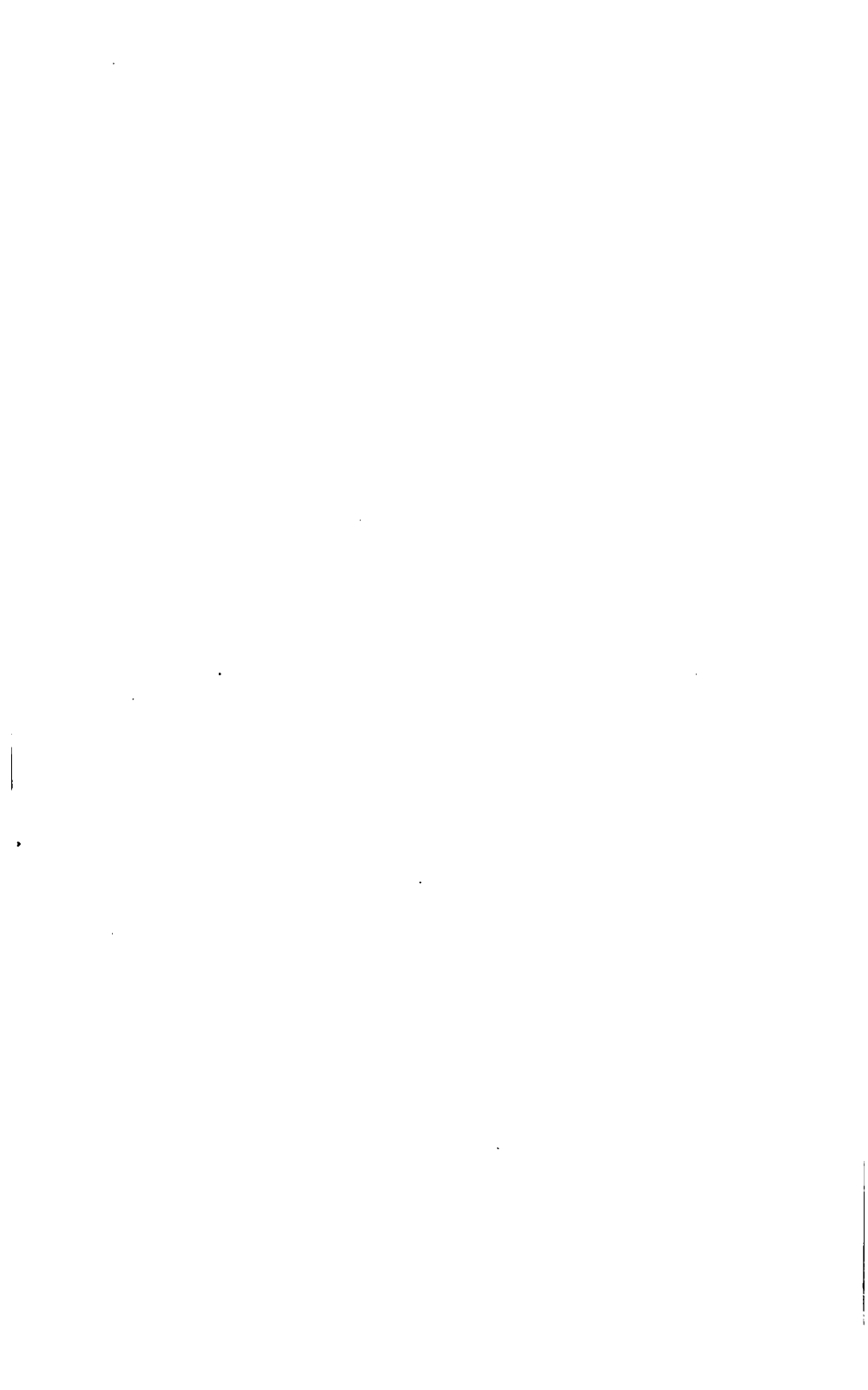
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